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*Proceedings of the New
Jersey Historical Society*

New Jersey Historical Society

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The Society

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VOL. X.

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The Society

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

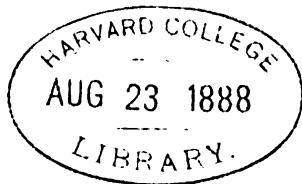
	PAGE
PROCEEDINGS AT TRENTON, January 24th, 1888	1
The Hessians in New Jersey, by Andrew D. Mellick, Jr.	21
PROCEEDINGS AT NEWARK, May 17th, 1888	43
Joel Parker, "The War Governor of New Jersey," by James S.	
Yard	57
PROCEEDINGS AT PRINCETON, September 28th, 1888.....	98
The First Minister of Orange, N. J., 1718, by Stephen Wickes,	
M. D.	108
Martha J. Lamb, the Historian, by Mrs. Frederick H. Pierson.	113
PROCEEDINGS AT TRENTON, January 22d, 1889	121
Our French Allies in the Revolution, by J. C. Pumpelly.....	144
PROCEEDINGS AT NEWARK, May 16th, 1889.....	171
Report of the Special Committee on the Centennial of the Fed-	
eral Government	183
INDEX.....	199



Complete

X

12



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. X.

112 1888.

No. 1

TRENTON, N. J., January 24, 1888.

The forty-third annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held this day in the rooms of the Trenton Board of Trade in this city. THE PRESIDENT, the REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D. D., occupied the Chair, and was assisted by SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, M. D., VICE-PRESIDENT.

In calling the meeting to order, THE PRESIDENT briefly referred to the work accomplished by the Society since its organization in 1845, and expressed the belief that it had a prosperous future before it.

The minutes of the meeting held at Newark in May last were read by the RECORDING SECRETARY, WILLIAM NELSON, and were approved.

THE PRESIDENT appointed E. H. Stokes, Esq., of Trenton, Capt. Allan L. Bassett, of Newark, and Dr. Henry R. Cannon, of Elizabeth, a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The correspondence received since May last was submitted by the CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, DR. STEPHEN WICKES,

who read the more interesting portions. The executor of Mrs. Mary Lawrence Redmond wrote, transmitting a fine portrait of her grandfather, Capt. James Lawrence, of the Chesapeake, killed in the war of 1812, the portrait being the work of Gilbert Stuart.* The Secretary of State of the United States submitted plans for collating and publishing important archives of his department, including papers of General Washington. Resolutions were transmitted by citizens of New York, appointed by Mayor Hewitt, to arrange for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as President of the United States, at New York, on April 30, 1789.† A letter of inquiry had been received regarding the portrait of Aaron Burr, by Gilbert Stuart, in the Society's possession.‡ Lieut. A. S. Dyer, of Newport, R. I., wrote in relation to the order-books of Col. John Doughty, 1782 and 1799. Other letters were from the Smithsonian Institution, announcing the death; on August 19, 1887, of Spencer Fullerton Baird, LL. D., for several years Secretary of the Institution, and Director of the United States National Museum, and giving notice of the election of Prof. Samuel Pierpont Langley, LL. D., as Secretary in his place. From the Trustees of the New York State Library, announcing the death, on November 3, 1887, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, of Henry A. Homes, LL. D., who, since September, 1854, had been connected with that library. From Mr. Eugene Devereux, of Philadelphia, transmitting to the library of the Society a copy of the "Chronicles of the Plumstead Family," and a biographical sketch of Lieutenant-Governor Elliott.

* At a meeting of the Society, held at Newark, May 19, 1859, the uniform worn by Capt. Lawrence at the time of his death was presented to the Society by his widow, through Mr. John Y. Foster. The uniform is preserved in a glass case in the rooms of the Society at Newark. For an interesting account of the presentation then made see *Proceedings N. J. Hist. Soc., First Series, Vol. VIII, 151-3, May, 1959*. For notices of Capt. Lawrence and his ancestry see same, and also *N. J. Archives, Vol. X, 303*.

† This Society took action in relation to this proposed celebration at its meeting at Newark May 20, 1886.—*Proceedings, Second Series, IX, 32*.

‡ For description of this portrait and the singular manner in which it was discovered see *Proceedings of the Society, First Series, Vol. X, 170, May, 1866*.

The **TREASURER** presented his annual report duly audited, and it was received.

The **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE** presented the following report:

At our last annual meeting the Executive Committee was requested to consider the expediency of making such disposition of the real estate belonging to the Society in Newark by sale or improvement of the same for the best welfare of the Society. To this end the President was also authorized to sign whatever papers might be necessary in the judgment of the Executive Committee, and affix the seal of the Society thereto.

The Committee, at a full meeting held in Newark in the following March, resolved that it is expedient to erect a fire-proof building on the Society's lot, and that such a measure is practicable. A sub-committee of five was appointed, of which Hon. Geo. A. Halsey is chairman, to take the necessary steps to raise an adequate fund for the purpose. A sub-committee on plans for the building was also appointed, consisting of three, to which a fourth member was added at a meeting of the Committee on the 13th of January inst.

The remarkable increase of books and pamphlets during the year 1887, as will appear by the report of the Library Committee, makes a large increase of space for their proper disposition an imperative necessity. A plan was drawn and shown to the Society at its May meeting in Newark, and during the present month a second plan has been drawn but not sufficiently complete to present to the Society at its present meeting. The hope is cherished by the Committee that the measures now in progress will result in the construction of a building of approved construction which will meet the wants of the Society, and at the same time afford a revenue sufficient to meet its financial needs.

A letter has been recently received at the rooms of the Society from the United States Department of State, asking the opinion of the Historical Society of New Jersey and their co-operation in the plan recommended by the Hon. Secretary of State, for the publication, by order of Congress, of the collection of MS. papers of historical value illustrating the

early history of our National Government which are now in the possession of the Department, having been purchased by order of Congress.

The Committee recommend to the Society the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society most earnestly commends to the favorable consideration of Congress the proposal of the Hon. Secretary of State to publish the collections of historical papers illustrating the early history of our National Government, which have been purchased by order of Congress, and which are essential to perfect our national history.

Resolved, That this Society entertains a special interest in the proposed publication, being assured that, thereby, the State of New Jersey, the soil of which was made sacred by the events of the revolutionary era, will derive valuable material in the illustration of its local history.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the President and Secretaries of the Society, and be transmitted by the Corresponding Secretary to the Hon. Secretary of State at Washington.

MORTUARY RECORD.

JAMES N. STRATTON, of Mount Holly, died on December 2, 1886.

Rev. PETER AUGUSTUS STUDDIFORD, D. D., died at Lambertville, N. J., October 11, 1886. He had his birth there, the son of Rev. Peter Ogelvie, D. D., and Ellen Wilson (Simpson) Studdiford. Having graduated at Princeton College, 1849, and Princeton Theological Seminary, 1852, he was ordained a minister of the Gospel by the Presbytery of Raritan, June 12, 1855. His first pastorate was at Milford and New Holland, N. J., 1855 to 1859; at Belleville, N. J., in Reformed Dutch Church, 1860 to 1866. He then settled in his native town as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, 1866, where he remained till his death. He married Margaret H. Stryker. He became a member of the Historical Society in the month of May of the same year in which he died.

Rev. GUSTAVUS ABEEL, D. D., died on Sunday morning, September 4, 1887. He was born in Fair, now Fulton street, New York, on June 6, 1801. His father was the Rev. John Neilson Abeel, one of the pastors of the Collegiate Reformed Church and one of the founders of the New York

Historical Society. His grandfather was Col. James Abeel, an officer of the army of the Revolution, and served on Washington's staff at Morristown. Dr. Gustavus Abeel was graduated at Union College in 1823, and studied theology at New Brunswick under Dr. Livingston. Upon his admission to the ministry he went to English Neighborhood, now Leonia, to enter upon his first pastoral charge. While there he married Mary Jane, a daughter of Abraham Van Nest, a merchant in New York. Soon after his marriage he received a call from the Reformed Church at Belleville, N. J., which he accepted, and served it for six years. He migrated thence to Geneva, New York, where from 1834 to 1849 he spent the best years of his life and where his memory is still gratefully cherished by those who can testify to his modest worth and the extent of his then pioneer labors in that part of Western New York. In 1849 his health failed him. He made an extended tour abroad, the effect of which was so favorable to his restoration that he accepted a call to the Second Reformed Church in Newark. Here he labored for fifteen years and until he retired from the active work of the ministry. Dr. Abeel received the degree of D. D. from Columbia and Rutgers Colleges. He was a profound thinker and in his early days was one of the leading men of the Church at large; filling responsible positions and held in the highest esteem. His wife, the partner of his joys and sorrows for more than half a century, entered into the heavenly rest but a few years before him. He became a member of the Historical Society in 1851, very soon after he came to New Jersey, and for all the years which followed manifested a deep interest in its welfare. His death took place at Stamford, Delaware County, N. Y., where, with his family, he had spent the summer. He had been in good health during the season and down to two days before his death, when he was attacked with pneumonia which ran a speedy course, and in a few hours translated him from the life here to the life immortal, at the age of eighty-six years.

Rev. WILLIAM J. GILL, D. D., died in Orange, N. J., March 14, 1867. He was a native of Ireland, where he received his

education. We do not know when he migrated to the United States, nor his history prior to his call from Milwaukee in April, 1879, to the Westminster Church in Baltimore, Md. A short time afterward he engaged in publishing the "Presbyterian Observer," of which he was also editor. During his stay in Baltimore he was the chief instrument in establishing the Paradise Presbyterian Church at Catonville and the Relay Church at Relay Station, being financially interested in these enterprises. About 1885 he made a clean transfer of the Relay Church to its congregation, giving to it the lot and considerable money. In 1884 he was called to a new church enterprise in Brooklyn, N. Y., and thence to the Presbyterian Church at Schooley's Mountain, N. J., where he was engaged as a supply. He died at the Orange Memorial Hospital, having been sent there by loving friends, where, in a private ward, he might receive the attentions and the comforts which his case needed. He was about sixty years of age at the time of his death. Dr. Gill was no ordinary man. He possessed unusual ability and attainments as a Christian minister and a learned scholar. His great mental culture and courteous demeanor made him attractive to all. The large library which he left bore testimony to his scholarly tastes, consisting, as it did, of many rare and learned works. His mortal remains rest at Schooley's Mountain. He was elected to membership in this Society in January, 1887. He died soon after and before he became constitutionally a member. We deem him eminently worthy of this memorial tribute in our mortuary record.

JOSEPH BLACK, a native of Newark, born July, 1804, departed this life in June, 1887, aged eighty-three. He was the son of James and Rebecca (Hardenbrook) Black. He married Hannah R., daughter of Hon. Edward Sanderson, of Perth Amboy. Elected a member of the Society in 1875, he manifested a great interest in its meetings and in the treasures of its library. During the later years of his life, and until the infirmities of age prevented, he took delight in spending his leisure hours in reading and copying from the volumes which recorded the early events of this part of New Jersey.

He served at one time as a member of the Common Council of Newark, and in offices also under the appointment of the same.

WILLIAM O'GORMAN, M. D., of Newark, became a life member of the Society in 1885. He was a native of Dublin, Ireland. Born July 12, 1824. He was educated at a Catholic College at Carlow, now affiliated with the London University. He began the study of medicine at the age of nineteen, and in 1844 went to Dublin, where he spent five years as a student, house surgeon and physician in the well-known hospitals of that city. He came to the United States in 1849, and, settling in Oswego, N. Y., was appointed surgeon to Fort Ontario in 1851. He held this position until March, 1857, when he migrated to Newark. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion he was appointed by Gov. Olden chief of the commission sent to Fortress Monroe, for the purpose of caring for the wounded New Jersey soldiers in that vicinity and returning them to their homes. His duties in this service were performed with great fidelity and skill to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He was the County Physician of Essex for two successive terms. Finding that the duties of the office interfered with his private practice, he resigned at the close of his second term. In 1875 he was made President of the Medical Society of New Jersey, since which time he has been held in the high esteem of the Society as one of its most distinguished Fellows. Dr. O'Gorman was Medical Director of St. Michael's Hospital in Newark, the success and usefulness of which is largely due to his experience as a physician and surgeon and to his judicious counsel. He was married in November, 1857, to Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Dougherty, of Newark. By this union he had two sons, one of whom has chosen the profession of his father as his own. He was a man of fine presence, courteous manners, scholarly and learned. His generous impulses, which were very marked, were finely illustrated about two years ago, when several persons, children in Newark, were bitten by a rabid dog and thereby exposed to a dreadful death by hydrophobia. Pasteur, of Paris, had a little time

before published his experiments upon the virus of rabies and his conclusions that inoculation was a preventive to its fatal effects. Dr. O'Gorman immediately raised a fund large enough, contributing liberally himself, to send the bitten children to Paris. He went with them himself, giving them his personal attention on the voyage, and upon arrival in Paris, taking them to Pasteur and placing them in his hands. He died at his home in Newark, November 16, 1887.

On the second day of this year 1888 departed this life, suddenly at Philadelphia, at the age of seventy-one, HON. JOEL PARKER. He was born in Monmouth County, Nov. 24, 1816, the son of Charles and Sarah S. (Coward) Parker, but spent the most of his early years in Trenton, where he studied law. He graduated at Princeton in 1839. After his course of study in the law, and his admission to the bar, he removed to Freehold. In 1847, when he was thirty years of age, he was sent to the Assembly, and continued to be returned till 1857, when he declined any further nomination. He was soon after made Prosecutor of the Pleas for Monmouth. In 1862 he was elected Governor, and again elected in 1871. He was distinguished for learning, great executive ability, and integrity of character. In 1875 he was appointed Attorney-General of the State. As War Governor he worthily sustained the National Government by placing all the resources of the State at its disposal, and guarded the interests of New Jerseymen at home and in the field. In 1880 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, and again appointed in 1881, which position he held to the time of his death. His breadth of mind, judicial impartiality, his unswerving honesty of purpose, as well as the clearness of his judgment, made him what he was, a model executive, a just judge, and a trusted citizen. Jerseymen instinctively turned to him, as his party did, in every time of stress and trouble. He became a member of the Historical Society in May, 1859, and was a member of its Executive Committee continuously for seventeen years. His public engagements were such that he was seldom present at its meetings; but the Society relied none the less upon his efficient aid and

counsel when the progress of its affairs needed his co-operation. He was an efficient member of the distinguished Committee of the Society which secured the publication, by the State, under the auspices of the Historical Society, of the Documents relating to the Colonial History of New Jersey, now constituting the series of volumes of the New Jersey Archives.

Col. WILLIAM P. WILSON, of Trenton, died Aug. 6, 1886, at Warm Springs, Va. He was elected a member of the Society Jan. 15, 1885. He achieved distinction in the War of the Rebellion and also in civil life. The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States—Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, furnishes a worthy memorial of Col. Wilson and illustrates the reputation in which he was held in military, civil and social life:

PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1886.

“Read at a Stated Meeting of the Council of the Commandery, November 1, 1886.

“William Potter Wilson—First Lieutenant 148th Pennsylvania Infantry, September 1, 1862; Captain November 15, 1863. Captain and Aide-de-camp U. S. Volunteers, January 23, 1865; mustered out, July 10, 1866. Captain 21st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866; unassigned, April 19, 1869; honorably discharged, October 23, 1870. Brevetted Major U. S. Volunteers, December 2, 1864, “for gallant services during the present campaign before Richmond, Va.,” Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865, “for services throughout the war;” Major U. S. Army, March 2, 1867, “for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, Va.” Elected January 6, 1869, Class 1, insignia 962. Born, January 1, 1838, at Potter’s Mills, Centre County, Pennsylvania. Died, August 6, 1886, at Warm Springs, Virginia.

“Descended from the bravest and most patriotic of Revolutionary ancestry, on the paternal side from Captain William Wilson, of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, who distinguished himself in Wayne’s brilliant assault at the

hedge fence on Monmouth battle field, and in the capture at that time of the colors of the Royal Grenadiers; and on the maternal side from General James Potter, Pennsylvania State Troops, who fought so well at Princeton, and who was reported by General Washington to have been killed on that field, it was natural that Colonel Wilson should inherit from such progenitors the same ardent devotion to the welfare and the glory of his native land.

“Before the war he had been devoted to the study of medical science, but on the election of his brother-in-law, Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, he became his private secretary. In this position he made hosts of friends by his courteous and affable manners among the leading men of the State. He began his military life as First Lieutenant 148th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1862; a year thereafter he was promoted Captain of his company, and brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel for good conduct in battle. He performed great and important services on the staff of General Caldwell, at Gettysburg, and distinguished himself greatly in the campaign of the Wilderness and in the fight at Ream’s Station, for which he was honored in orders. At the close of the Civil War, he was made Captain and Aide to General Hancock, on whose staff he had been serving under detail since December 20, 1864. In July, 1866, he was appointed Captain in the 21st Infantry, U. S. Army, and in March following was brevetted Major U. S. Army. In 1870 he was honorably discharged from the Army, and in 1875 engaged in mercantile pursuits in Trenton, New Jersey. For some years he was with John A. Roebling’s Sons’ Company. For two years he suffered with an acute form of heart disease, and by medical advice sought rest from all labor and care at the Warm Springs, Virginia. But no relief came, and he passed away quietly on Friday, August 6, 1886.

“It is impossible for his personal friends and army comrades who met him for ten years past in business or social life every day, to speak of this genial man in other than words of merited praise. None knew him who did not admire the

wise counsels, the determined spirit he exhibited in whatever he believed to be right, the courteous gentleman, always the friend given to hospitality, the warm-hearted advocate of all in distress, and the ardent lover of all who fought by his side in the Civil conflict. His happy fireside filled with domestic love, replete with all that is refined in literary and artistic taste, was a gathering place for all his friends who enjoyed his rare conversational talents, his graphic stories of scenes in which he had been an actor, the sincere hospitality of his generous heart. The army chieftain whom he loved and admired so deeply had but just passed away, and now we bid farewell to his own model staff officer—a true soldier in appearance, in every act, up to the last hour of his life.”

Mr. GARRET D. W. VROOM, of Trenton, and PROF. AUSTIN SCOTT, of New Brunswick, spoke in advocacy of the recommendation in relation to publishing the Archives in the Secretary of State's office, and it was adopted.

The COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY reported as follows:

The Committee on the Library respectfully report that the additions of books and pamphlets made to the Society's collections, since its meeting in May last, exceed those made during any two former consecutive years. These additions consist of eleven hundred and fifty-three bound volumes and three thousand nine hundred and sixty-one pamphlets. Of this large collection of books, eight hundred and fifty-one were from the library of the late Hon. William Wright, and were presented to the Society by Col. Edward Wright. Of the pamphlets, three thousand one hundred and sixty-nine were presented by Rev. Elijah R. Craven, formerly of this city, and now of Philadelphia. The total number of our books is thus raised to nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-four, an addition to the number reported a year ago of twelve hundred and ninety-five. In the last report of your Committee attention was called to the fact that additional shelves were then needed for the accommodation of at least one thousand volumes, which were at that time almost inaccessible, but that the erection of such shelving was then thought in-

advisable in view of the near prospect of possessing a building of our own. The postponement, however, of this enterprise compelled your Committee to erect this shelving, of which so much was required that all the space available in our rooms for that purpose is now occupied, and it became necessary to make use of almost the entire floor of our assembly room for arranging our last accessions in such a manner as to render them of any service. In consequence of this our meeting at Newark in May next must be held in some public hall, or the books now arranged upon our floors must be thrown once more in heaps, and once more arranged as they now are, for your Committee cannot conscientiously advise the erection of additional book-cases or even of temporary shelving in rooms which we have so evidently outgrown. But the narrowness of our present quarters is not all that demands our attention. Our books, pamphlets, manuscripts, relics, and paintings should, as they are now exposed, make misers of us all. Their destruction through lack of proper safeguards would subject us to the well-merited contempt of our contemporaries, and give our memory to posterity as a theme for never-ending obloquy. Your Committee greeted with delight the resolutions of the Society, at its last annual meeting, to erect for its use a fire-proof building, and believed that the action then taken would ere this have produced some results. Thus far no very decisive action has been taken, beyond that of soliciting subscriptions for the erection of the building. If there has been any delay it has not been due to a lack of spirit or of interest in the matter. It is feared, however, that our pressing necessities are but imperfectly understood, and that further delay may prove injurious to the Society. With this conviction came the determination on the part of the Committee to express their views upon the subject in the form of a resolution, and, thereupon, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Library Committee, from their intimate acquaintance with the increasing needs of this department of the Society's work, find their convictions continuously and deeply strengthened of the imperative necessity that exists for the erection of a spacious fire-proof building for the preservation of the valuable manuscripts, pamphlets,

books and curiosities entrusted to their care. The loss of these would be almost, if not absolutely, irreparable, and the deep conviction entertained by your Committee of the necessity of such a building for the present work and the future success of our Society is the ground of our urgency that efficient action should no longer be delayed in this important matter.

It is well understood that the Society, at its last annual meeting, gave to its officers and Executive Committee all the power necessary to undertake and complete this work. Still it might, on the present occasion, take such further measures as would enable these officers to proceed in the matter with the least possible delay.

Your Committee would also report that the Society has very recently become the possessor of an admirable portrait of Captain James Lawrence, the hero of the Chesapeake, and the author of the well-known cry: "Don't give up the ship." This valuable painting is the work of the celebrated American artist Gilbert Stuart, and was bequeathed to the Society by the last will and testament of the late Mrs. Mary Lawrence Redmond, grand-daughter of the famous hero. The chapeau and coat which he wore during the gallant sea-fight between the Chesapeake and the frigate Shannon, have been for many years in the possession of the Society. These were the gifts of his late widow, in recognition of the fact that he was a native of New Jersey. With similar regard for the birth place of her grandfather, the grand-daughter made this bequest to our Society.

With great pleasure your Committee also report that to its collection of paintings have been further added the portraits of Captain Levi Holden and his wife. Soon after the battle of Bunker Hill, in which he took an active part, Captain Holden removed to Newark, N. J., where he engaged in business, and where he continued to reside until the time of his death. These portraits are the gift of his grandson, Mr. George S. Holden, who desired to place them where they would be carefully preserved.

It is proper to say in this connection that in addition to our collection of paintings we have many portraits of distinguished Jerseymen produced in various styles of art, which are of much historic value, and which would add greatly to the

attractions of our rooms could they be properly displayed. To these have been added almost daily, during the last eighteen months, photographs of the members of our Society, which, as the years advance, will constantly grow in interest and value.

THE PRESIDENT announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES—1888 :

FINANCE—L. Spencer Goble, Theodore Coe, James D. Orton, John W. Taylor, Charles G. Rockwood.

PUBLICATIONS—S. H. Pennington, M. D., John Hall, D. D., George A. Halsey, William Nelson, Austin Scott, Ph. D.

LIBRARY—Stephen Wickes, M. D., Robert F. Ballantine, Frederick W. Ricord, Aaron Lloyd, George A. Halsey.

STATISTICS—F. Wolcott Jackson, Arthur Ward, M. D., William S. Stryker, John H. Stewart, Ernest E. Coe.

NOMINATIONS—L. Spencer Goble, Garret D. W. Vroom, Rev. Allen H. Brown.

GENEALOGY—Atlantic, John J. Gardner, Atlantic City ; Bergen, William M. Johnson, Hackensack ; Burlington, Clifford Stanley Sims, Mount Holly ; Camden, John Clement, Haddonfield ; Cumberland, William E. Potter, Bridgeton ; Essex, Daniel T. Clark, South Orange ; Hudson, Charles H. Winfield, Jersey City ; Hunterdon, Rev. George S. Mott, D. D., Flemington ; Mercer, William S. Stryker, Trenton ; Middlesex, Cortlandt L. Parker, Perth Amboy ; Monmouth, Rev. Garret S. Schanck, Marlboro ; Morris, Edmund D. Halsey, Morristown ; Ocean, Edwin Salter, Freehold ; Passaic, William Nelson, Paterson ; Somerset, A. V. D. Honeyman, Somerville ; Sussex, Thomas Lawrence, Hamburg ; Union, Henry R. Cannon, M. D., Elizabeth.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS recommended the election of the following persons, and a ballot being taken, they were elected :

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Elected January 24th, 1888.

REV. CORNELIUS S. ABBOTT,	- - -	Belleville.
H. H. ISHAM,	- - -	Elizabethport.
NELSON JACOBUS,	- - -	Newark.
COL. JOHN W. NEWELL,	- - -	New Brunswick.
MRS. EMELINE G. PIERSON,	- - -	Elizabeth.
E. L. PRICE,	- - -	Newark.
COL. EDWARD E. SILL,	- - -	Newark.
JAMES E. HAYS,	- - -	Camden.
VAN CAMPEN TAYLOR,	- - -	Newark.
MARTIN B. MONROE,	- - -	Morristown.
REV. DR. FRAZIER,	- - -	Newark.

HONORARY MEMBER.

HENRY THAYER DROWS, - - - New York.

THE COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE OFFICERS recommended the election of the following, who were thereupon elected :

PRESIDENT—Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., Lawrenceville.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—John T. Nixon, LL. D., Trenton ; John Clement, Haddonfield ; Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Newark.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Stephen Wickes, M. D., Orange.

RECORDING SECRETARY—William Nelson, Paterson.

TREASURER AND LIBRARIAN—Frederick W. Ricord, Newark.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—George A. Halsey, Newark, Chairman ; Rev. George S. Mott, D. D., Flemington ; John F. Hageman, Princeton ; David A. Depue, Newark ; Nathaniel Niles, Madison ; John I. Blair, Blairstown ; William S. Stryker, Trenton ; Franklin Murphy, Newark ; Robert F. Ballantine, Newark.

MR. VROOM moved that Gen. William S. Stryker be elected a member of the Committee on Colonial Documents, to

succeed the late Judge and ex-Governor Joel Parker. Which was agreed to.

Local Historical Societies reported as follows: The New Brunswick Historical Club, by the Rev. W. V. V. Mabon, D. D., who gave a report of the work done during the past year; papers read, etc. The Hunterdon County Historical Society, by the Rev. George S. Mott, D. D., who stated that three interesting papers had been presented during the year. The Somerset County Historical Society, by A. V. D. Honeyman, Esq., who gave an account of the work accomplished.

MR. VAN CAMPEN TAYLOR, architect, submitted plans which he had prepared for the proposed new building of the New Jersey Historical Society, on its lot in West Park street, Newark, which were examined with much interest by the members.

JUDGE RICORD presented a communication in relation to the newly organized American Folk-Lore Society, which was referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

JUDGE RICORD also submitted a draft of a bill which had been prepared at his request, providing that fifty copies of all legislative documents should be sent by the State to this Society for distribution among other Historical Societies. The matter was referred to a Special Committee consisting of A. V. D. Honeyman, Esq., Gen. James F. Rusling and G. D. W. Vroom, Esq.

Dr. WICKES offered the following:

Resolved, That the Historical Society of New Jersey, appreciating the patriotic motives which prompt the citizens of Westmoreland County, Pa., in their efforts to restore the original charter spelling of the name of its chief town, which was given to it at the first in commemoration of the distinguished Major-General Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution, does hereby commend the effort now making by them to restore the name to Greensburg as correct, historic and honorably significant.

After some debate by Mr. Aaron Lloyd, Dr. Pennington, the Rev. Dr. Mott, Mr. Nelson, General Rusling and Mr. Vosseler, the resolution was adopted,

Dr. WICKES also offered the following:

Resolved, That the Historical Society of New Jersey cordially unite in the desire of the citizens of New York City to commemorate, by a suitable centennial celebration, the inauguration of George Washington on April 30, 1789, as the first President under the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this Society to confer with a committee of citizens of New York, to be named by the Mayor, for the purpose of making arrangements to constitute a general committee, representing all classes of citizens, to take charge of the proposed celebration.

The first resolution was adopted. The second was referred to the Committee appointed in May, 1886, for a similar purpose.

The Society then listened with great interest to a paper by A. D. Mellick, Jr., of Plainfield, N. J., entitled "The Hessians in New Jersey—Just a Little in Their Favor," which was read by Judge Ricord, owing to the inability of the author to be present.

Dr. PENNINGTON moved the thanks of the Society to Mr. Mellick for his excellent paper, and that a copy be requested for the Archives of the Society. He added some interesting remarks on the subject of the Hessians, relating an incident that he had heard from a person familiar with the facts, regarding the courtesy of Gen. Reidesel, the Hessian General, to a family upon whom he was quartered at Spencer, Mass., during the Revolution. Dr. Mott related some experiences of an old lady at Rahway with the Hessians on a raid from Staten Island over to New Jersey. Gen. Rusling thought the verdict of American history concerning the Hessians could not be changed at this late day by the citation of a comparatively few instances of the gentlemanly behavior of the officers of those hireling troops. Dr. Hamill spoke of the excellent character of the German citizens of Pennsylvania, many of whom were descendants of Hessian soldiers brought to this country. Dr. Pennington's motion was then agreed to.

The Society then adjourned.

TREASURER'S REPORT

GENERAL STATEMENT.

January 21, 1898.

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Park Street Property.....	\$ 9,000 00
Books and Furniture.....	10,000 00
Total.....	\$19,000 00

BARRON FUND.

In American Trust Co.....	\$3,304 78
Newark Savings Bank.....	39 64
Howard Savings Institution.....	1,655 58
Total.....	\$5,000 00

LIFE MEMBERS' FUND.

In American Trust Co.....	\$325 92
Dime Savings Institution.....	664 38
Howard Savings Institution.....	609 74
Total.....	\$1,600 00

AVAILABLE FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

In Howard Savings Institution.....	\$284 86
Newark Banking Co.....	184 73
Total.....	\$469 59

Donations of Books and Pamphlets

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 24TH, 1888.

FROM AUTHORS.		B.*	P.†		B.	P.
				Hagar, George J.....		7
				Halfpenny, C. H.....	Papers	
Bradlee, Rev. Dr. C. D.....	--	1	--	Halsey, Hon. E. D.....	--	3
Bradley, Hon. J. P.....	--	1	--	Halsey, Hon. Geo. A.....	--	3
Clement, Hon. John.....	--	3	--	Halsted, Mrs. N. N.....	--	2
Coles, Dr. Abraham.....	1	--	--	Harris, F. H.....	1	--
Culin, Stevenson.....	--	1	--	Howell, James E.....	4	32
Darling, Gen. C. W.....	--	1	--	Hunt, Samuel H.....	--	2
Devereux, Eugene.....	1	--	--	Ilisley, F. I.....	--	2
Griffin, Martin I. J.....	--	1	--	Keasbey, E. Q. and G. M.....	--	8
Keasbey, Anthony Q.....	--	1	--	Lehlbach, Hon. H.....	51	16
Morris, George P.....	--	1	--	Nelson, William.....	2	19
Pilch, Frederick H.....	--	1	--	Peet, Rev. S. D.....	--	1
Poor, Henry V.....	12	--	--	Pennington, Dr. S. H.....	4	7
Sinneckson, Robert.....	--	1	--	Price, E. L.....	27	19
Sterling, E.....	--	1	--	Pumpelly, J. C.....	--	5
Stockton, Dr. C. S.....	--	1	--	Rankin, William.....	--	1
Striker, Gen. Wm. S.....	--	1	--	Rockwood, C. G.....	2	31
Tuttle, Rev. Dr. J. F.....	--	1	--	Rowe, John E.....	2	--
Walker, Benjamin.....	--	1	--	Smith, Walter E.....	1	--
Wharton, Hon. Francis.....	3	--	--	Taylor, Hon. J. W.....	31	116
				Tuttle, Rev. Dr. J. F.....	1	2
				Unknown.....	--	2
				Wehrly, John E.....	--	12
				Winthrop, Jr., R. C.....	--	1
				Wright, Edward H.....	351	163
FROM INDIVIDUALS.				FROM SOCIETIES.		
Battell, R. and A.....	1	--	--	American Antiquarian So-		
Bradlee, Rev. Dr. C. D.....	6	20	--	cety.....	--	1
Bradley, Hon. J. P.....	--	1	--	American Catholic Society	--	1
Cannon, Dr. H. R.....	Maps		--	American Congregational		
Coe, Ernest E.....	2	37	--	Association.....	--	1
Cook, Frederick.....	1	--	--	American Philosophical So-		
Cook, Prof. G. H.....	Maps		--	cety.....	--	1
Coult, Joseph.....	--	1	--	Bostonian Society.....	--	1
Crane, Rev. Dr. O.....	--	2	--	Buffalo Historical Society.	--	1
Craven, Rev. Dr. E. R.....	45	3169	--	California Historical So-		
Daniel, Paul.....	7	4	--	cety.....	--	1
Darcy, H. G.....	4	3	--	Canadian Institute.....	--	1
Deane, L.....	--	1	--	Cayuga Historical Society.	--	1
Draper, Dr. Daniel.....	1	--	--	Delaware Historical Society	--	1
Farrand, Dr. S. A.....	17	57	--	Essex Institute.....	--	5
Fish, Hon. F. S.....	--	1	--	Huguenot Society.....	--	1
Ford, G. L.....	--	1	--			
Glen, Charles T.....	--	14	--			
Goble, L. Spencer.....	MS.	1	--			
Greeley, Gen. A. W.....	7	2	--			
Green, Dr. S. A.....	2	16	--			

	B.	P.		B.	P.
Indiana Historical Society	--	1	First Presbyterian Church		
Iowa Historical Society	--	2	of Newark	1	--
Kansas Historical Society	--	1	First Presbyterian Church		
Maine Historical Society	--	1	of Elmira	--	1
Massachusetts Historical Society	--	1	General Assembly of the		
Maryland Historical Society	--	3	Presbyterian Church	--	1
Middlebury Historical Society	--	1	Grand Lodge of Iowa	1	--
New England Historical Genealogical Society	--	1	Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.,		
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society	--	1	of New Jersey	--	1
New York Historical Society	1	--	New York Chamber of Commerce	--	3
Pennsylvania Historical Society	--	2	New York Hydrographic Office	--	4
Royal Historical Society of London	1	--	New York State Library	7	2
United States Catholic Historical Society	--	2	Philadelphia Library Company	--	3
Wisconsin Historical Society	--	2	Presbyterian Board of Education	--	12
Worcester Society of Antiquity	--	1	Presbyterian Board of Publication	--	1
FROM OTHER SOURCES.			Presbytery of New Brunswick	--	22
American Museum of Natural History	--	2	Smithsonian Institution	--	3
Brooklyn Library	--	2	Synod of New Jersey	--	1
Burchard Library	1	--	Taunton Library	--	1
City of Boston	2	--	U. S. Bureau of Ethnology	1	--
Cornell University	--	2	U. S. Bureau of Labor	--	1
Diplomatic Review, London	--	8	U. S. Bureau of Statistics	--	1
			U. S. Bureau of Education	--	2
			U. S. Department of the Interior	--	6
			U. S. Department of State	7	--
			U. S. Geological Survey	1	3
			U. S. Patent Office	32	--
			U. S. Treasury Department	7	3

* Books.

† Pamphlets.

The Hessians in New Jersey

JUST A LITTLE IN THEIR FAVOR.

BY ANDREW D. MELLICK, JR.

*Read by request before the New Jersey Historical Society, at
Trenton, January 24th, 1888*

The Hessians in New Jersey.

JUST A LITTLE IN THEIR FAVOR.

Far away from a railroad, on the sunny slope of a Somerset hill, an old country house, with low eaves and thick stone walls, lies back from the meadows that border the North Branch of the Raritan River, just where Peapack Brook loses itself in that stream. This sturdy homestead has a wealth of old-fashioned accessories, and its surroundings are in perfect keeping with its happy expressions of utilitarian simplicity and homely picturesqueness. The short, rich turf of its facing dooryard is shaded by contemplative elms, and studded with tall bulbous bushes of box and roses of Sharon. At its eastern gable, in an ancient garden, bloom hereditary lilies, sweet peas, and many colored asters. The little windows that pierce the western gable, look out on a colony of barns, hay-mows and straw-ricks; while still beyond, an old orchard flanks the highway, which creeps up a long hill until it disappears over its crest, a quarter of a mile, and more, away.

This ancestral dwelling was built by the writer's great great grandfather, Johannes Moelich, in the year 1752. At that time the forests buried the Bedminster hills and valleys in vast undulations of leafy verdure, and much of the country lay in a broad and almost unbroken extent of fertile waste, with but few traces of human habitation discernible. Population had been slow in penetrating this township, and its primeval mantle of continuous green was interrupted by but a few houses clustering as the embryo villages of Pluckamin and Lamington, while an occasional

interval, open to the sun, marked the germ of a future farm. The founder of this homestead emigrated in the year 1735, from Bendorf, Germany, a town of gray antiquity, located a few miles below Coblenz, on the right bank of the Rhine; a point where the storied beauty of that river is richest in hillsides terraced with vineyards, in bold declivities stored with legends, and in charming valleys, filled with the romance of the middle ages.

At the outset of the Revolution Johannes Moelich had died, and the head of the family in the Stone House was his eldest son, Aaron, who was born in Germany, in 1725. He was beyond the age required for service in the militia, but was an earnest patriot, and an active member of the Bedminster Committee of Observation and Inspection. Johannes' second son, Andrew, enlisted on the memorable day of the Declaration of Independence, and eventually rose to the command of a company in the First Sussex Regiment; Aaron's eldest son, John, carried a musket, under Lord Stirling, in the battle of Long Island, and, being captured by the British, spent many weary months in one of the New York Sugar Houses.

Since reaching America the members of the family had continually corresponded with relatives and friends in the old country. From their letters they had learned that, some time previous to 1745, Bendorf had been transferred from the sovereignty of its former owners to that of the Margrave of Anspach. At that time Germany was a most extraordinary patchwork of large and small governments, including Electorates, Duchies, Bishoprics, Free cities, estates of Imperial Knights and dominions of Land-graves and Princes. Many of the petty German rulers governed with despotic power dominions that were often no larger than one of our own counties, and frequently their territorial possessions were at detached distances. The County of Sayn-Altenkirchen comprised the districts of Altenkirchen, Freusburg, Friedewald and Bendorf. Late in the Seventeenth Century this territory was the personal estate of Johannetta, wife of the Duke Joh. George I, of Sachsen-Eisenach. By her will

of the thirtieth of November, 1685, it was to descend, under the rule of primogeniture, in the line of her eldest son. In 1741, the male line having become extinct, it passed to the descendants of her daughter, Eleanora Sophie, wife of the Margrave Johann Friedrich of Brandenburg-Anspach, and consequently fell to her grandson, the Margrave Karl Wilhelm Friedrich, of Anspach, who reigned from 1729 to 1757. If the people of the Bedminster household knew anything of the character of the new owner of Bendorf, they could well appreciate that they had good cause for thankfulness at being citizens of free America, rather than the subjects of a ruler who was entirely without sympathy for the rights and wrongs of his people; a prince who himself was governed by impulse and prejudice, rather than by a knowledge of justice, and the desire to deal fairly with those whom the chance of birth and circumstances had placed in his power. Like all men controlled by their impulses, he could, at times, be generosity itself; but when the Margrave was in a bad temper, and his judgment distorted by passion, his cruelties were apt to be of the most atrocious character. At such a time, woe betide the noble, burgher or peasant upon whom he set his malignant eye in anger. But it is not the purpose of this paper to recount the numerous instances that might be given of the severities and excesses of this prince, though many pages could be filled with tales of the idiosyncrasies and crimes that marked the career of this erratic ruler.

On that cold day after Christmas, in 1776, when the story of the Battle of Trenton went flying from hamlet to farm, over the hills and valleys of Somerset, the startling news was a matter of peculiar interest to the members of the family at the "Old Stone House." Their rejoicing over the victory of the Americans was tempered somewhat by the knowledge that the vanquished were Germans, and that some of them with but little doubt, had been the fellow-townsmen, in the old country, of the head of the household. At the time of the rupture between the colonies and the home government the prince over Anspach, and consequently over Bendorf, was Charles Alexander, the son of the murdering Margrave.

He it was who, when George III. applied to the princes of Germany for troops to aid him in subduing his revolted American subjects, supplied the English government with three regiments, aggregating 2,353 men, for which he received over five hundred thousand dollars. Among the enemy captured at Trenton was a portion of one of these regiments, and its flag taken on that day was deposited in the Museum at Alexandria, Virginia. When this Museum building was burned a few years ago, the flag was destroyed, together with that of Washington's life guard, and other interesting relics placed there by Mr. G. W. P. Custis. It was the custom for German Princes, in filling the ranks of battalions intended to be bartered to foreign governments, to secure recruits, when possible, from their out-lying possessions rather than from the home dominions; it is fair to presume, then, that Bendorf was obliged to furnish its full quota to the forces destined for America. Aaron was probably well informed of these facts by his correspondents abroad, and, though the news of the affair at Trenton may have added much to the happiness of the holiday season, yet, he would have been quite wanting in sensibility had he reflected without concern upon the possibility of there being among the unfortunates, who had been killed, wounded, or captured, men who in their youth had been his playmates on the streets of his native town.

When the British ministers found that an American revenue could only be collected by force of arms, they had but little difficulty in finding German rulers who were willing to sacrifice their troops in a quarrel that did not concern them, provided they were well enough paid. Duke Ernest, the prince ruling Saxe-Gotha and Altenburg, though a relative of England's King, declined peremptorily the offer of the British ministers for troops. Bancroft states that when England applied to Frederick Augustus of Saxony, he promptly answered through his minister, that "the thought of sending a part of his army to the remote countries of the New World touched too nearly his paternal tenderness for his subjects, and seemed to be too much in contrast with the

rules of healthy policy." Charles Augustus of Saxe-Weimar refused to permit any of his subjects to recruit for service in America except vagabonds and convicts. This ruler, who was but nineteen years old, was doubtless influenced by the broad and generous spirit animating the counsels of his minister, Goethe. Frederick the Great, also, to his credit be it said, condemned the practice of putting armies in the market, but other princes were only too glad to swell their treasuries at the cost of the loss of a few subjects. From Edward K. Lowell's valuable work on the Hessians in the Revolution, we learn that the English Government secured soldiers from five German rulers, besides that of Anspach-Beyreuth. Frederic II., Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, furnished 16,992, of which 10,492 returned home after the war. From Charles I., Duke of Brunswick, were obtained 5,723, of which returned, 2,708. William, Count of Hesse-Hanau, 2,422; returned, 1,441. Frederic, Prince of Waldeck, 1,225; returned, 505. Frederic Augustus, Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, 1,152; returned, 984. Of the troops furnished by the Margrave who owned Bendorf less than one-half again saw Germany. Jones, the Tory historian, avers that the British ministry stipulated to pay the German Princes ten pounds for each man that did not return home at the close of the war; for each wounded soldier, however slight the injury, five pounds were to be paid. Commandants were careful to report even the scratch of a finger, consequently, in 1786, when the bills came in from the German Powers, the English were obliged to pay four hundred and seventy-one thousand pounds, in settlement. Mr. Karl Schnizlein, Royal Bavarian Director of the General Court of Justice, and Secretary of the Historical Society for Mittelfranken, Germany—in a letter dated the twenty-eighth of September, 1887—assures me that the treaty between the British Government and the Margrave Charles Alexander, of Anspach, differed very materially from those made with the other German Princes. This was especially so as to—as he expresses it—"paying premiums for perished soldiers." Furthermore, that the money allowed for the Anspachian-Beyreuthian troops by the Brit-

ish ministry was not to the personal advantage of the Margrave, but was paid into the treasury and used for the redemption of the indebtedness of the Country. Mr. Schnitzlein, in his letter, also states that while he does not know of any archives from which information can be obtained regarding enlistments in the troops that went to America, it is probable that among the subsidiary forces of the Margrave there were men liable to serve as soldiers from the Margravate of Sayn-Altenkirchen, (Bendorf).

It is quite time that the name of the German auxiliaries of the English army in America, was severed from the odium attached to it for over a century past. Most of the barbarities and cruelties practiced upon the citizens of New Jersey, by the entire British forces, have been charged against the so-called "Hessian" troops, and it is only within a few years that some disposition has been shown to deal justly with the record of the conduct of the German soldiery. When it is remembered that the writer is descended from an ancestry whose place of nativity presumably furnished men to swell the ranks of the so-called Mercenaries, it may fairly be considered within his province to attempt a few words in vindication of the memory of these over-maligned Hessians. Such an effort will not have been made in vain if the presentation of the following impressions and facts shall tend, even in a small degree, to relieve these people from a long-standing and unmerited obloquy.

Hessians ! how they have been hated by the Jersey people ! The very name is still spoken by many with a prolonged hiss-s. For generations the word has been used even as a bug-a-boo with which to frighten children, and by the imperfectly read, the German troops have been stigmatized as "Dutch Robbers !" "Blood-thirsty Marauders !" and "Foreign Mercenaries !" Why blame these tools ? While many of them were not saints, neither were they the miscreants and incendiaries bent on excursions of destruction and rapine that the traditions fostered by prejudiced historians would have us believe. Many of these Germans were kindly souls, and probably the best-abused people of the time. Indi-

vidually they were not mercenaries, and a majority of the rank and file, without doubt, objected as strongly to being on American soil, fighting against liberty, as did their opponents to have them here. Some idea may be obtained of their repugnance to coming to this country, from Schiller's protest against the custom of his countrymen's being sent across the seas in exchange for the gold of foreign governments. He tells how, on one occasion, upon orders being published directing a regiment to embark for the colonies, some privates, stepping out of the ranks, protested against crossing the ocean, and demanded of their Colonel for how much a yoke the Prince sold men. Whereupon the regiment was marched upon the parade ground, and the malcontents there shot. To quote Schiller: "We heard the crack of the rifles, as their brains spattered the pavement, and the whole army shouted, 'Hurrah for America!'"

Germany's despotic princes justified their human traffic with the specious plea that it is a good soldier's duty to fight when his country requires his services—that whether it is against an enemy of his own government, or that of another, should not be considered, or enter into his conception of allegiance. They argued that there is no boon so great as a full treasury, and when a subject contributed, by enlistment, to that end, he was fulfilling the highest duty of citizenship. Their people, unfortunately, did not respond to such views of patriotism; consequently in securing recruits, the most severe measures were necessary. Impressment was a favorite means of filling the regimental ranks; strangers as well as citizens were in danger of being arrested, imprisoned, and sent off before their friends could learn of their jeopardy, and no one was safe from the grip of the recruiting officer. This is illustrated by an interesting account given by Johann Godfried Leume, a Leipsic student, who was kidnapped while traveling, forced into the ranks of a moving regiment, and dispatched to America to fight England's battles. As every conceivable method of escape was devised by conscripts, desertions were punished with great severity, though, as a rule, not with death, as the princes found that their private soldiers had too

high a monetary value in European markets to be sacrificed by the extreme penalty. In many principalities the laws obliged the towns and villages in which soldiers escaped to supply substitutes from among the sons of their most prominent citizens, and any one aiding a fugitive was imprisoned at hard labor and deprived of his civil rights. Bancroft avers that the heartless meanness of the Brunswick princes would pass belief if it was not officially authenticated. On learning of Burgoyne's surrender, they begged that their captured men might be sent to the West Indies, rather than home, fearing that on reaching Germany their complaints would prove a damage to the government trade in soldiers. Notwithstanding the severe penalties visited on deserters, when the Anhalt-Zerbst regiments—1228 strong—on their way to embark, passed near the Prussian frontier, over 300 deserted in ten days. In 1777, when the Margrave of Anspach-Beyreuth wished to forward some recruits to America, he was obliged to march the detachment unarmed to the point of embarkation on the Main, and while on the way the recruits were guarded by a trusted troop of yagers. In spite of these precautions many escaped, and several were shot while making the endeavor.

The late Freiderich Kapp has contributed greatly to our knowledge of Hessian and Anspach soldiery. In regard to recruiting, he informs us that an officer in charge of a detachment of newly-enlisted men, was directed, when on the march in the old country, to avoid large towns, also the vicinity of the place where any of the recruits had lived, or been formerly stationed. So great precautions were considered necessary to prevent escape, that it was the duty of an officer, when billeting at night with strangers, to room with his men, and, after undressing, to deliver his weapons and the clothing of the entire party to the landlord or host. In the morning the men's clothing was not to be brought in until the officer was completely dressed and he had loaded and primed his pistols. While *en route* should a recruit grow restive or show signs of insubordination, the instructions were to cut the buttons and straps from his trousers, forcing him to hold them up in

walking, and thus rendering flight impossible. Lieutenant Thomas Anburey, a British officer captured with Burgoyne, in a book descriptive of his experiences in America, has much to tell regarding the Hessian contingent of the Northern Army. We may suppose that his following recital as to the manner of foreign enlistments was based on information gained from German officers. "The Prince caused every place of worship to be surrounded during service, and took every man who had been a soldier, and to embody these into regiments he appointed old officers, who had been many years upon half-pay, to command them, or, on refusal of serving, to forfeit their half-pay. Thus were these regiments raised, officered with old veterans, who had served with credit and reputation in their youthful days, and who had retired, as they imagined, to enjoy some comfort in the decline of life." This American service was especially objectionable to the Germans, because of the knowledge that our country was the home of many of their nationaitly. They did not wish to fight friends. Nor were their fears groundless, for, in their first engagement after landing—the Battle of Long Island—among the troops commanded by Lord Stirling, opposed to the Hessians, were three battalions mostly composed of Pennsylvania Germans. They were well uniformed and equipped, and looked so much like the Mercenaries that, at one time, the English thought them to be Hessians, which error cost the British a colonel and eighty privates. This was not the first time that princely avarice had been the means of causing men from the valleys of the Rhine and its tributaries to contend with each other. Lowell recounts that in 1743, Hessians stood against Hessians, six thousand men serving in the army of King George II and six thousand in the opposing force of Emperor Charles VII.

When the news of the capture of the Hessians at Trenton spread through New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the inhabitants thronged from every direction to view these beings that they had been led to believe were monsters; they were much astonished to find them like ordinary men of German extraction. The people were filled with wonder, however, at

their strangely martial appearance; their officers, with embroidered coats and stiff carriage, were in strong contrast to the easy-going commanders of the Continental forces, while the men in their dress and accoutrements presented a very different appearance from that of the generally poorly clad and equipped soldiers of the young Republic. This was especially true of the grenadiers. They wore very long-skirted blue coats which looked fine on parade, but were ill-calculated for rapid marching; a yellow waistcoat extended below the hips, and yellow breeches were met at the knee by black gaiters. A thick paste of tallow and flour covered the hair, which was drawn tightly back and plaited into a tail which hung nearly to the waist. Their mustaches were fiercely stiffened with black paste, while above all towered a heavy brass-fronted cap. When in full marching order they must needs have had stout legs and broad backs to have sustained the weight they were forced to carry; in addition to cumbersome belts, a cartouche box and a heavy gun, each man's equipment included sixty rounds of ammunition, an enormous sword, a canteen holding a gallon, a knapsack, blanket, haversack, hatchet, and his proportion of tent equipage.

These Trenton captives were sent over the Delaware into Pennsylvania and quartered at Newtown. Lord Stirling, who was there, received the officers with much consideration, saying, "Your General De Heister treated me like a brother when I was a prisoner" (after the battle of Long Island). "And so, gentlemen, will you be treated by me." Corporal Johannes Reuber, one of the captives, writes in his journal, that in passing through the towns and villages the Germans were upbraided and treated with contumely by the populace, which continued until Washington caused notices to be posted throughout the vicinity, saying that the Hessians had been compelled to become combatants, and should be treated with kindness and not with enmity. The prisoners were very grateful to Washington for being allowed to retain their baggage, and for their generally kind treatment. In their grati-

tude for conduct so opposed to what they had expected, they called their illustrious conqueror "a very good rebel."

General De Heister, referred to by Lord Stirling, was an old man, who, after fifty years of service, yielded to the earnest entreaty of his personal friend, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and consented to command the eighty-seven hundred Hessians who came to America to join Howe's army. During the prolonged voyage the old gentleman exhausted his whole stock of tobacco and patience. From his transport he thus wrote to Sir George Collier of H. M. S. Rainbow, who commanded the convoying war-ships: "I have been imposed on and deceived, for I was assured the voyage would not exceed six or seven weeks; it is now more than fourteen since I embarked, and full three months since I left England, yet I see no more prospect of landing than I did a week after our sailing. I am an old man, covered with wounds, and imbecilitated by age and fatigues, and it is impossible I should survive if the voyage continues much longer." Sir George visited the veteran on his ship and raised his spirits by plentifully supplying him with fresh provisions and tobacco, and by assuring him that the voyage would soon terminate. The old German called upon his band to play, brought out some old hock, and Sir George left him quite exhilarated after drinking in many potations the health of the King, the Landgrave, and of many other friends.

Of the German officers, Revolutionary literature teems with testimony as to their courtesy and good breeding, and numerous instances could be cited going to show that they often endeared themselves to the people that they were here ostensibly to subdue. Among those of leading rank, De Heister, Riedesel, Donop and Knyphausen left on the communities most agreeable impressions. The latter was a man of honor, possessed a most kindly nature, and while stationed in Philadelphia won the favorable consideration of the citizens. In appearance he was rather distinguished, erect and slender in figure, with sharp martial features. He was very polite, bowing to all respectable persons met on the street, and was fair and honorable in his dealings. In May, 1782, when this

General, in company with Sir Henry Clinton, embarked from New York for England, a diarist of that time recites: "General Knyphausen has the good wishes of all people, but Sir Henry leaves a poor character behind him." Bancroft characterizes Riedesel as a man of honor and activity; and the same historian speaks of De Heister as a brave old man, cheerful in disposition, good-natured, bluntly honest and upright. Colonel Donop it was who fell in the glacié of Fort Mercer, amid the great slaughter which the gallant but rash charge, led by him, had ensured. Colonel Greene, who displayed much bravery in repulsing the enemy, was most humane in his treatment of the wounded that his cannon balls and grape shot had left piled in front of the fortification's double abattis. Among Colonel Donop's last words, before his death, which occurred a few days after the action, were: "I fall a victim to my own ambition, and to the avarice of my Prince; but full of thankfulness for the good treatment I have received from my generous enemy."

As to the Hessian officers of lesser rank, equally good tidings have come down to us. Mr. De Lancey, in his paper on Mount Washington and its capture, published in the first volume of the *Magazine of American History*, avers that the Hessian officers in America were polite, courteous, and almost without exception well educated; he recites that, as far as birth was concerned, the English officers of Howe's army were much inferior in social rank to those of the Germans. Any rich Englishman could make his boy a gentleman by buying him a commission, but in Germany it was necessary for a youth to be one by birth if he aspired to be an officer. When the British army, in 1776, occupied Manhattan Island, the troops were to a large extent billeted on the citizens. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb recounts in her interesting *History of the City of New York*, that Mrs. Thomas Clark, a widow lady, owned and occupied with her daughters an attractive country seat near Twenty-fifth street and Tenth avenue. She was greatly distressed because of a party of Hessians being quartered on her property. Like every one else at that time, she supposed them to be iniquitous persons,

who would visit upon her family all manner of indignities. To Mrs. Clark's great relief, she found her apprehensions groundless. Nothing was disturbed, and the commanding officer proved not only to be a gentleman, but so considerate and agreeable that he became a favorite both with herself and her daughters. Early in the war experiences of a like character were frequent. Mrs. Eilet, in her "Domestic History," tells that after Howe's army had advanced into Westchester county, a Mrs. Captain Whetten, living near New Rochelle, noticed one day that a black flag had been set up near her house. Upon asking an English officer its meaning, she was much distressed by his replying, "Heaven help you, madam, a Hessian camp is to be established here." Her fears were unnecessary, as, when the Germans arrived, good feeling soon existed between them and the family. One of the officers was quartered in the house; when night came Mrs. Whetten was about sending to some distance for clean sheets for his bed, when he protested against her inconveniencing herself on his account, saying: "Do not trouble yourself, madam; straw is good enough for a soldier."

Graydon, in his Memoirs, gives an account of his spending the winter of 1778 in Reading, Pennsylvania. There were there a number of officers, prisoners on parole; among them several Germans "who," to quote the author's words, "had really the appearance of being what you would call downright men. One old gentleman, a Colonel, was a great professional reader, whom on his application I accommodated with books such as I had. Another of them, a very portly personage, was enthusiastically devoted to music, in which he was so much absorbed as to seldom go abroad. But of all the prisoners, one Graff, a Brunswick officer, taken by General Gates' army, was admitted to the greatest privileges. Under the patronage of Dr. Potts, who had been principal surgeon in the Northern Department, he had been introduced to our dancing parties, and being always afterward invited, he never failed to attend. He was a young man of mild and pleasing manners. There was also a Mr. Stulzoe, of the Brunswick Dragoons, than whose, I have seldom seen a figure more mar-

tial, or a manner more indicative of that manly openness which is supposed to belong to the character of a soldier."

It would be interesting to learn just how so deep seated an aversion to the Hessians first became planted in the minds of the people, particularly in those of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It could not have been because of their nationality, as, among the populations of those States were many Germans, who had always been appreciated as a worthy folk, quiet rather than bellicose in character. Yet, for some mysterious reason, these Rhenish soldiers were looked upon with great dread by the inhabitants, especially by those who knew the least of them. The terror they inspired was often dissipated by a better acquaintance, as the private soldiers, as a rule, were found to be—with, of course, individual exceptions—simple minded souls and more afraid of their officers than of anything else. Mr. Onderdonk, in his "Revolutionary Incidents," speaks of them as "a kind, peaceable people, inveterately fond of smoking and of pea coffee; their offences were of the sly kind, such as stealing at night, while the British and new raised corps were insolent, domineering, and inclined to violence and bloodshed."

Gouverneur Morris, in 1777, was ordered by the Convention of the State of New York to prepare a narrative of the conduct of the British toward American prisoners. Among the papers submitted was the affidavit of Lieutenant Troop, of the Militia, which recited that he and other officers confined on Long Island were much abused by nearly all of the British officers, and in their presence by the soldiers; they were insulted and called rebels, scoundrels, villains and robbers. That when imprisoned at Flatbush they were given so short an allowance of biscuits and salt pork "that," to use his own words, "several of the Hessian soldiers took pity on their situation, and gave them some apples, and at one time some fresh beef, which much relieved them." The following extract is from a letter written by Washington at Morristown on the 5th of February, 1777, to Samuel Chase, one of a committee of seven appointed by Congress to inquire into the conduct of the British and Hessian officers toward American

soldiers, and toward the citizens of New York and New Jersey: "I shall employ some proper person to take the depositions of people in the different parts of the province of New Jersey, who have been plundered after having taken protection and subscribed the Declaration. One thing I must remark in favor of the Hessians, and that is, that our people who have been prisoners generally agree that they received much kinder treatment from them than from the British officers and soldiers. The barbarities at Princeton were all committed by the British, there being no Hessians there."

Max von Eelking, in his "*de Deutschen Hülpsstruppen in Nordamerikanischen Befreiungskriege, 1776 bis 1783*," speaks of the effect that the landing of the Hessians on Long Island had upon the inhabitants. After telling that they were in great awe of the Germans, and that many fled on their approach, he goes on to say: "When the first fear and excitement among the population had subsided, and people had become aware that after all they had not to deal with robbers and anthropophagi, they returned to their homes, and were not a little surprised to find not only their dwellings as they left them, but also the furniture, their effects, aye, even their money and trinkets. The fact was that the Germans, used to discipline, did not ask for more than they were entitled to. Their mutual relations now took a more friendly form, and it was not a rare case that a thorough republican would treat the quartered soldier like one entitled to his hospitality, and carefully nurse the sick or wounded one." During the winter of 1776, there was living at Burlington a Mrs. Margaret Morris, who recorded her experiences in a journal, of which a few copies were printed for private circulation. When Count Donop's command penetrated as far as Mount Holly, she, in common with every one else, was at first much exercised over the proximity of the abhorred Hessians. On the seventeenth of December the following entry was made in her diary: "A friend made my mind easy by telling me that he had passed through the town where the Hessians were said to be 'playing the very mischief'; it is certain there were numbers of them at Mount Holly, but they behaved very civilly

to the people, excepting only a few persons who were actually in rebellion, as they termed it, whose goods, etc., they injured."

The bitter feeling evinced by the people toward the Hessians was probably engendered by the conduct of the mercenary troops at the battle of Long Island. There is no doubt that during that engagement they were guilty of unnecessary cruelties, but any fair-minded person, familiar with all the facts, must admit that the circumstances of ignorance and false teaching palliate to a certain extent their behavior on that occasion. The Long Island Historical Society, in its account of the battle, publishes the letter of an officer in Fraser's Scotch Battalion, from which I make the following extract: "The Hessians and our brave Highlanders gave no quarter, and it was a fine sight to see with what alacrity they dispatched the rebels with bayonets, after we had surrounded them so that they could not resist. We took care to tell the Hessians that the rebels had resolved to give no quarter to them in particular; which made them fight desperately, and put all to death who fell into their hands." The statement of this bloodthirsty Highland officer is corroborated by the before referred to historian, Max von Eelking. He records: "That the Hessians were very much exasperated and furious, is not to be denied; * * * * the course pursued by the Hessians was urged upon them by the Britons. Colonel Von Heeringen says on this subject, in his letter to Colonel Von Lossburg: 'The English soldiers did not give much quarter, and constantly urged our men to follow their example.'"

That the heart of the Hessians was not in their work of aiding in the subjugation of Great Britain's colonists is proven by the fact of their frequent desertions. It is estimated that of the nearly thirty thousand German troops brought to America by the English, more than five thousand deserted, many of them becoming valued citizens of the country; and frequent instances can be shown of their descendants ranking among the leading people of the United States. Judge Jones, in his "History of New York," avers that Henry Ashdore

was the first in America of the name now so well known under its anglicized form of Astor. He was a peasant from Waldorf, in Baden, who came to this country with the British during the Revolutionary War, but, after a short period, managed to escape their service, and entered into that of the "Art and Mystery of Butchering." After the cessation of hostilities he induced his youngest brother, then a youth of twenty, to come to New York. This was John Jacob Astor, who died in 1848, the richest man of his day in America. Mr. J. G. Rosengarten, in an interesting paper read before the Newport Historical Society, in 1886, informs us that the ancestor of General George A. Custer was a Hessian soldier named Kuster, who was among those captured by Gates in 1777. He settled in Pennsylvania, but subsequently removed to Maryland, where the distinguished general's father was born in 1806. John Conrad Dochlar, an Anspach sergeant, in enumerating in his diary the German troops made prisoners at Yorktown, mentions the "Prince Royal" regiment of Hesse-Cassel as having once been strong, "but now a great sufferer from death and desertion"; and the Anspach and Beyreuthian regiments as having had about "forty killed and wounded, besides losing fifty deserters." While Burgoyne's captured army was on the march to Virginia, there were many desertions among the Germans, who, as Lieutenant Anburey—before quoted—says, "seeing in what a comfortable manner their countrymen lived, left us in great numbers as we marched through New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Washington, in a letter to Congress from Englishtown, on the day of the Battle of Monmouth, writes that thus far Sir Henry Clinton, in his march through the Jerseys, had lost by desertion five or six hundred men, "chiefly foreigners"; and six days later General Arnold, who had been left in command at Philadelphia, reported that five hundred and seventy-six deserters had reached that city, of whom four hundred and forty were Germans. General Greene, in a letter to John Adams, written from Basking Ridge in March, 1777, thus speaks of the Germans captured on Christmas day: "The mild and gentle treatment the

Hessian prisoners have received since they have been in our possession has produced a great alteration in their dispositions. Desertions prevail among them. One whole brigade refused to fight or do duty, and were sent prisoners to New York. Rancor and hatred prevails between them and the British soldiers." From Lossing we learn that of the officers captured at Trenton, Ensign Carle Fried Frurer, of the Knyphausen regiment, and Ensign Kleinsmith, joined the American army; and the historian, Onderdonk, claims that many leading families of Long Island trace their descent from deserters from the ranks of the mercenary troops. On the Sunday after the Battle of Princeton, General Maxwell with some Jersey militia came out of the Short Hills, and, falling suddenly on the British post at Elizabethtown, made prisoners of fifty Waldeckers and forty Highlanders. A writer describes this affair in a letter dated at Philadelphia on the sixteenth of January, and recites that "the English troops at Elizabethtown would not suffer the Waldeckers to stand sentry at the outposts, several of them having deserted and come over to us."

At the time of the Battle of Germantown there was living in that place a rich German baker named Christopher Ludwick. Having learned that among the prisoners taken during that engagement were eight Hessians, this patriotic baker conceived the idea of putting his unfortunate countrymen to a more valuable service than that of being guarded or paroled. He went to headquarters and induced the commander-in-chief to place these men completely in his hands, the only proviso being that there should come to them no bodily harm. He then constituted himself their host and guide, and taking them all about Philadelphia and its vicinity, showed them how the Germans were prospering in this country; how comfortably they were housed, what fine churches they had, with what freedom and independence they followed their vocations, and with what happiness those in the humbler pursuits of life were living. This wise custodian then dismissed his prisoners, charging them to return to their regiments and inform their fellow-soldiers of all that they had seen, and

explain to them the happiness awaiting those who would desert and settle in Pennsylvania. The seed thus planted bore rich fruit. It is said that among the desertions resulting from this action, numbers afterward became prosperous citizens of Philadelphia. Ludwick's success in this enterprise encouraged him to further endeavors in the same direction; he visited a Hessian camp on Staten Island, and, without detection, succeeded in causing several soldiers to flee to Pennsylvania. This honest German afterward became baker general to the American army. He is said to have often been a visitor at headquarters, where Washington recognized his worth, and appreciated to the full the value of his services.

Speaking of General Washington brings to mind the fact that while living in Philadelphia, as Chief Magistrate of the nation, his coachman was an ex-Hessian soldier. It was one of the events of the week to see "Fritz," seated on the box of the Executive's carriage, draw up his four bright bays on Sunday morning in front of Christ Church. He was tall and muscular, looking the soldier, his long aquiline nose pressing closely down over a fierce moustache. In a livery of white, touched with red, he carried himself with an important air, showing a severe countenance under his cocked hat, which was worn square to the front, but thrown a little back on his cue. Washington's arrival at church was always the occasion of an enthusiastic, but quiet and respectful ovation. Long before the hour he was expected Second street would be packed with a patient throng of citizens. On the approach of the well known white coach, ornamented with medallions, the crowd silently opened a narrow way or lane from the curb to the church door, and as the President stepped with calm dignity from the carriage, profound silence reigned, every eye being riveted on the distinguished form. His costume was always a full suit of black silk velvet, relieved by silver knee and shoe buckles. His hair, powdered to a snowy whiteness, was drawn back into a black silk bag ornamented with a rosette, and a dress sword hung at his side. Yellow gloves were on his hands; a rich blue Spanish cloak, faced with red velvet, was thrown over his left shoulder, the whole being

supplemented by a three-cornered hat with a black cockade and feathers. As Washington, stately in person and noble in demeanor, slowly moved across the pavement toward the sacred edifice, it was an impressive spectacle. From the dense crowd there came not a sound, but the respectful silence in which the assembled multitude stood in the presence of the "father of his country," testified more strongly than would have the bravest shouts or the loudest acclamations as to the admiration and veneration with which they viewed this "greatest, purest, most exalted of mortals."

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. X.

1888.

No. 2

NEWARK, N. J., May 17, 1888.

The New Jersey Historical Society met this day at its rooms in Newark, the Chair being occupied by the REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D. D., the PRESIDENT, assisted by DR. S. H. PENNINGTON, VICE-PRESIDENT.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting, held at Trenton in January last, were read by the RECORDING SECRETARY and approved.

DR. STEPHEN WICKES, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, presented the correspondence received since January. Among the letters was one from Clement H. Sinnicksen, Esq., transmitting a circular letter from Robert Morris, in 1782, in relation to the payment of New Jersey's quota for carrying on the war; the letter had been found among the papers of Thomas Sinnicksen, Member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1782, and afterward Member of Congress. The Committee of Arrangement having invited this Society to participate in the centennial celebration of the settlement of the North-West Territory on April 7, 1888, DR. HAMILL, the PRESIDENT, had sent a certificate of delegation. Prof. Alexander Johnston, of Princeton, invited the Society to meet at Princeton.

The TREASURER reported \$469.59 received since January, and \$860.96 expended, leaving an available balance on hand of \$921.37.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The progress of years, now nearly half a century, has brought the Society into a satisfactory condition in all its departments of effort for the prosecution of its historical work. The constantly increasing contributions of books and pamphlets, due chiefly to the personal efforts of its Librarian, illustrate the interest in the growth of the library among those who know the value of books and the worth to those who follow us, of manuscripts and relics for the historian of the future.

The Committee has not lost sight of the needs of the Society and of the project of securing more enlarged accommodations for its present and future uses. It was deemed advisable that, in order to secure so much of our annual revenue as has heretofore come from the rent of the Park Street property, the lease should be renewed for another year. There is good reason to believe that the liberal sums already pledged for a new building will be so increased that the enterprise will be successfully accomplished.

At the last session of the Legislature a supplement to the Act of 1872 "for the better preservation of the early records of the State of New Jersey" was passed. The supplement appropriates three thousand dollars annually for the term of five years for the editing and printing the early records of the State in the form known as the "New Jersey Archives;" and for editing and printing the "Journals of the Governor and Council During the Colonial Period," and which have never been printed; and for arranging, collating, editing and printing papers and documents relating to the history of New Jersey during the Revolutionary War.

The New Jersey Archives in ten volumes are complete. A general index of the series carefully prepared by the editor is still in manuscript and ready for the press. It will make a

volume of about 350 pages, and it will add great value to the volumes of the series.

The Journals of the Governor and Council during the Colonial period, now in MS., have been collated and arranged by the Librarian, who was appointed editor upon the death of Mr. Whitehead.

The Committee recommend that the Society should avail itself without delay of the appropriation now made by the State, for the issue in successive volumes of the MS. minutes of the Governor and Council which, it is estimated, will require six volumes.

As they now are, they are exposed to the risk of loss by fire. They are invaluable in themselves, and are of great value to the Society, as they furnish the opportunity to the Library Committee to keep the Historical Societies of the States in affiliation and correspondence with the New Jersey Historical Society, and in the increase of the treasures of its library by exchanges.

The Committee commends to the attention of the Society the letter of Prof. Johnston, of the College of New Jersey, inviting a meeting at Princeton at some convenient date.

MORTUARY RECORD.

WILLIAM ERASTUS LAYTON died at Newark, February 21, 1888. Mr. Layton was born at Woodbridge, N. J., July 13, 1808, son of Safety and Hetty L. Layton. He married, July 13, 1831, Emeline, daughter of Peter B. Davis, of Newark. He was a member of the Common Council of Newark in 1851 and 1853. While in service he was Chairman of a Special Committee on Sewerage, and also on the Enforcement of Laws for the Observance of the Sabbath. He was one of a Committee of five to devise ways and means for founding a public library in Newark. On the report of that Committee, October 6, 1846, the Newark Library Association was organized, January 4, 1847. He became a director in the Association in 1853, was appointed Librarian, December 1, 1869, and continued in both relations till his death, which took place in Newark at the age of eighty. He became a member of the Historical Society in 1885.

LEWIS W. OAKLEY, M. D., of Elizabeth, died there on the third of March last. The Doctor was a native of Kinderhook, New York; born November 22, 1829, a son of Samuel and Abbey (Williams) Oakley. He married (1) Henrietta Baldwin, and (2) Anna, daughter of Rev. Dr. Magie, of Elizabeth. He graduated at Princeton College in 1849, and received his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1852. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Elizabeth, where his father then resided, and continued there until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when he entered the service as Assistant Surgeon of the Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, May 21, 1861; was promoted Surgeon of the Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers October 12 of the same year, and was transferred to the Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers as surgeon January 2, 1862. From this date he was Surgeon-in-Chief of the First New Jersey Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, until he was mustered out of service June 21, 1864. From September 12 until December 1, 1862, he was on hospital duty at Burkettsville, Md.; in charge of the Sixth Corps' Hospital during May and June, 1863, at Potomac Creek, Va.; in charge of the Sixth Corps' Hospital at Gettysburg, Pa., from July 4, 1863, until it was consolidated with the other Corps Hospitals, forming the United States General Hospital at the same place. He remained until November 1, 1863, when he returned to his command in the Army of the Potomac. He was in all of the battles of the Army of the Potomac, beginning with the "first Bull Run" and ending with the battles of May, 1864. He was also on duty as surgeon at General Hospital at Harrison's Landing, Va., while the army was stationed at that place during the summer of 1862. But for his determination not to leave his regiment, with which he was very popular, he would have accepted higher rank, the duties of which he almost constantly performed. He was distinguished in New Jersey as a medical man and was jealous of the honor of his profession. He was elected President of the Medical Society of New Jersey in 1881, and became one of the most valued Fellows

of the State Society. Relied upon by his fellow-citizens for his good judgment and his zeal for the public good, he was active and influential in all measures for promoting the public welfare. He became a member of the Historical Society in 1874, and gave it his aid and sympathies. He was generally present at its May meetings, and was with us a year ago in robust health and with the promise of a long and useful life. He was stricken with apoplexy while visiting a patient, and, without a token of consciousness, died instantly, at the age of fifty-nine.

CHARLES S. BOGGS, Rear-Admiral United States Navy, died at New Brunswick, N. J. He was born where he died, January 28, 1810, and entered the navy as midshipman on March 1, 1826. He was promoted lieutenant in 1837, and commanded the boat expedition at Vera Cruz during the Mexican War that destroyed the *Truxton* after her capture by the Mexicans. As commander he was assigned for three years to the Mail steamer *Illinois*, and next became Light-house Inspector on the Pacific Coast. He sought active service at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and made himself famous in the attack on the forts below New Orleans. For his gallantry on these occasions, he was sent to Washington with dispatches, and received promotion. He became Rear-Admiral in 1870, and in 1873 was placed on the retired list. His last years were years of weakness. His death was caused by paralysis and general debility. The date of his election to membership in the Historical Society is January 15, 1874.

We record also the loss of an Honorary Member of this Society, in the recent decease, April 18, at Hartford, Ct., of ISRAEL WARD ANDREWS, D. D., LL. D., of Marietta, Ohio. He was an alumnus of Williams College in 1837, and in the next year was called to Marietta, Ohio, as first tutor of the college in that place. He was connected with the college as tutor, professor and President successively, for fifty years. He received the degree of D. D. from his Alma Mater in 1856, and of LL. D. from Wabash College in 1876. His college papers and those on the history of the southern part

of Ohio, in which he so long lived, and other historical papers, addresses and sermons, both at the West and in New England, are illustrative of an accomplished pen and of extensive historical research. He was elected an Honorary Member of this Society May 20, 1886, and received a certificate of delegation to represent it at the centennial celebration of the founding of the Northwest Territory held at Marietta a few weeks since.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee on the Library respectfully report that since the meeting in January last, five hundred and fifty-six pamphlets have been added to our collection, and three hundred and ninety-six bound volumes, increasing the total number of bound volumes now upon our shelves to ten thousand two hundred and twenty. Of this increase it is proper to say that one hundred and twenty-eight of these volumes were presented to the Society by Hon. John L. Blake, of Orange, and one hundred and seventy-five by Marcus L. Ward, Esq., of Newark. The fifteen hundred and fifty volumes added during the last year, to say nothing of the five thousand pamphlets, nearly, received during the same time, compelled your Committee to erect the temporary shelving, which, as may be seen, occupies so large a part of our assembly room. Every available spot in the Document Room had been already made use of for this purpose, and these shelves, with no regard for any thing beyond their utility, were placed where you now see them. If our Society is blessed with a similar growth during the current year, it will be necessary to hold our next May meeting in some other room.

A bill was passed at the last session of our Legislature, providing that fifty copies of every report and other documents published by that body, be furnished to this Society for distribution among kindred societies and institutions. The first seventeen of these pamphlets, fifty of each, have been sent to us, and as soon as the remainder are received, the distribution will be made. These attentions to other

societies are valuable to us as a means of increasing our own historical treasures.

Your Committee believe that the present aspect of our rooms is sufficient to convince you that the day is not far off when they can be simply used for the storage of our collections.

On motion of Dr. Mott, the thanks of the Society were specially voted to the gentlemen named in the report for their gifts.

The COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS presented this report :

The Committee on Colonial Documents take great pleasure in announcing to the Society that the Legislature at its late session passed a bill, prepared and introduced by your Committee, appropriating from the State Treasury the sum of three thousand dollars annually, for five years, for the purpose of continuing and completing the valuable series of volumes known as the New Jersey Archives, and of which ten volumes have been issued thus far; and of publishing the Journal of the Governor and Council, from 1703 to 1775. This Journal was secret, and was never printed. It will be a most interesting and important addition to the records of New Jersey's colonial history.

Your Committee propose to resume without unnecessary delay the work of publishing the additional volumes of the Archives, on substantially the same lines as the last two volumes. It is believed that the Journal of the Governor and Council will make about four printed volumes. It is also proposed to issue simultaneously a second series of the Archives, containing documents relating to the history of New Jersey during the Revolution. Of such documents there are great numbers, mostly in private collections, besides very many scattered through innumerable publications not easily accessible. Gen. Stryker, one of the members of the Committee, has accumulated a large number of such papers, and has recently secured access to a very important collection relating to Governor Livingston's Administration. Other members of the Committee also have

some papers of this character, and the manuscripts of the Society contain many letters, journals and other papers relating to the Revolution, which are now in a fair way to be printed in a series of contemplated volumes forming the second series of the New Jersey Archives.

This new appropriation by the Legislature is regarded by your Committee as a gratifying expression of approval of the manner in which the work has been hitherto carried on by the Society. It also, in the opinion of your Committee, carries with it an added responsibility for the utmost care and deliberation in the expenditure of this large sum of money placed at our disposal by the State.

After remarks by Col. Morris R. Hamilton, the Rev. Dr. Geo. S. Mott, Daniel T. Clark, Gen. W. S. Stryker, William Nelson and others, the report was received and the action of the Committee approved.

The COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION reported having arranged with Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., for the publication of the Rev. Dr. G. C. Schanck's History of Pompton Plains, the publishers agreeing to print it and to give the Society one hundred copies, without cost to the Society, provided one hundred subscriptions were obtained, at \$4 per copy.

The report was received and the action of the Committee approved.

The COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP reported the following list, and a ballot being taken, they were unanimously elected :

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

GEORGE D. SCUDDER,	- - - - -	Trenton.
JAMES P. STEVENS,	- - - - -	Trenton.
EDMUND C. HILL,	- 11 N. Greene Street,	Trenton.
EDWARD H. MURPHY,	- - - - -	Trenton.
MAJ. GEORGE B. HALSTED,	- - - - -	Elizabeth.
WM. E. FREER,	- - - - -	Newark.
GEN. JOHN WATTS KEARNY,	- - - - -	Newark.

MRS. GEN. JOHN WATTS KEARNY,	- -	Newark.
MRS. MARGARET HERBERT MATHA,	-	Bound Brook.
FREDERICK PARKER,	- - - -	Freehold.
BENJ. F. LEE,	- - - -	Trenton.
J. HOVEY OSBORN,	- - - -	Saddle River.
ELTWEEED POMEROY,	- - - -	Newark.
FRANK W. PINNEO,	- - - -	Newark.
WILSON FARRAND,	- - - -	Newark.
PROF. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,	- - -	Princeton.
PROF. ALLAN MARQUAND,	- - -	Princeton.
PROF. ARTHUR L. FROTHINGHAM,	- -	Princeton.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

HON. JOHN B. REDMAN,	- -	Ellsworth, Maine.
GEN. ADOLPHUS W. GREELY,	- -	Washington, D. C.

The COMMITTEE ON CENTENNIAL OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT presented this report :

The Committee appointed by this Society in May, 1886, to take part in the proposed centennial celebration of the anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, at New York, on April 30, 1789, would report that the movement to that end begun by the New York Chamber of Commerce has made such progress that the celebration bids fair to rival any held since that of 1876. As the New Jersey Historical Society was the first organized body to take action in this State in the matter, and as the affair is likely to be on a grand scale, it seems wise to your Committee that this Committee should be enlarged, and that the participation of other New Jersey organizations should be invited. To these ends it is recommended :

1. That the President, the Vice-Presidents, the officers, and the Executive Committee of this Society be added to the Committee.
2. That the Committee be authorized to add other members of the Society.
3. That it be empowered to invite the co-operation of any

and all other organizations in New Jersey, representing its history and progress during the past century, to unite with this Society in securing a proper representation of New Jersey in the proposed celebration.

The report was received and the recommendations adopted.

The Society then took a recess, when the valuable collections were examined, and an inviting lunch was discussed in the rooms up-stairs of St. John's Lodge, for the use of which the thanks of the Society were subsequently voted.

On re-assembling, Major Newell, of New Brunswick, reported that the New Brunswick Historical Club had held very successful and instructive meetings. The Rev. Dr. Mott reported that the Hunterdon County Society was slowly gathering material of an historical character pertaining to the County.

Mr. Daniel T. Clark, of South Orange, presented an immense black beaver bell-crowned hat, made in Newark prior to 1826, as appeared by the satin lining, on which was printed a fine steel engraving by P. Maverick, an early American engraver who at one time lived in Newark.

Mr. J. C. Pumpelly, of Morristown, presented a fac-simile of the first issue of the *Philadelphia Ledger*.

Major George B. Halsted presented a number of pamphlets; two books of unsigned Confederate bonds, picked up in the State House at Richmond, Va., at the close of the war; a pass for a slave, in New Orleans; a bill of sale, 1788, for a female slave, from Ann Oliver to Morris Hetfield, Elizabethtown; certificate of the payment of a tax on a "shay" in 1800; bill of sale of a female slave in Virginia in 1804, for \$50. Also a copy of a contract drawn up by himself at Baton Rouge, La., for the employment at wages of ex-freedmen by their former owner, which he thought was probably the first or second document of the kind ever drafted. He gave an interesting account of the circumstances under which the paper was prepared. He also presented several other interesting papers, for all of which he was, on motion of Mr. Hageman, voted the thanks of the Society.

Major James Yard, of Freehold, then read a memoir of the late Joel Parker, Supreme Court Justice and twice Governor of New Jersey.

John F. Hageman, Esq., of Princeton, moved that the Society's thanks be voted to Major Yard for his able, interesting and truthful portraiture. He had himself known the late Judge Parker since 1839, when he was himself a law student, and could indorse everything that had been said of him. New Jersey was to be congratulated on having had *two* war Governors—Charles S. Olden and Joel Parker. Dr. Hamill, in seconding the motion, said that Governor Parker had been his pupil in 1835; he was a diligent student, always prepared with his lessons. He spoke of his loyalty and patriotism, and related an incident of his independence when he was mentioned for President at the Democratic National Convention in 1868, his nomination, in the opinion of many, having been defeated by the Tweed ring. Major Geo. B. Halsted and Col. Morris R. Hamilton also spoke in warm terms of Governor Parker, and the motion was then agreed to.

The Hon. James W. Bradbury, ex-United States Senator from Maine, and President of the Maine Historical Society, being present in the company of F. Wolcott Jackson, Esq., of Newark, was invited to address the Society. He said he had been greatly interested in the memoir of the late Governor Parker, whom he had known and esteemed, but he had stopped making speeches since he was eighty-five years of age.

On motion of Dr. Pennington, Mr. Bradbury was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of this Society.

Mr. Hageman moved that in accordance with the invitation of Prof. Johnston, the Society hold a meeting at Princeton on Thursday, September 27, 1888. Which was agreed to. On motion of Dr. Wickes, Mr. Hageman, Prof. Johnston and Dr. Hamill were appointed a Committee to arrange for the meeting.

Mr. William Nelson stated that he had recently found in the Acquackanonk (now Passaic, N. J.) Church Records the record of the marriage of Governor William Livingston, as

follows: 1747 Dn 2 Maart ——— Livingston J: Man Geb In Albany, ende woon-achtigh Te Newyork met Susanna Franss, J: D. geb. ———

He went on to give some account of Miss French, and the probable circumstances which led to the marriage ceremony being performed by the pastor of the Acquackanonk Church, and some other incidents in the career of New Jersey's original War Governor. On motion of Mr. Hageman, Mr. Nelson was requested to put in the form of a paper the notices he had given of Governor Livingston.

The Society then adjourned.

Donations of Books and Pamphlets

ANNOUNCED MAY 17TH, 1888.

FROM AUTHORS.		P.* V.t.	FROM INDIVIDUALS.		P. V.
Baetger, Romona	1	1	Baldwin, H. F.	MS.	
Bourke, Capt. John G.	1	--	Blake, John L.	30	128
Bradlee, D. D., Rev. C. D.	1	--	Bradlee, D. D., Rev. C. D.	4	--
Keasbey, Anthony Q.	1	--	Clark, Daniel T.	--	39
Nelson, William	1	--	Clement, Hon. John	1	--
Peet, Rev. S. D.	3	--	Conover, G. S.	1	--
Tranholm, W. L.	--	1	Coe, Ernest E.	51	--
FROM SOCIETIES.			Cook, G. H.	1	--
Canadian Institute	1	--	Draper, Dr. Daniel	1	--
California Historical Society	--	1	Foster, Joseph	--	1
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio	1	--	French, D. D., Rev. J. O.	1	--
Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba	1	--	Garland, A. H.	2	1
Iowa Historical Society	2	--	Green, Dr. S. A.	10	2
Long Island Historical Society	1	--	Hart, C. H.	1	--
Massachusetts Historical Society	1	1	Hagar, George J.	2	--
Minnesota Academy of Natural Science	6	--	Halsted, George B. Paper.	4	--
Minnesota Historical Society	--	1	Howell, James E.	27	--
New England Historic Genealogical Society	3	--	Keasbey, E. Q. and G. M.	5	--
New Haven Colony Historical Society	--	2	Lathrop, Rev. C. C.	131	--
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society	1	--	Nelson, William	80	2
Pennsylvania Historical Society	2	--	Nichols, Charles L.	95	22
Rhode Island Historical Society	1	--	Peet, Rev. S. D.	1	--
South California Historical Society	1	--	Pumpelly, J. C.	3	--
West'n Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society	1	--	Righter, Wm. S.	7	--
Wisconsin Historical Society	2	--	Rockwood, Charles G.	2	--
			Sinnicksen, Andrew	MS.	
			Speer, Peter T.	1	--
			Swinerton, James	--	1
			Traver, C. L.	--	1
			Tuttle, Rev. Dr. J. F.	3	--
			Unknown	5	--
			Van Duyne, Harrison	1	--
			Ward, Marcus L.	--	175
			Weeks, Robert D.	--	4
			Wickes, Dr. Stephen	5	--
			FROM OTHER SOURCES.		
			City of Boston	1	--
			Diplomatic Review, London	5	--
			Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of New Jersey	1	--
			Harvard College	1	--

FROM OTHER SOURCES—Continued.				P.	V.
			Newark Orphan Asylum	1	--
			U. S. Bureau of Education	--	1
Home for Aged Women..	1	--	U. S. Bureau of Statistics	2	--
Philadelphia Library Com-			U. S. Comptroller.....	--	1
pany.....	2	--	U. S. Department of State	6	--
Smithsonian Institution..	10	--	U. S. Department of the		
Newark Library Associa-			Interior	1	1
tion.....	1	--	U. S. Naval Academy....	1	--
Newberry Library.....	1	--	Taunton Library.....	1	--
New York Chamber of			U. S. Treasury Department	1	2
Commerce.....	--	1	U. S. Patent Office.....	--	--

* Pamphlets.

† Volumes.

JOEL PARKER,

“The War Governor of New Jersey.”

A MEMORIAL PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THE NEW
JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

BY JAMES S. YARD.

*Read at the regular meeting of the Society, at Newark, May
17th, 1888.*

JOEL PARKER,

“The War Governor of New Jersey.”

BIRTH, PARENTAGE AND EDUCATION.

Joel Parker was born in Freehold township on the 24th of November, 1816, in a house still standing on the Mount Holly road, about four miles west of Freehold, in what is now Millstone township. A small village known as Smithburg has grown up around it recently. His father was Charles Parker, who was born in the same neighborhood, and who was Sheriff of the county, member of the Assembly, and for thirteen years State Treasurer and at the same time State Librarian. His mother, who was also a native of the county as it was then constituted, was a daughter of Capt. Joseph Coward, of the Continental Army. He received his primary education at the old Trenton Academy, and was prepared for college at the Lawrenceville High School. In the meantime he spent two years as manager on a farm which his father then owned near Colt's Neck. He was graduated at Princeton in 1839 and immediately commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Henry W. Green, at Trenton, and was admitted to the Bar in 1842, when he located at Freehold and commenced the practice of his profession.

HIS EARLY CAREER.

In 1840 he cast his first Presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, the nominee of the Democratic party. In 1844 he entered the political arena in support of the election of James K. Polk as President, and distinguished himself in that campaign as a public speaker. In 1847 he was elected

to the Assembly and served one year. He was then the youngest member of the House, but being the only lawyer on the Democratic side, he became the party leader, especially on all questions having a legal bearing. He distinguished himself in the Legislature and gained a State reputation by the introduction of a bill to equalize taxation by taxing personal as well as real property, and by a speech in support of the measure which was printed in the newspapers throughout the State. At the close of his term in the Assembly he declined a nomination as candidate for the State Senate on account of his growing practice, which demanded his entire attention. In 1852 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas, which office he held for one term, and acquitted himself therein with marked ability. During his term he tried the celebrated case against James P. Donnelly for the murder of Albert Moses, at the September term of 1857. He was assisted by Attorney-General William L. Dayton; the opposing counsel were Joseph P. Bradley (afterward Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court), ex-Gov. Pennington and A. C. McLean. The trial lasted nine days. The evidence was largely circumstantial, and the case is still quoted as one of the great trials of the period. The case was prepared and conducted by Mr. Parker, and won for him a leading position at the Bar of the State.

EFFORTS TO ORGANIZE THE MILITIA AND TO PROMOTE VOLUNTEERING.

At a meeting of the regimental officers of the Monmouth and Ocean Brigade, held at Freehold on the 1st of December, 1857, he was unanimously elected Brigadier-General of the Brigade. He subsequently proceeded to thoroughly organize the corps, holding elections in the several regiments, appointing meetings for the instruction of the officers, and organizing uniformed companies, which he subsequently brought together for parade and review.* At the outbreak of the war, Major-General Moore, of Ocean county, Commander of the Third Division of the State Militia, resigned on account

**Monmouth Democrat*, August 19, September 2, October 14 and October 30, 1858.

of age and infirmity, and on the 7th of May, 1861, General Parker was nominated by Governor Olden and confirmed by the Senate as his successor. The appointment was made with a view to the promotion of volunteering and the organization of forces for the suppression of the Rebellion. He encouraged the military spirit of the people within the bounds of his Division, comprising the counties of Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean, by holding public meetings, organizing the uniformed companies and bringing the latter together for inspection and review at Freehold, on which occasion he had 1,500 men in line, the largest parade of the kind ever held previous to that time in that section of the State.* Referring to these efforts to promote volunteering, the Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, of Camden, said:† "The confidence reposed in him by Governor Olden at that time was not misplaced. It was fully sustained in every way. Joel Parker was true; he was honest and loyal. He undertook the work and he did it. He rallied as many, if not more, men than any other man in the State around the standard for the defence of his country. * * He was patriotic and gave his hands and his heart to the work. He did his duty and he did it well, and the people sustained him. * * When he came to occupy the Executive Chair he followed in the same patriotic line. He was true and loyal to the State and the country, and the oath of office he had taken."

While he was Governor he took an active interest in the organization of the militia and in providing heavy ordnance, small arms and other munitions in store in the State Arsenal, ready for any emergency that might call for their use. During his first administration, the militia laws were revised and encouragement was given to the organization of a uniformed corps of militia, of which the present efficient "National Guard" is the outgrowth. He held that a State without a well-organized and effective militia failed in its duty to the general government. He considered it the duty

* Ibid. May 29, 1862.

† Address before the Bar of Camden.

of every State not only to be prepared to enforce the law within its own borders when the civil authorities prove powerless to maintain the peace, without calling for aid from regular troops, but also to be able, in case of emergency, to aid the general government with military power.*

NAMED FOR CONGRESSIONAL AND GUBERNATORIAL HONORS.

In 1854 he was prominently named for Congress but, in a public letter, declined being considered as a candidate for the nomination on the ground that, if elected, it would destroy his private business, which the claims of his growing family would not warrant.† In 1858 it was again proposed to nominate him for Congress, but this came from the so-called "opposition" party, and had in view the division of the Democratic party. In reply to this proposition, which was made by a correspondent of a local newspaper, he said that believing the success of the Democratic party contributed to the welfare of the nation, he would exceedingly regret any divisions in its ranks, and that no act of his should tend toward that event.‡

In 1856 his name was first mentioned for Governor of the State. He declined being considered as a candidate for the nomination, but recommended for it Col. William C. Alexander, who afterward received it. In 1859 he was again named for this position but he again declined.

In the Presidential campaign of 1860 he espoused the cause of Mr. Douglas as against a fusion ticket nominated at the suggestion of the Democratic State Central Committee and representing the three organizations opposed to the Republican party. He insisted that the Democratic party of New Jersey was represented only in the convention that nominated Mr. Douglas : that the candidates nominated were Democrats, the platform adopted was Democratic, and therefore that the party in New Jersey, by usage and by every principle of honor, was bound to sustain the action of that

* Annual Message, 1874.

† *True American*, May 31, 1854.

‡ Letter to the *Monmouth Inquirer*, March 5, 1858.

Convention. He with others published during the campaign a small newspaper* which was extensively circulated, gratuitously, throughout Monmouth county, in which he maintained his views. On the eve of the election a compromise was effected, both electoral tickets were withdrawn, and a single electoral ticket was agreed upon, composed of three friends of Douglas and two of each of the other candidates. Owing to the fact that a straight Douglas ticket was run in some sections, four of the Democratic electors were defeated, while the Douglas electors were elected by nearly five thousand majority. Joel Parker was one of these, and in the Electoral College cast one of the three Douglas votes of New Jersey.

FIRST TERM AS GOVERNOR.

In the Fall of 1862 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Governor, and was elected by a majority of 14,600 votes—a majority three times as great as had ever before been given for any candidate for that position. His administration was eminently a successful one and was especially distinguished for its efficiency in promoting enlistments to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, and for successfully keeping up volunteering for this purpose for a year after all other States had resorted to drafting to fill up their regiments.

In 1863, learning that the General Government was about to assign quotas to the several districts in New Jersey and to draft for the troops, Governor Parker applied for authority to raise volunteers, to be credited to the quota in case a draft should be ordered. The authority was granted, and under it he issued a proclamation to the people and an appeal to municipal authorities and individuals to make special efforts to promote volunteering by public meetings and the payment of bounties. This appeal was responded to generally throughout the State, and was generously aided by the press without distinction of party. Two-thirds of the quotas

* *The Spirit of Democracy*. The only file of this newspaper known to be in existence is in the possession of the New Jersey Historical Society.

subsequently assigned were thus obtained, and the draft which had been ordered was postponed. This was at a season when labor was fully employed, and under circumstances that were discouraging.* Another assignment of quotas later in the same year was filled in like manner. Through these efforts New Jersey is enabled to boast that no man was ever taken unwillingly from the State to fill the quota of troops demanded by the general government.†

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It was during Governor Parker's first year (1863) that the great battle of Gettysburg was fought. When Lee invaded Pennsylvania, Governor Curtin, of that State, had but few troops at his command, and in the imminent peril that threatened, Governor Parker came to his assistance by inducing several regiments that had just returned to retrace their steps. He also issued a proclamation to the people, and before the citizens of Philadelphia had recovered from their panic or had raised a single company to defend their State, thousands of Jerseymen were marching through that city to the scene of action, for which service he received through Governor Curtin the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania, and of President Lincoln, who wrote: "Please accept my sincere thanks for what you have done and are doing to get troops forward." Col. William R. Murphy, commanding a portion of the New Jersey troops in Pennsylvania during this emergency, in a letter to Governor Parker, dated at *Camp Curtin*, June 20th, said: " * * We have received every attention because we are Jerseymen. 'A citizen of New Jersey' is a prouder title than that of 'a Roman Citizen.' " †

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

In the summer of 1864 the rebels under Ewell and Mosby invaded Maryland and the battle of Monocacy was fought, in

* Annual Message, 1864.

† For the official correspondence upon this and kindred subjects see Appendix to the Governor's Message, *Legislative Documents*, 1865.

‡ *Legislative Documents*, 1865.

which our Fourteenth Regiment was so badly cut up. In the absence of any definite information regarding this invasion, and anticipating the necessity that appeared to be imminent, Governor Parker, without waiting to hear from the military authorities at Washington, immediately issued his proclamation calling for troops at a moment's notice. Of this proclamation the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, a Republican newspaper, said :

Joel Parker, Governor of New Jersey, deserves the thanks of the loyal people of the United States. His proclamation, published yesterday, is conceived in the genuine spirit of patriotism, and has a ring that will gladden every loyal heart.

HOW HE CARED FOR JERSEY SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.

In 1863, after the battle of Gettysburg, and without waiting for the action of the Legislature, Governor Parker dispatched an agent to the battle-field to personally superintend, with great care, the removal of the remains of the New Jersey dead, a plot of ground was secured on the field, the bodies were carefully re-interred, and the ground was set apart for this sacred purpose, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a vast concourse of people assembled to witness them.

During his first year as Governor he organized a State Agency, with headquarters at Washington City, to look after the welfare of the New Jersey troops in the field, to facilitate transfers and discharges in deserving cases, and to alleviate in many ways the sufferings of the sick and wounded in the hospitals. This agency was assisted at Washington by an association of resident Jerseymen, without expense to the State. The agency also received money from the soldiers in the field and transmitted it to their families without expense to them, and during the war many hundreds of thousands of dollars were thus received and transmitted without loss. Thousands of New Jersey soldiers and their families to-day bless Gov. Parker for his kindly sympathy and foresight in organizing this agency.

These are only examples of his constant and unremitting care and watchfulness over the interests of the brave Jersey-men who breasted the storm during the nation's peril. After every battle, and at intervals when circumstances seemed to require it, special agents were dispatched to the headquarters of the several regimental organizations in the field to ascertain their condition, to minister to the wants of the soldiers, and to relieve their sufferings. Most of this action was taken upon his own motion and at the dictates of his own heart and mind. He instituted inquiries into the condition of the disabled soldiers and their families, and appointed a commission to report what legislation was necessary. In his second annual message he recommended the establishment of a soldiers' home or retreat, which recommendation was acted upon, and homes were established which have since been the means of comfort and sustenance to hundreds of Jersey soldiers who otherwise, in their declining years, would have had no home that they could properly call their own.

VIEWS AS TO THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Gov. Parker was frank and outspoken in his sentiments as to the conduct of the war. While differing frequently with the administration at Washington in regard to matters of policy, he was very decided in his views as to the principles involved, and never faltered in his belief that the Union would be ultimately restored. In analyzing the causes which led to the war he held that the misguided agitators in the North for the abolition of slavery provoked the hatred of the South, severed the bonds of Christian fellowship and silenced the counsels of moderation and conciliation, thus enabling a minority of fanatical and ultra men in each section to control the current of events and to bring the Government to the verge of destruction. At the same time he insisted that the restoration and maintenance of the Union of the States was the chief duty of the citizen. Failure in the proper administration of a good government did not discharge us from an obligation to perpetuate that government. It should rather increase our exertions to bring its rulers back to

the true principles on which the government was founded. We should not be afraid of peace—an honorable and permanent peace—whether it came by the exercise of power or the exercise of conciliation; but it should be a peace on the basis of “the Union as it was;” not a union of States where part are held in subjection as conquered provinces, adding nothing to the material interests and prosperity of the nation, and only furnishing a theatre of action for swarms of military officials; but a Union of all the States, with their equality and rights unimpaired, and bringing with it such unity as will have the Constitution for its foundation and obedience to law its corner-stone.* He differed with the Administration at Washington in regard to the amnesty proclamation, because it dictated terms that honorable men, in his judgment, could not accede to, and to the emancipation proclamation, because the line of argument rendered the Constitution inoperative in time of war, and made all our rights subject to executive discretion.† He considered these measures calculated to prolong the war. He did not sympathize with the idea, entertained by some, that the war would destroy all hope of union, nor that it was to the interests of the country that our armies should be withdrawn from the South, with the idea that the South would at some future time voluntarily return to the Union. On the contrary he believed that such a policy would be a confession of weakness and would result in perpetual disunion, continual war and the overthrow of our system of government. He insisted upon “the duty of the State authorities to furnish the men necessary to destroy the armed power of the rebellion,” and that it was “equally the duty of the general government to accompany the exercise of the power entrusted to it with proper terms of conciliation.”‡ Referring to the obstructionists, who insisted among other things that the Union should not be restored under the old Constitution, and who denounced as traitors those who protested against such a policy, he urged that :

* Inaugural, 1863. † Annual Message, 1864. ‡ Annual Message, 1864.

Wise men will not be driven from the path of duty by the errors or vituperation of others. Whatever others may now say or do will not palliate the crime of those who took up arms against the government, or lessen the obligations of patriotic men to aid in their overthrow. We should not abandon the government of our country, engaged in war with those who would destroy our national existence, whether temporarily administered to our liking or not. The government is designed to be perpetual, while administrations are transient. We must subdue the rebellion and save the country in spite of all difficulties. That which interferes with the speedy restoration of the Union under the Constitution, whether it proceeds from the enemy or exists among ourselves, must be overcome. Every obstacle in the way, whether it be the rebel armies, or the fatal policy of those in power, should be swept from existence by the people; in the one case by the use of military force, and in the other by the untrammelled exercise of the elective franchise. However strong our armies may become, success will be delayed unless we have the right civil policy. In fact, without the right civil policy, victory will not give us a Union worthy of the name.*

Again he said :

After the country shall have recovered from its present excitement it surely will be discerned that to restore the nation to its former happy condition of peace and unity the conquest of the territory alone will not suffice, but the hearts of the people must also be won back from their estrangement. But whatever difference of opinion may exist as to questions of policy, we should be united in the determination to maintain the Union of the States. If those in rebellion desire to return they should not be prevented by unconstitutional and unjust conditions. Should they refuse to accept the offer of proper and just terms, upon them will be the responsibility. The Union must be preserved. The Union should be the sole condition of peace, and that must be adhered to with unswerving fidelity, as the only foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a nation.†

Later in the progress of reconstruction he said :

To give peace to the South and prosperity to the whole country, the Christian spirit of charity must be invoked. Magnanimity and forgiveness should take the place of hate and vengeance. Love and good-will can accomplish more than proscription.‡

* Annual Message, 1864.

† Annual Message, 1875.

‡ Inaugural, 1872.

A CLOSE ADHERENT TO THE ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLES
OF FREE GOVERNMENT.

Gov. Parker was a firm supporter of the fundamental principles of our government as expounded by the fathers. He insisted upon maintaining the freedom of speech even in the throes of our civil war—not only as a sacred principle, but as a measure of public safety. He said :

There would be a much better state of feeling and greater unity of sentiment among the people of the loyal States should it become more generally understood that men may oppose the policy of an administration and still be firm friends of the government and steadfast lovers and supporters of the Union. Minorities have an important work to do in opposing and checking the assumptions of arbitrary power and the errors of administration which continued success usually produces. None of us have a right to be idle or listless spectators of passing events. We all have an interest in the welfare of the nation, and should put forth every effort to maintain the integrity of the Union, and perpetuate the government of our fathers. If we believe that measures have been inaugurated which, if persisted in, will continue indefinitely the terrible strife between the sections, and finally produce separation, it is not only our right but our solemn duty to use every lawful means to induce a change of measures. Such action, when not taking the form of factious interference, is perfectly consistent with obedience to law and the fulfilment of every obligation imposed by the highest type of loyalty, and will result not in weakening the government but in giving it strength and stability by correcting the errors of those who administer it. We should never despair of the republic. The greater the exigency the higher should our patriotism rise.*

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

He was always jealous of the rights of the individual citizen as guaranteed by the Constitution. He at all times firmly and earnestly maintained personal liberty as one of the absolute rights of man, and its protection one of the primary objects of government.† Referring to the arbitrary seizure of citizens of the State without due process of law he said,‡ “It concerns every man in the community. It is the privilege as well as the solemn duty of a free people to inquire into any claim of power which infringes upon the well defined guards

* Annual Message, 1865.

† Inaugural, 1863.

‡ Ibid.

of personal liberty," and while recognizing the necessity for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* when public safety required it, he held that it was "of vital importance to the people to know by what power the privilege of this great writ can be suspended, and at whose will their liberties are held. * * It is as much a departure from the Constitution, and almost as dangerous in its tendency, for one department of government to infringe upon the province and assume the powers delegated to another department, as it is to usurp powers that have never passed from the people;" * and referring to the alleged "military necessity" as a justification for the suspension of the writ, he concluded: "As this alleged power [the war power] is limited only by the will and discretion of him who exercises it, there is no conceivable form of outrage upon individual rights or public interests that cannot be perpetrated under it." While admitting that the motive of the Executive might be pure he urged that there might be a radical error of judgment, and it was against the principle that he protested, "in the name of the people of a sovereign State."† In an address delivered at Freehold, in 1864, he said :

No inmate of *Fort Lafayette* has been more violent in his denunciations of the exercise of arbitrary power than are the able Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on the rebellious States. And yet these very men, leaders in the respective houses of Congress, in common with the majority of the dominant party, have upheld the Executive in repeated encroachments on the rights of the people, more dangerous in their character than those of which they complain. Citizens have been violently dragged from their houses without warrant, without the semblance of a trial, merely at the whim of some Secretary—the ringing of his little bell—and for long, weary months have been confined in the damp cell of a prison, and at length discharged without so much as being informed of the nature of the accusation, or even of the ground of suspicion against them. This has been done in communities far removed from the seat of war, in States where no armed rebel had ever set his foot, where the courts were open, and where the laws were faithfully and impartially administered by pure and learned judges. And this has occurred in the

* Inaugural, 1863.

† Inaugural, 1863.

nineteenth century, under what is called a republican government, in a land where there is a written constitution, and among a people sprung from an ancestry who for centuries contended against kingly power, and at last secured in *Magna Charta* the liberty of the people.*

And on another occasion he said :

Vest in one man the discretion when he will suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any part of the country ; give him authority to silence the courts and render the civil law powerless ; then place the army and navy at his command to carry his mandates into execution, and you constitute a ruler clothed with kingly powers more absolute than those possessed by any monarch who has ruled in England since *Magna Charta*.†

At the close of his first term of office he was able to boast, with truthfulness, that not a single right of the State had been yielded, and not one of her citizens, during his administration, had been deprived of his liberty without due process of law.‡

A FIRM SUPPORTER OF STATE RIGHTS.

Governor Parker was a strong adherent to the doctrine of State Rights. He maintained that the sovereignty of a State is as complete and real in its proper sphere as is the sovereignty of the United States within its sphere, but he referred cases of doubt or controversy as to the extent of those powers to the supreme legal tribunal provided for their adjudication, and insisted that in defining them the Constitution of the United States must be our guide. And this not only in times of peace—the reserved rights of the States and the rights of the people were to be protected at all times, and especially in times of discord and angry strife, when passion often rules the hour, and power is prone to encroach on law. At the same time, he denounced the doctrine of secession as a political heresy, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.§ And again, referring to the growing disposition to ignore the political existence of the States, to treat

* *Monmouth Democrat*, Aug. 25, 1864.

† Inaugural 1872. ‡ Annual Message, 1866. § Inaugural, 1872.

them as subordinate to the Federal Government; and to centralize power in the President and Congress, he said:

The time has come when all who value the institutions established through trial and privation by the wisdom of our ancestors, and who cherish the principles on which our government is reared, should forget minor differences of opinion, and unite in opposing the progress of this dangerous doctrine. Whenever the reserved rights of the States are encroached upon, the citizens of every State are interested, and should remonstrate without waiting the execution of the impending unconstitutional laws.*

The States have rights which should be firmly maintained, but it has been settled for all time that to secede from the Union at pleasure, without the consent of the other States, is not a right.†

As an instance of his firm adherence to this principle, at a period in our nation's history when strong men quailed and sought by silence to avoid the storm, his controversy, since famous, with Secretary of War Stanton, is referred to. In March, 1864, a soldier attached to a Massachusetts regiment shot and wounded a youth at the Jersey City depot, of which he died. The soldier was arrested by the civil authorities, committed to jail, and indicted by the Hudson county court. Before the trial came on Secretary Stanton wrote to Governor Parker requesting him to order the delivery of the prisoner into the custody of the United States military authorities, adding: "It is not supposed the Governor will decline this request, but should he do so it will be the duty of the department to urge it," and claiming that Governors of other States had not hesitated to comply with similar requests. Governor Parker replied at length to this communication, taking the ground that the Executive and Judicial branches of the government were distinct and independent, and that he had no right to interfere in the case. That the decision of the court that it had jurisdiction must stand until reversed by its own action or by the action of some competent tribunal of review, and concluding with the words: "I respectfully decline to order the prisoner remitted to the military author-

* Inaugural, 1872.

† Annual Message, 1874.

ities." * The request of the Secretary of War was not renewed, and so the time-honored doctrine of the fathers was maintained by New Jersey, and the law had its due course.

ARMING THE NEGROES AND THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Governor Parker doubted the expediency of arming the Southern negroes. In a letter to a Township Committee in Hunterdon County he said that he was satisfied that the Union army would then have been stronger, both in numbers and efficiency, if the Government had never recruited in the rebel States. To insure success, he thought the people should be willing to do their own fighting, and not place reliance on a distinct and inferior race, while the Emancipation Proclamation and the consequent arming of the negroes added to the desperation of the enemy and tended to build up an almost insurmountable barrier to terms of pacification, and at the same time quenched the spirit of volunteering in the North.†

SOLDIERS VOTING IN THE FIELD.

Under the Constitution of the State, as it then stood, (since amended), there was no provision for taking the votes of the soldiers in the field. The subject was discussed at length by the Legislature and resolutions were adopted requesting the military authorities to permit the soldiers who were legal voters to visit their homes on days of election, so far as it could be done without detriment to the service. In transmitting these resolutions to the President, Governor Parker expressed the wish that all New Jersey soldiers, without distinction of party, who could be spared, should be allowed to come home on election day, and especial reference was made to soldiers in hospitals who were able to travel. He also wrote to the State Agent requesting him to look after the soldiers about Washington and assist them in obtaining furloughs for this purpose.‡

* *Legislative Documents*, 1865.

† *Legislative Documents*, 1865, p. 132.

‡ *Legislative Documents*, 1865, p. 148.

EXEMPTION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Upon other public questions growing out of the war he was equally frank and outspoken. He objected to the exemption of Government bonds from taxation as unwise, because it tended to increase the riches of the wealthy at the expense of the poorer classes, but the faith of the Government having been pledged the agreement should be strictly adhered to; at the same time he urged that the policy should be abandoned, and that new loans by the Government should be expressly subjected to State taxation at a rate equal to the assessment on other property. He also recommended the passage of an act by the Legislature taxing the shares of the capital stock of all National banks within the State.*

AN ADMIRER AND FRIEND OF M'CLELLAN.

Governor Parker was a warm admirer and friend of General McClellan. He believed that his removal from the command of the army was instigated by civilians and politicians, and was a mistake upon the part of the military authorities. "This Jersey exile," he said, "will live in the hearts of his countrymen, and his memory will be cherished by mankind so long as the country to whose welfare he has devoted his life shall have a history." †

HIS SUCCESSFUL FINANCIAL POLICY.

His administration continued until after the close of the war. During his term of office not a single bond of the State was sold below par, while the premiums on them amounted to over \$100,000, and at its close the State did not owe a dollar on civil account and had in its treasury an actual cash balance of over \$164,000. ‡ In his first annual message he recommended the passage of a law providing for the redemption and payment of the bonds issued for the expenses of raising and equipping the State troops serving in the war, and outlined a plan for that purpose. The Legisla-

* Annual Message, 1866. † Address at Freehold, 1864. ‡ Annual Message, 1866.

ture adopted the plan and recommendation, and created the fund known as the Sinking Fund, by which the entire war debt of the State, amounting to \$3,000,000, has been practically paid off without resorting to a direct tax upon the people for that purpose, the fund now in hand being nearly or quite sufficient to meet the outstanding bonds as they fall due; in addition the fund has paid in interest an amount exceeding the original debt.

PROPOSED FOR THE NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.

At the close of his first gubernatorial term, Governor Parker at once resumed his professional practice. In 1868, in the National Democratic Convention at New York, he received the unanimous vote of the New Jersey delegation for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States on every ballot. In 1876, he again received the same vote for the same position. In that year he was placed at the head of the electoral ticket and voted for Samuel J. Tilden. In 1884, he was again strongly urged as the Democratic Presidential candidate.

RE-ELECTED GOVERNOR.

In 1871, prior to the assembling of the Democratic State Convention, he positively declined to be a candidate for nomination for Governor, but the enthusiasm of that Convention compelled him to yield, and he was nominated by acclamation, all the other candidates having been withdrawn by their friends. At the election which followed he was successful by about six thousand majority, which, although less than his majority in 1862, was yet a more decisive victory for him, in consideration of all the circumstances. At no time had the Republican party been so powerful as in that year, carrying every other Northern State by strong majorities. In that year, for the first time, colored men voted in New Jersey, and that vote (about 7,000 strong) was cast solidly against Governor Parker, who ran about nine thousand ahead of his ticket, the other Democratic candidates being beaten by about three thousand votes.

HIS SECOND TERM.

His second term as Governor was conspicuously successful. The exciting questions which presented themselves during his first term did not exist, but there were many topics of legislation which were important and excited much interest. The statute books show that more laws were passed in 1872, '73 and '74 than ever before or since in the same length of time. It was under his administration that the General Railroad Law (of which he was an advocate) was passed, and the constitutional amendments which brought about important reforms were adopted. The National Guard was also, under his administration, brought to a high degree of efficiency.

The same frankness that characterized his treatment of public questions during the excitement of the Civil War was apparent in his administration of civil affairs during his second term.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Upon the Labor question just then coming into prominence he held that there should be no conflict between labor and capital; that the interests of both could be so harmonized as to benefit both; that the rights of capital should be protected, yet it was so powerful that the watchful care of legislation was necessary to defend labor from its impositions. Among other things he recommended the abandonment of all class legislation as inimical to the interest of the laboring classes, and a rigid inquiry into the treatment of children in workshops and factories—their minds should not be left untutored, and the cupidity of employers or the necessities of parents should not be permitted to overtax their energies.*

MUNICIPAL BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.

He earnestly opposed the system which had grown up during the war of governing cities by municipal boards or commissions appointed by the Legislature. Being irrespon-

* Inaugural, 1872.

sible to the people, they became a vast political machine, exercising a dangerous power beyond the bounds of their jurisdiction, and imposing burdens of taxation for the benefit of a favored few, without the consent of the people, and which they were powerless to resist. He denounced it as the worst form of tyranny, and urged that the nearer the ballot-box we bring the responsibility of the officer, the better administration we would have, and that we should not be afraid to trust the people to govern themselves.*

JURY COMMISSIONS.

During the session of 1873 he vetoed a bill to take the power of selecting grand and petit jurors from the hands of the Sheriff of Hudson County, and vest it in a commission of two persons, to be appointed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. In this case, Governor Parker said:

If we have just and fair men to select and impanel our jurors, it makes but little difference, practically, by whom they are chosen, or whether they are called by the name of commissioner or sheriff. But suppose the officer entrusted with this delicate and important duty shall abuse his trust, and use his office for corrupt or selfish purposes, it is very important that the people get rid of him as soon as possible. The sheriff is elected annually† by a direct vote of the people, and if he prove unfit or unworthy, the position may be filled by another at the next election; but an incompetent or corrupt commissioner, appointed in the way this bill proposes, would be beyond the power of removal by the people. He may be retained as long as the major part of the Common Pleas Judges shall determine. The Judges themselves are independent of the people of the county, for they are appointed for five years by a body of representatives from every section of the State. I have no doubt that the framers of the law so long existing in this State, which allows the Sheriff to hold the office for three years, and yet requires his election every year, had in view this vital question, and intended that the people should not part with their control over the officer who had the selection of the jurors, to whom their dearest rights and privileges are committed. The trial by jury has justly been denominated the principal bulwark of the people's liberties. * * * I am not willing to affix my signature to a bill which,

* Inaugural, 1872.

† The law in this respect has since been changed.

in effect, if not in words, declares that the people of that county are incapable of self-government.*

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

He held that bribery at elections imperilled the existence of free governments, and that unless the elective franchise could be protected from corrupt influences our whole system would be destroyed. He denounced corruption in office as the prevailing sin of the day, which had become a national reproach. Men whose characters in private life were above suspicion seemed to lose moral tone as soon as they obtained official position. They did not appear to realize the fact that peculation from the public treasury was infinitely worse than robbing from their neighbor's person, and a morbid public sentiment had grown up, especially among the young, that prevented them from realizing the heinousness of official fraud, while a failure of public officials to duplicate their legal pay was by many considered as evidence of incapacity. The chief cause of the increase of corruption he attributed to the fact that guilty persons when discovered were allowed to go unwhipped of justice, and it would not cease until the men who thus abused their trusts were compelled not only to disgorge their ill-gotten gains, but were dealt with as common felons. "He who robs the people of their treasure should certainly stand no better before the law, or in society, than the vagrant whom necessity drives to crime. Equal justice should be administered to all, without regard to high position, respectable connections, aristocracy of birth and association, or adventitious wealth." †

"PUBLIC OFFICE A PUBLIC TRUST."

Governor Parker was essentially a party man, and neglected no opportunity to advance the interests of his party, yet his first consideration was always the public interests. In all of his appointments, military and civil, he carefully scrutinized the character and qualifications of the applicants for posi-

* Legislative Documents, 1873.

† Inaugural, 1872.

tions, and the fitness of the appointee generally silenced the clamor of the friends of disappointed candidates. The distribution of official patronage is the rock upon which the popularity of the Executive is generally wrecked, and it is a noteworthy fact that Governor Parker retired at the close of both of his terms with his popularity unimpaired, and yet he made more appointments than any other man who has ever filled the Executive chair of our State. During his first term he made thousands of appointments and promotions in the New Jersey regiments in the field, and in not one of them was it ever charged that it was made for political reasons only.

A FRIEND OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND REFORMATORIES.

He was always a warm and earnest friend of our public school system, and neglected no opportunity to advance its interests and to commend it to the fostering care of the State. The schools became free at the opening of his second term as Governor, and in his Inaugural he recommended that whatever was required to keep them free should be done. He commended the appropriation of the rentals and sales of riparian rights to the school fund, and believed that if the fund thus created was wisely administered it would, in addition to the income of the fund from other sources, produce a sum sufficient to make the schools free forever, without taxation for that purpose.*

He was also warmly interested in the reformation of youthful criminals, and urged that their incarceration in the State Prison, in contact with hardened offenders, prevented reformation.† In 1864 he appointed a commission, in accordance with an act of the Legislature of that year, to inquire into the methods adopted by other States, and to report a system of reform adapted to our own State. In his message of 1865, referring to the report of this committee, he recommended the establishment of a Reform School, out of which grew the present excellent institution under that name, and which has

* Inaugural, 1872.

† Annual Message, 1864.

been the means of reclaiming and restoring to society, as useful members thereof, hundreds of youths who otherwise would have grown up in the ranks of the criminal classes.

FOR A NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY.

In the gubernatorial campaign of 1859, the leading issue in the State was the question of a non-partisan judiciary, growing out of a difference between the Executive and the Senate on the appointment of a Chancellor during the Legislative session of that year, which left the office vacant and temporarily closed the Court. Mr. Parker took the ground that the people of New Jersey did not desire to have a change in the constitution of the Court with every change of the Executive. The Judiciary, he maintained, should be composed of competent and experienced men, the farthest removed from political bitterness; that such offices should not be regarded as the property of a party, and that the only inquiry should be: "What is best for the interests of the public?"* Subsequently, when he became Governor, he carried this principle out in practice, and made his judicial appointments from the ranks of both parties. Referring to the well-deserved reputation throughout the country of our courts of justice, he said :

There is not on record a single decision of our courts open to the faintest suspicion of partisanship or corrupt influence. The importance of maintaining the high character of the Judiciary cannot be over-estimated. Where the fountain of justice becomes impure there cannot be good government. The property, liberty and lives of the people are in the hands of the courts. To insure respect for judicial decisions, there should not be even the appearance of partiality or bias. Should all the judges be of the same political organization, the usefulness of the court would be impaired, and in times of excitement its opinions be shorn of that degree of weight which should always accompany the administration of justice.†

ENCOURAGED FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

He did not sympathize with the idea that foreign immigration was injurious to the general interests or subversive of

* Letter in *Newark Evening Journal*, September 12, 1859. † Inaugural, 1872.

American institutions. On the other hand, he welcomed the industrious immigrant to assist in developing the inexhaustible resources of the West and South. Our territory was capable of sustaining hundreds of millions of prosperous and happy people, and every inducement should be held out to promote its settlement. "Why wait a century for what may be accomplished in a generation? Why delay our manifest destiny? * * * Welcome them to our shores. Bid them come and occupy the land, build up the waste places and obliterate the ravages of war."* And again, after referring to the report of Prof. Geo. H. Cook,† that over a million acres of land in New Jersey, within convenient distance of marl, were unimproved, and might be brought under cultivation with profitable result, he said:

The time has come for the Legislature to inaugurate a system by means of which immigration shall be invited and encouraged. * * * With proper exertion, the sparsely settled districts so near the two great cities, possessing, in addition to the advantages already mentioned, a salubrious climate, free schools and good laws administered by a learned and incorruptible judiciary, can soon be filled with honest, hardy and industrious colonists. As population adds to the real wealth of a State, the subject is worthy the attention of the Legislature.‡

HOW HE EXERCISED THE VETO POWER.

He did not hesitate to use the veto power whenever he deemed it to be necessary. Among the notable instances in which he exercised this prerogative were the vetoes of the bills repealing the law requiring joint resolutions to be submitted to the Governor for his approval;§ creating a jury commission for Hudson County;|| and extending the provisions of the act last named to Essex County.** All of these measures contained provisions which he considered inimical to the interests of the people or subversive of the principles of good government.

* Inaugural, 1872.

† Report of State Board of Agriculture, 1874.

‡ Annual Message, 1874.

§ *Legislative Documents*, 1872.

|| *Legislative Documents*, 1874.

** *Ibid.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND JUDGE.

After the expiration of his second term as Governor he resumed his professional business at Freehold and soon acquired a large practice. On the 27th of January, 1875, he was nominated by Governor Bedle as Attorney-General of the State, and was confirmed by the Senate without reference. He held this position until the 5th of April following, when he resigned it, in order to give exclusive attention to his private practice. In 1880 he was nominated by Governor McClellan and confirmed by the Senate as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and was assigned to the Second Judicial District, comprising the counties of Gloucester, Camden and Burlington, and was reappointed to the same position on the expiration of his term by Governor Green, in February of last year.

In his judicial career, in all his relations to the Bar, and to its individual members, he was kind, considerate and courteous, and to his duties in this position he brought to bear the indefatigable industry which had characterized his efforts in other departments of the public service and in his private practice. As a judge he was painstaking, faithful, and sagacious. His strong common sense supplied his judgment with qualities which distinguished them as judicial deliverances.* He was always kind and courteous to the younger members of the Bar, and he would not allow any opponent to take unfair advantage of another to defeat the ends of justice, or allow the law to be made an engine of injustice for the oppression of any citizen. If there ever was a man who guarded the liberties of the people upon the Bench, that man was Judge Parker. Cases arising from spite, ill-will, or anything of that kind, found no favor in his Court.† Other men have been more profound jurists—more eloquent as orators—more learned—more original—but with their every genius in these directions they have had a corresponding lack in some other quarter, and your man of profound learning has often been neglectful in affairs. Your brilliant orator, or even profound jurist, may be unworthy of the trusts that have been confided to him, but Judge Parker, possessing none of these qualities in an exalted degree, more than compensated for them by the profound balance of his character. Like such men as Hampden and Washington, he was valuable because of the sturdy reliability of his temperament, and for the earnestness and zeal with which he entered into

* Mr. Samuel Gray's report to the meeting of the Camden Bar.

† Mr. Scovel's address to the Camden Bar.

the public service, rather than for any startling brilliancy in any one direction; so that what we all instinctively recognize in him is not some quality or attainment which he happened to possess, but the man himself, with his evenly balanced qualities, which make him the type to our minds of all that goes to make up a thoroughly worthy man and the most admirable kind of citizen that any State can possess.*

HIS DEVOTION TO DUTY.

Devotion to duty was a ruling principle of his life. This trait in his character is well expressed in the following extract from Mr. Gray's address :

It was Judge Parker's secret pride, expressed in confidential words to confidential friends, that while he held public office he exercised his power for the public good, to the best of his judgment. * * * This distinguishing characteristic—this faithfulness in the discharge of duty—this self-abnegation and devotion to public service, united with the amiable characteristics of his nature, made him during his life the most conspicuous of Jerseymen, and contributed at his death to that most touching and eloquent manifestation of public appreciation of his character at his funeral, when men from all walks of life—from positions of responsibility—from active, engrossing and responsible pursuits—all sorts and conditions of men gathered from all quarters of the State of New Jersey, at an inclement season, at an inaccessible place, to testify by their presence to the estimation in which this man was held by his fellow-citizens. Not because he was a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and as such had faithfully discharged his judicial duty; not because he was a prominent member of a great political organization, and as such had maintained for years successful leadership, but because in all his positions, many and responsible as they were—because in all his career, lengthened as it was—he had faithfully discharged every duty and fully met every obligation which was put upon him. That lesson is one which he leaves behind.†

PRIDE IN HIS NATIVE STATE.

Joel Parker was essentially a Jerseyman. He was proud of his native State and entertained a profound admiration for its history. One of his earlier literary efforts was the preparation of a lecture on "The Early History of New Jersey," which he delivered in various parts of the State with great acceptability. When he delivered it at Trenton,

* Mr. Charles G. Garrison's address to the Camden Bar.

† Samuel H. Gray's Address to the Camden Bar.

according to a notice at the time in one of the daily newspapers of that city,* his audience rewarded him at the close "with a vote of thanks and three hearty cheers," the latter certainly a novelty in connection with a purely literary essay, but showing conclusively the spirit that pervaded it and the inspiration that was communicated by its delivery. This innate State pride was apparent at all times, and was not to be suppressed even in his State papers. At the conclusion of one of his annual messages† he uses the following eloquent language, which cannot fail to find a response in the heart of every true Jerseyman:

The State for which you legislate occupies a proud position. In every emergency she has proved true to her revolutionary fame. In every war in which the country has been engaged, New Jersey has contributed freely of her treasure and her sons. Her people are patriotic and conservative, and eminently national. They have always been willing to stand by the contract as our fathers made it. They have always observed the constitutional rights of other States and of the nation. They love the Union and will labor for its preservation as the first great object to be accomplished.

And again, at the close of an address delivered at Freehold, he said :

I am proud of this gallant little State of New Jersey, and would not to-night exchange my position as her Chief Magistrate for the crown of the most powerful kingdom of the old world.‡

He always warmly resented any indignity aimed at the State. During the war a bill was introduced in Congress, under the power of the general government to create post routes and military roads, to confer upon certain railroads in New Jersey certain privileges for the transportation of goods and merchandise, in defiance of the laws of the State. Governor Parker at once sent a message to the Legislature,§ reciting the facts, and concluding as follows :

The passage of such an act (although of no binding force, because unconstitutional), would be an insult to the people of New Jersey. It would take the creatures of our law, now under the ban of judicial injunction

* *State Gazette*, March 3, 1850.

† Annual Message, 1864.

‡ *Monmouth Democrat*, August 25, 1864.

§ Special Message, March 23, 1864.

for violation of our statutes, and, in direct opposition to the decision of our courts, attempt to make them independent of and superior to the power that created them. Such action deserves, and should receive, the strongest legislative remonstrance. Let it be distinctly understood by those who would inflict this wrong and indignity upon our State, that while New Jersey will comply with every legal obligation, and will respect and protect the rights of all, she will not permit any infringement of her rights without resorting to every lawful means to prevent it.

FAITH IN THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

He also loved his country, was proud of its history, and had an abiding faith in its future. Upon this point, and referring to the second centennial of its history, he said:

At the rate of increase that has marked her progress in the past, she will at the close of the next century contain a population of hundreds of millions. As the leading power of the West, she will announce and maintain the policy that should control America. That policy will surely be annexation to herself or the maintenance of republican government in all the countries and islands of this hemisphere. The oppressed people of every clime, especially those in her own vicinage struggling for independence, will have her sympathy and recognition. Barbarities which disgrace humanity and shock the civilized world will no longer be tolerated. The shackles of the slave will be broken wherever her policy extends. And this, the American policy of the second century of the existence of the nation, will be upheld by her—not for the purpose of aggrandizement—not for the sake of exercising arbitrary force—not from motives of ambition that would delight in agitation or conflict of arms—but as a duty imposed by the Supreme Ruler of the Universe on this the great Power of the Western Hemisphere, to elevate humanity therein and diffuse the blessings of liberty and Christian civilization.*

AS A POLITICIAN.

“He was a politician not in the low sense in which men may be politicians, but in the higher and more exalted sense in which a man as a member of the community acts in the interests of his fellow-citizens for the welfare and weal of the State. In whatever position we find him, whether in the Legislature, as Governor, as Attorney-General or as Judge, we find him always governed by a desire to do right. His views were not circumscribed by narrow limits—he saw the

* Annual Message, 1874.

whole State and its conditions at a glance. His finger was naturally upon the public pulse, and his discernment enabled him instinctively to anticipate the public necessities. As Governor of the State he exhibited in a peculiar way the patriotic instincts of his nature. There was no disloyalty in his composition.”* “His public life and doings constitute the most important part of the history of our State for the last quarter of a century. His support came from the people; he was of them and he preferred them. He boasted of his yeoman ancestry. The greatness he desired was the greatness which industry and merit gives. He preferred to be the first of a respected house, rather than the second, living on the prestige of a borrowed light.”†

AS A LAWYER.

“As a lawyer he was not disposed to technicalities, nor was he dogmatic or pertinacious. His chief desire seemed to be to try a case upon its merits, and he tried and argued it with all due respect to the court and the counsel.”‡

HIS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ECONOMY.

A prominent trait of his character was his economy, which was exhibited in his public as well as in his private affairs. It was not a miserly economy that would deny proper and liberal expenditures, but one that guarded carefully against wastefulness or extravagance. In his personal affairs he at all times maintained his family in a style according well with his means and the position that he occupied. After he became Governor he rebuilt the family mansion with the proceeds of the inheritance from his father's estate, making it the largest and most imposing one in the town, and furnished it in a style consistent with its exterior. In it he entertained his guests in a manner befitting his position. He felt his importance as Chief Magistrate of the Common-

* Mr. Philip S. Scovel's remarks at the meeting of the Camden Bar.

† Mr. John W. Wartman's remarks at the meeting of the Camden Bar.

‡ Mr. Philip S. Scovel at the meeting of the Camden Bar.

wealth of which he was so proud, and magnified his position in all his surroundings. "He was every inch the Governor," whether at home or abroad, but never in an offensive sense, for the people everywhere appeared to be as proud of him as he was of the position which he so nobly filled. In his first inaugural he outlined his views on public economy, and to these he adhered throughout his public career. He said on that occasion :

In conducting the operations of our State Government, the strictest economy should be exercised. This is especially important at a time when we are subjected to extraordinary expenses in consequence of the deplorable civil war in which we are involved. In the midst of business depression and financial derangement and in view of increasing taxation, unnecessary expenditure of the people's money should be scrupulously avoided. Extravagant appropriations by government not only foster heavy burthens in the people, but tend to corrupt public morals and increase private profligacy.

At another time, referring to the enormous expenditures incident to the Civil War, he said the people seemed to have lost a proper appreciation of the value of money, and to have become careless of its use—that the economy of former times was now by many considered parsimony. The extravagance in both public and private life, entailed by the war, was a greater burden than the public debt, and while he held that every dollar of the latter, principal and interest, must be paid, he urged that New Jersey, in its legislation involving appropriations of the public money, should be foremost in rescuing the country from the new danger with which it was threatened.*

AS A LEADER IN HIS TOWN AND COUNTY.

He always took a warm interest in the public enterprises of his town and county and promoted them by every means at his command. During all the earlier years of his active life he was looked up to as the leader, his well-known perseverance and energy giving promise of success to every movement to which he lent his aid. Among the

* Inaugural, 1873.

prominent enterprises in which he was actively engaged were the construction of the railroad between Freehold and Jamesburg, which was first opened to the public in 1853; the County Agricultural Society, of which he was the founder, in the same year, and the Battle Monument, which he originated. Of the success of these enterprises and of his association with them he was always proud. The latter was the crowning enterprise of his life, into which he entered with all the zeal of his nature. The beautiful shaft which now marks the spot where the first engagement of that memorable day took place, is alike a monument to the fame of our revolutionary fathers and to the patriotism and energy of the man who was before all others instrumental in its erection, and forever links his name with those of the heroes of the Revolution.

HOW HE BUILT THE BATTLE-MONUMENT.

This enterprise was first publicly broached by Governor Parker in an address at a local anniversary in Freehold, in the summer of 1877, and at the same time he suggested the action which resulted in the organization, three months later, of an association of which he was made president, having for its object the solicitation of funds for the erection of the monument. During the three years that ensued he gave much of his time to the work, sometimes under circumstances of the greatest discouragement. He organized committees of ladies and gentlemen in every township in Monmouth, delivered addresses on every available occasion, personally superintended fairs, festivals, lectures, and other public entertainments for the purpose of raising funds, and even enlisted the school-children throughout the county in the work. He aimed to secure \$10,000 by private subscription, and as a last resort to bring up the deficiency of this sum, he went among wealthy persons of his acquaintance outside of his county and State and levied contributions. Having secured this amount he next made an appeal to the Legislature and then to the Congress of the United States, in both of which he was successful. The corner-stone of the monu-

ment was laid, with imposing civil and military ceremonies, on the centennial anniversary of the battle, in the presence of Governor McClellan and many distinguished guests. The monument was completed, and the unveiling ceremonies, which exceeded in extent and pageantry that of any other public occasion hitherto held in the State, took place on the 13th of November, 1884, in the presence of Governor Abbett and a great concourse of public officials, civil and military organizations, and invited guests.*

HIS SOCIAL RELATIONS, MARRIAGE AND DEATH.

Although his long and busy life was crowded with great public cares, he did not forget the minor public duties nor the obligations of social life. He was one of the original members of the lodge of Odd Fellows of his town and always retained an interest in its welfare; in his earlier years he took an active part in its affairs, filling the different official positions and representing it in the State Grand Lodge. He was also a member of the Masonic lodge of his town. In both of these organizations he remained an honored member up to the time of his death. He was for many years a member of the Union Fire Company of Trenton, and of the Fire Department of Freehold, aiding both with his counsels and his purse. He was also a member of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; a member of the Tammany Society of New York City, and an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New Jersey. In 1881 he united with the Presbyterian Church of Freehold, on confession of faith, and afterward remained an acceptable member and communicant of that church. In 1843 he was married to Maria M., eldest daughter of Samuel R. Gummere, Clerk in Chancery of New Jersey, who survives him, with two sons, Charles and Frederick, both practicing lawyers of some years' standing at the Bar of Monmouth County, and a daughter, Bessie, unmarried. On Saturday,

* See Memorial of Committee of Arrangements, 1885.

the 31st day of December, 1887, after holding a special session of the Burlington County Courts, he went to Philadelphia, and feeling unwell, he called at the house of a friend, where, in a few minutes, he received a stroke of paralysis. He died on the following Monday, shortly after midnight, surrounded by the immediate members of his family. He rallied sufficiently on Saturday evening to recognize his wife, but afterward never regained consciousness.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

His personal appearance was imposing. He was slightly over six feet high, with a massive frame admirably proportioned, a head well poised, manly and dignified in his bearing, easy and attractive in his manner; in public free and self-possessed, easily approached by the humblest member of the community, but never condescending to unseemly familiarity. He was persistent in the pursuit of the object in which he was interested, and in support of the cause which he had espoused; never domineering, but persuasive and conciliating; avoiding personal antagonisms he skilfully laid his course between contending factions and reached the goal while others were wrangling by the way. Conservative in all his views and sometimes considered so almost to a fault, he was always a safe leader in public affairs and reliable as a personal adviser.

Joel Parker was, beyond dispute, the foremost man of his generation in his town and county, and in his State, in all those qualities that go to make a man useful to and beloved by his fellow-men. He enjoyed, as no other man of his day, the entire confidence of the people at large, without respect to party lines. In his public life, and in the administration of public affairs, he fully justified this regard, and no act of his can be adduced that is not in entire harmony with his professions of public duty. In his private life he was pure and above reproach. He had the imperfections common to humanity, but none that lessened him in the estimation of

honorable men. He was industrious in his private calling, and in the discharge of his public duties. He labored hard during the whole of his long life, rising early and sitting up late. Few men of his day, professional or other, worked more hours or endured more fatigue than he, and to this fact, as much as to the qualities of his head and heart, is his success in life to be largely attributed. He was not wealthy, but he always gave liberally according to his means to public enterprises and public and private charities. Of a sympathetic nature, his heart and his purse were ever open to relieve the distresses of the deserving poor, and it may truly be said of him that he never turned any empty away. He filled a large place in the affections of the people, who recognized him as their friend, and in the affairs of the public, and in this regard he will have no successor in this generation. He had fully rounded out his life, and the messenger of death found him at his post, at work almost to the last moment of his existence. He was not a brilliant man, as the world reckons it, but he was a great man, broad, liberal, conscientious, faithful and true, and so he will be rated on the pages of history in the generations to come.

“STRONG, 'mid the perils that beset his time,
STRONG, in the chair of State he honored long,
STRONG, in devotion to his home and friends,
Wherever fortune found or placed him, STRONG.

“KIND, with a kindness words cannot express,
KIND, with a sweetness born of noble mind,
KIND, let the tear-drop pathos started, speak;
To youth and age, to poor and sorrowing, KIND.

“GREAT, in the virtues that adorned his life,
GREAT, in the annals of his native State,
GREAT, in his fearless championship of right,
In every trust and station, truly GREAT.”*

When he died his fellow citizens throughout the State—all ranks and conditions of men—alike pressed forward to lay

* Frank P. McDermott, Freehold, in the *Monmouth Democrat*, Jan. 12, 1898.

their tribute of affection and regard upon his bier. The Governor issued a proclamation reciting the eminent services he had rendered the State, and caused public honors to be paid to his memory; the business of the courts was suspended while eulogies were pronounced and resolutions of respect and condolence were placed upon their records; organizations, public and social, vied with each other in manifestations of friendship and esteem, and the press united in one common expression of high appreciation of his life and public services.

And so we committed his body to the dust, and commended his soul to the God who gave it.

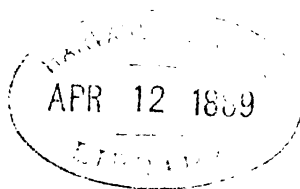
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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

713 New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. X.

1888.

No. 3

PRINCETON, N. J., September 28, 1888.

A special meeting of the Society was held this day, in the hall of the University Hotel, pursuant to invitation extended to the Society at the May meeting. The President, the Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D. D., occupied the chair. Dr. SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, Vice-President, also occupied a seat on the platform. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. JAMES McCOSH, ex-President of the College of New Jersey, after which the minutes of the May meeting were read and approved.

Dr. HAMILL delivered the following opening address :

PRESIDENT'S OPENING ADDRESS.

We meet to-day on historic ground. The pivot on which our struggle for national life turned, more than a century ago, was in this vicinity. The important battles of Trenton and Princeton, which were fought under the most trying circumstances, broke the spinal column of British control and oppression, inspired the colonies with hope, and nerved the arm of the infant Republic. It was on the battle field of

Princeton that the life of the Father of his country, (according to his own statement made to Col. Trumbull) was in greater jeopardy than at any period during the Revolutionary conflict. The bold action of Gen. Washington at that time, when Gen. Mercer fell, was a most remarkable instance, where a great commander, by his courage and determination, and dash and daring, cheered on his faltering battalions and led them to victory when our independence seemed to be trembling in the balance. May the proposed monument to be erected in commemoration of the occasion, rise high to tell to future generations the story of that eventful day.

Nor is it without feelings of gratulation, on this spot, I call to mind the fact, that among the brave young men from Pennsylvania, who crossed the Delaware with Washington, to capture the Hessians and relieve Princeton and save the country, was a lad of nineteen winters* (my own maternal grandfather), whose patriotic heart led him to leave his father's farm, a quiet, peaceful home, to shoulder his musket and strike for freedom. Pardon the allusion, but when I recur to the days when the venerable patriot, more than three score years ago, thrilled our youthful hearts with tales of the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Germantown and Monmouth, in which he bore a part, I am ready to exclaim, "Ye scenes of my childhood, how soon have we parted."

In carrying through the Declaration of Independence, Princeton bore a prominent part. The eloquent appeals of Dr. Witherspoon and the wisdom of Richard Stockton did much to secure the adoption of that unrivaled instrument, which gavel liberty to the land. It was an overruling Providence that suspended for a time, the work of the College of New Jersey, that its able President might devote himself to the interests of the country as a member of the Continental Congress, in which he greatly distinguished himself and was continued for seven years.

* Andrew Todd, of the Trappe, Montgomery County, Pa. He was the youngest of seven brothers, of whom several were in the Continental army. Of these, two settled in Kentucky after the war, one of whom was the grandfather of the wife of President Lincoln.

In the United States Senate the sons of Princeton have done honor to New Jersey. She gave to that great body Richard and Robert and John P. Stockton, John R. Thompson and Richard Field, *Senatores illustrissimi omnes*.

The College of New Jersey trained for the Presidential chair one of its most accomplished occupants in the person of James Madison, twice elected to the Presidency, and to fill the Vice-Presidency the learned and courtly counsellor, George M. Dallas. History, too, records the name of Aaron Burr, while from her stately halls many have gone to fill cabinet offices and places of high position and responsibility in the counsels of the nation.

This State is also largely her debtor for the skillful training of able and learned men who have made her laws, controlled her legislation, adorned her judiciary and performed the responsible duties of chief magistrate. Our present excellent and efficient Governor was born on Princeton soil, so fruitful in great men. Princeton gave him the training that made him our chief executive officer, as well as an able Representative in Congress. Nor do we forget that she gave us another noble Governor, in whose election we rejoiced in a most important crisis at the beginning of the painful war of the rebellion. Charles S. Olden was a blessed boon to the State and the country at that period. He largely shaped the policy of New Jersey in that terrific struggle for the protection of the Government and the life of the nation.

Princeton is strong in her illustrious dead and in her distinguished living men. The former gave her prestige, the latter give life.

Her honored line of Presidents of the College, from Jonathan Dickinson to the able and successful ex-President Dr. McCosh, also the present accomplished, well furnished and learned incumbent, whom we are pleased to meet to-day, constitute a brilliant company of men of the first water, stars of the first magnitude; while the grand array of Professors and Teachers that have so faithfully trained the youth who have been sent forth from her attractive classic homes, to beautify and bless the world, have given tone and strength

and character to this ancient seat of learning. Wealth and wisdom have generously combined to pour in their treasures, to extend its sphere of usefulness, elevate its standard, enlarge the field of its scientific investigation and make broader and stronger its firm foundations.

Princeton's School of Theology, celebrated at home and abroad, has sent out a host of learned and able men, whose writings and voices have been read and heard throughout the land on every continent and on every distant heathen shore, preaching a pure Gospel and proclaiming the tidings of salvation through Christ.

Who shall set bounds to the career of Princeton? Who shall limit the extent of her influence for good? There are those who outnumber her; but in learning, in art, in literature, science, true philosophy and sound theology, where is her superior? "Her line has gone out through all the earth and her words to the end of the world."

I am reminded of the fact that when the suggestion was made to organize a New Jersey Historical Society, Princeton warmly favored the movement. Dr. Archibald Alexander, Dr. Samuel Miller, Dr. Charles Hodge, President Carnahan, Dr. John Maclean, George T. Olmstead and Judge Field are recorded among the original members of the Society. Rev. Dr. Alexander in a letter said that his only regret was that the movement had not been made a century before. Rev. Dr. Miller delivered one of the earliest addresses before the Society. Rev. Dr. Carnahan read two valuable papers on the Whiskey Insurrection of Western Pennsylvania. Dr. Maclean was a frequent attendant at the meetings. Judge Field was rarely absent and was for several years our honored and efficient President. The New Jersey Historical Society is pleased to have the hearty co-operation of Princeton in the great work in which it is engaged. The history of Princeton, her statesmen, her scholars, her noble institutions of learning, her extensive and valuable libraries, her magnificent edifices and her charming classic domain constitute a most important part of the history of the State.

The rooms of the New Jersey Historical Society in Newark

are filled with valuable historic material, the accumulations of three and forty years, connected with the history of the State from its early and Colonial and Revolutionary periods to the present time. The excellent and faithful Librarian is ever ready to accommodate those who seek information in that direction.

When your polite invitation came to meet in Princeton, it was most cordially received and accepted, and we are here accordingly to enjoy with you the pleasure and instruction and festivities of the day in this commodious hall and on these historic and classic grounds.

A cordial welcome was extended to the Society by the Rev. FRANCIS PATTON, D. D., President of the College of New Jersey, who spoke in a most interesting manner regarding the objects and duties of historical societies.

JOHN F. HAGEMAN, Esq., reported in behalf of the committee appointed at the May meeting of the Society, that the College authorities had provided every arrangement for the comfort of the Society at this meeting.

Dr. WICKES, the Corresponding Secretary, read a circular suggesting the appointment of a Committee to wait upon the Governor of the State, to enlist his co-operation in the proposed centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washington as the first President of the United States, and on motion, the President was authorized to appoint a committee of three for that purpose.

The Librarian reported the addition of several hundred pamphlets and many bound volumes since the last meeting, and the Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported progress toward the erection of a new building for the Society, at Newark.

Dr. McCOSH made some interesting remarks on the great history of New Jersey, which well deserved the most zealous

efforts of a Society like this to preserve it and publish it to the world. He also presented to the Society a copy of his farewell address as President of the College of New Jersey, reviewing its twenty years of progress during his incumbency.

The following members were elected:

RESIDENT MEMBERS

Elected September 28, 1888.

WILLIAM N. BARRINGER,	-	-	-	-	Newark
THOMAS G. BROWN,	-	-	-	-	Newark
WILBERFORCE FREEMAN,	-	-	-	-	Orange
EDWARD KANOUSE,	-	-	-	-	Newark
FRANCIS B. LEE,	-	-	-	-	Trenton
PROF. WILLIAM LIBBEY,	-	-	-	-	Princeton
JOHN LINDSLEY,	-	-	-	-	Orange
REV. JOHN MILLER,	-	-	-	-	Princeton
FREDERIC A. POTTS,	-	-	-	-	Pittston
CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD, JR.,	-	-	-	-	Newark
PROF. WILLIAM A. SLOANE,	-	-	-	-	Princeton
REV. WILLIAM C. ULYATT,	-	-	-	-	Princeton

HONORARY MEMBER.

MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB,	-	-	-	-	New York
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The Society then took a recess, to partake of a handsome luncheon provided by the College.

On re-assembling, Mr. HAGEMAN presented to the Society, on behalf of Miss Julia Smith, of Princeton, a number of interesting old newspapers and volumes; also a Hessian sword, in a perfect state of preservation, which was picked up on the battle field at Trenton, on December 26, 1776, by her grandfather. He also presented to the Society an Inaugural Oration "On the Practice and Importance of the Mathematical Sciences," delivered at Princeton, 1788, by Walter Minto, LL. D. ; a passport issued to Prof. Minto, by Sir Wil-

liam Hamilton, British Minister at Naples, 1778; also, articles of apprenticeship of Agur-Tredwell Furman, of Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville) to William Churchill Houston, August 18, 1784; also, a twenty-shilling note, New Jersey currency.

Major GEORGE B. HALSTEAD presented a fine photograph of the statue of Richard Stockton, recently placed in the Capitol at Washington.

Dr. JOSEPH PARRISH, of Burlington, sent a fac-simile of the signature of John Woolman, the famous Friend, of Burlington.

The thanks of the Society were formally voted to the above contributors respectively.

Mrs. FREDERICK H. PIERSON, of Elizabeth, then read a paper on "Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, the editor of the Magazine of American History," which was listened to with great interest, and elicited complimentary remarks on the author and the subject of the paper, by Messrs. John F. Hageman, Wm. Nelson and J. C. Pumpelly. Mrs. Pierson was thanked for her paper, and a copy was requested for publication.

Dr. STEPHEN WICKES read a sketch of Rev. Jedediah Buckingham, a clergyman at the Newark Mountains, in the last century, of whom little was known. Dr. Wickes received a vote of thanks for his paper, and was requested to furnish a copy for publication.

A paper on "The French Allies during the Revolution" had been expected from Mr. J. C. PUMPELLY, but he stated that what he had prepared was merely preliminary to a fuller paper, and on motion, he was excused from reading it, on condition that he present his completed paper at a subsequent meeting of the Society.

Prof. HENRY C. CAMERON, of Princeton, gave an impromptu address on the Battle of Princeton, full of vivid descrip-

tions of scenes and incidents of that memorable fight, which elicited hearty applause, and was followed by remarks by Messrs. Hageman and Nelson, the Rev. Dr. Mott and Major Halstead.

Mr. NELSON submitted the following, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society desires to place on record its cordial appreciation of the charming courtesy and the generous hospitality of the Faculty of the College of New Jersey, in welcoming to its historic halls this day this Society and its friends, and providing so bountifully for them. We rejoice in the countless evidences which we have witnessed of the prosperity and progress of the College, and trust that to-day's experience will bring into closer relations these two institutions, which have so much in common in the higher education of the people.

Prof. ARTHUR L. FROTHINGHAM of Princeton read from a recent number of the Journal of the Asiatic Society, an extract from a work written by the Nestorian Bishop of Odessa, in the year A. D., 708, in which he speaks of an unknown continent lying in front of Spain. In this connection Prof. Frothingham remarked that a late number of a German periodical gave a number of extracts from very early writers, which appeared to refer to the then unknown Western continent. He went on to say that in the fifth and sixth centuries the Nestorians sent out large colonies of Syrians to Farther India, China and Japan, which brought Syria into close relations with those countries, and the supposition was that at that time the existence of the Western continent was well known to both China and Japan, whence naturally a knowledge of it would be communicated to Syria. Many thousands, and perhaps millions, of Chinese were converted to Christianity during these early centuries, and the Christian religion was recognized at the Chinese court. A bi-lingual inscription in Chinese and Syriac, of the year 788, had been recently found in China, which speaks of the articles of faith of the Nesto-

rians. He thought a collection of Oriental inscriptions on this subject of the existence of a Western continent would be more important than the citations from the records of the Northmen.

After remarks by the Rev. JOHN MILLER and Mr. NELSON, a motion by Mr. Hageman was adopted, that Prof. Frothingham be requested to prepare a paper on this subject, which, at the suggestion of Mr. Miller, should also contain a review of the whole subject of the pre-Columbian discovery of America.

The Society then adjourned.

The First Minister of Orange, N. J.
1718.

BY STEPHEN WICKES, M. D.

Read at a Special Meeting of the Society, at Princeton, September 28, 1888.

The First Minister of Orange, N. J., 1718.

BY STEPHEN WICKES, M. D.

INTRODUCTION.—The name of Rev. Jedidiah Buckingham, of the Newark Mountains, has been lost to the ecclesiastical annals of East Jersey. With the exception of a few brief notices of him in Macwhorter's Century Sermon and in Stearns' History of the Newark Church, his name does not appear. Hoyt, in his History of the Mountain Society, makes no mention of its first minister. To perpetuate the memory of a young and ardent minister of the Gospel, of distinguished New England ancestry, cut off in the early years of his ministry, and to add a new chapter to the initial history of the first church of the Oranges, now one of the largest in the Synod of New Jersey, is the purpose of this paper.

The First Church of Newark was an ecclesiastical body when it came to New Jersey in 1667. It was made up of the churches of Milford, Guilford and Branford, of the Connecticut Colony, with their pastor, Rev. Abraham Piereson. They were New England Congregationalists with Puritan Presbyterian traditions.

The patent from the Lords Proprietors to the township of Newark embraced the territory now occupied by the towns of Bloomfield and Montclair, Clinton and the Oranges, including the city of Newark ; and from the Passaic to the mountain, estimated in all at about 50,000 acres, about seven miles long and four and a half miles wide. The meeting-house which was soon built in the midst of the first home lots at the river, was the place of assemblage for the worship of God

for the whole township for fifty years. During these years the inviting mountain region was attracting settlers. We do not know when the town at the river began to furnish them ; probably very soon, as in fifteen years there was a population at the mountain west of Newark which called for the survey, by the town, of highways for its use and an increased acreage for cultivation. In 1681 surveyors were chosen by the town to lay out the former, and provision was made for the latter by a new division of lands.

In about thirty-five years after the town action of 1681, the mountain west of Newark from two miles north of Bloomfield to the Elizabethtown line south, was occupied by a thriving people. Successful as they were in their worldly affairs, they did not forget the House of God—the meeting-house at the river. The township planters gave it their cordial Christian sympathy and material aid, and this, too, notwithstanding the remoteness of their homes, the imperfect roads, the exposures to weather, and the inconvenient modes of travel. That these facts begat in them a desire for a more adequate provision for their religious needs, cannot be doubted. This was fostered by that sense of independence which is always associated with worldly success.

During these years a new condition was being wrought out in the old congregation. After the formation of the Presbytery of Philadelphia in 1706, the current of opinion in the Congregational churches in East Jersey was favorable towards the Presbyterian order. The church at Newark was divided. The people at the river favored Presbytery. Stearns, in his History of the First Church, says: "The way for a change had been opening from the very first introduction of the Presbyterian polity in this region. Scotch families and, probably, with decided Scotch predilections, formed a part of the population of Newark before the close of the Seventeenth Century and were intermingled extensively by marriages with the families of the first settlers. * * * Makemie, the father of the Presbyterian Church in America, had friends and partisans in Newark when he

first visited this part of the country in 1708." The planters of the township being in a great degree removed from the influences of which Dr. Stearns writes, cherished their old Congregational traditions, and as it will appear were a unit in their adherence to the Congregational order.

The questions of difference in the parish were brought to the surface by the death of Rev. Mr. Bowers, the fifth pastor of the church, in August, 1716. This occurred about the time of the formation of the Synod of Philadelphia.

The first measure taken by the parish toward providing for another pastor, was an invitation to Rev. Jedidiah Buckingham, a native of Saybrook, Conn., to supply the pulpit as a candidate for settlement. He came to Newark and ministered to the church during the last months of 1716 and the earlier months of 1717. Macwhorter, in his *Century Sermon*, says of him: "Warm disputes arose in the congregation concerning him, some being his zealous friends and others his more zealous opponents." Stearns, when trying to fix the date when the Newark Church united with Presbytery, remarks: "The incipient steps toward it may have been taken during the contentions about Mr. Buckingham." It would thus appear that during the ministrations of the latter, two opposing elements were crystalizing, each into its chosen form of ecclesiastical polity.

The withdrawal of Mr. Buckingham from the Newark pulpit was nearly co-incident with the event named by Azariah Crane and Edward Ball, recorded in the Newark town-book and quoted by Stearns, that "In or about the year 1718 the inhabitants (of the mountain) having become somewhat numerous, formed a distinct religious organization which was known at first as the Mountain Society and afterwards as the Second Church of Newark. It is now the Presbyterian Church of Orange." In December of that year, 1718, Mr. Webb was engaged for three-fourths of a year on trial, and when that term had expired was continued as pastor. Macwhorter says that "Mr. Buckingham created great divisions among the people," and further says of Mr. Webb that "he was settled with great unanimity and for

some years there was much tranquility and comfort in the town." Unanimity in settling Mr. Webb, as testified to by Macwhorter, seems to verify the statement of Stearns that before Mr. Webb was invited as a probationer for the pastorate, the people of the township had withdrawn and had formed a society at the mountain. A MS. "History of the churches in Newark and Mountain Society to 1783," recently found among the papers of Dr. Hillyer, the author of which does not appear, but evidently written in the last century, says: "Many of the inhabitants settled at the mountain, and in or about 1718 broke off from the First Presbyterian Church and formed themselves into a distinct society." That no feeling of cordiality toward the Society was cherished by the old Church, would appear from the record of this old manuscript, which states that "the congregation in the body of the town conformed to Presbyterianism, but the Mountain Society for many years afterward adhered to the old tenets of independency, or Congregationalism, which the Presbyterian minister of Newark, and others joining him, looked upon so differently from their principles and form of church government, that they absolutely refused to ordain a minister for them, and they were obliged to go to New England for that purpose, and not having a sufficient number, they were at last under the necessity of making use of a layman."

At the period of controversy in the old church, 1716-1719, Rev. John Prudden, who was its third pastor, 1692, and who served the parish for seven years, was a resident of Newark, *quondam minister*, as he was styled in a deed made to him. Though highly esteemed, his pastorate was not a smooth one because of a diversity of ecclesiastical views between himself and his people (Macwhorter). He continued to live in Newark till his death in 1725, aged 80. He had the confidence of the people and preached for and served them as occasion might require. Two of his granddaughters, children of James Nutman, lived at the mountain. They had married, each, a settler there. Their grandfather was a frequent visitor at their respective homes, spending much of his time

with them. He was possessed of a considerable estate in England, inherited from his father, Rev. Peter Prudden, of the New Haven Colony, the revenues of which enabled him to live in independent leisure. He was on the most cordial terms with his former parishioners. A tradition, quite reliable, in the families to which he was allied, that he was the first minister of the Mountain Society, may have arisen from his frequent services there, and from the interest he may have taken in the formation of a new society to conserve the Congregational order. Though a son of Peter Prudden, a rigid Puritan Presbyterian, and, before he was pastor in Newark, was himself a settled minister on Long Island in a Presbyterian Church, the town having been settled wholly by Presbyterians, he was so intensely Congregational in his views that he endeavored to convert the people of that church to his system of church order. Having by his efforts to this end obtained a following among the people, he addressed a petition to Governor Dongan in 1688, requesting that, "if a considerable number of the Congregational profession and perswasion" should be desirous that he should continue to be their minister * * * * his excellency would please give approbation. (Doc. Hist. of New York, Vol. III, p. 195.)

The earnest zeal of the old pastor for the Congregational order, thus illustrated, and the great respect in which his counsels were held, we can readily see, would intensify the regrets of the mountain people at the action of the old church, and had their influence in prompting to measures for the formation of a new society. That such action was taken is a fact established. Mr. Buckingham came to the mountain and ministered to the wants of a newly formed society in 1718. He had proved himself acceptable to them as a preacher, and was in sympathy with them in their ecclesiastical views. He remained with them till his death. A time-worn grave-stone in an ancient burial place in Norwalk, Conn., thus speaks: "*Here lyeth the body of Mr. Jedidiah Buckingham late preacher of the Gospel at the west part of Newark in East Jersey who departed this life March 28 1720 Ætatis (suæ) 24.*"

Prof. Dexter, in his "Biographies and Annals of Yale," from which the above inscription is copied, says that he withdrew from the Old Newark Church before 1718; further, that he died at the home of his uncle, Rev. Stephen Buckingham, minister of Norwalk, while on a visit to his friends.

Rev. James Hoyt in his History of the Mountain Society, 1860, Chapter III, p. 58, says: "There is a tradition in the parish that, before the settlement of Mr. Taylor, who was the first settled pastor, the Society had a minister who was drowned with his son at Saybrook, Conn., on a visit to his friends." He then states, by way of explanation, that the tradition relates to the sudden death, in 1741, of Rev. Joseph Webb of the Newark church, which is a well authenticated fact. The sudden death of Mr. Buckingham, a native of Saybrook, while on a visit to his friends, confirms the tradition that a minister served the Society before Mr. Taylor. The deaths of Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Webb could not have failed to make a lasting impress upon the memories of the people. They were marked by peculiar coincidences. They had both ministered* to the same people, their deaths were sudden and unexpected; both died while on a visit to their friends; both, each in his way, were identified with Saybrook. It is reasonable to infer that, when the tradition came down to Mr. Hoyt, nearly a century and a half afterwards, it was dimmed by time, and the events which gave origin to it were confounded.

Rev. Jedidiah Buckingham was a grandson of the Rev. Thomas Buckingham of Saybrook, a descendant in the third generation of Rev. Thomas, the first Puritan ancestor of the American tribes of the name. He came to Boston in 1637. Thomas Buckingham (3d) was a minister at Saybrook, and one of the pillars of the church in the Connecticut Colony.

* Mr. Webb was dismissed by Presbytery from the Newark Church in 1736. On October 20, 1741, five years after his dismission, while visiting his friends in Connecticut, while crossing the ferry between Saybrook and Lynn, he and his only child, an undergraduate in college, were drowned. (Dexter's Annals.) Hoyt, in a note, gives an extract from the *Boston Gazette and Weekly Journal* of October 27, 1741, giving an account of the disaster, in which Mr. Webb is spoken of as "of New Haven."

He was a trustee of the college there, under whose direction it seemed to be placed. He was a delegate from the New London Council and one of the Moderators of the convention which adopted the Saybrook Platform in 1708. He had three sons: Stephen was a minister at Norwalk, Conn.; also Thomas, who lived at Saybrook, where he died in 1739. He was the father of Rev. Jedidiah Buckingham, who was born in Saybrook in 1696. He studied at the college there, afterwards Yale, graduated in 1714, and came to Newark in 1716, after completing his course of theological study. He married Mary Haynes of the Connecticut Colony early in 1719, while he was serving the Society at the Newark mountain. A son, the issue of the marriage union, was born at Newark, October 14, 1719. His uncle Stephen, who was at Norwalk, married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Samuel Hooker, son of Thomas (1), and Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. Thomas Willet, first English Mayor of New York. After the death of Samuel Hooker, his widow Mary (Willet) married (2), when 67 years old, Rev. Thomas Buckingham, of Saybrook, August 10, 1703, and upon his death in 1709, she removed to Norwalk and made her home with Rev. Stephen Buckingham, who was to her both son-in-law and stepson. She resided with him till her death. Her grave is in Norwalk: "Here lies the body of Mrs. Mary Buckingham, aged 77 years. Died June 24th, 1712."—*New York Gen. and Biograph. Record*, by Lieut. Ed. Hooker, U. S. N.

Rev. Jedidiah Buckingham disposed of his property by will dated March 24th, 1720, four days before his death. "By the Providence of God being cast among friends at Norwalk very sick and weak," he gives "to wife Mary," "all his moveable estate which he had with her and £5 of the £20 that I paid my brother." Gives the rest to his son William when he becomes of age, his wife "to have the use of it and of his books till then." He appointed his brother Samuel, of Lebanon, Conn., sole executor—estate inventoried, £397, 19s., 0d.

William, son of Jedidiah and Mary Haynes Buckingham, born in Newark, 1719, married Rebecca Clark, May 22d,

1746. He resided for a time after marriage in Lebanon, Conn.; removed to Chesterfield, Mass., 1774. He, and his wife also, lived to old age. Had issue, sons Jedidiah, Samuel, and perhaps others.—*Buckingham Family, Savage's Geneal. Annals of Yale.*

The Mountain Society having taken organic form in 1718, its subsequent measures as an established society were in logical sequence. In the first days of January, 1719–20, a purchase was made of a glebe of twenty acres of Thomas Gardner. The grant was to trustees named, and “the Society associated with them at the mountain.” In the next, perhaps the same year, a lot was selected, being on ground common to the town, on which a house of worship was built in 1720.

Under the fostering care of Mr. Buckingham, the Society had become consolidated as a religious body and was in a condition to settle a pastor. It does not appear from the sketch we have given of Mr. Buckingham that he withdrew from his ministry at the Mountain. He ceased his life-work suddenly while visiting his family relations at a town easy of access, and in the opening of that season of the year which invites recreation. We do not know whether his unexpected decease thwarted the purpose of the people to make him their pastor. We do know that soon after his death Dexter says, “*in 1721, or earlier,*” the Rev. Daniel Taylor was settled as the first pastor of the Mountain Society, and that he served the church through an honored and useful pastorate of about twenty-eight years.

Martha J. Lamb, the Historian.

BY MRS. FREDERICK H. PIERSON.

*Read at a Special Meeting of the Society, at Princeton,
September 28, 1888.*

Martha J. Lamb, the Historian.

BY MRS. FREDERICK H. PIERSON.

It is the pardonable ambition of a *woman* member of the New Jersey Historical Society to bring to the notice of your honorable body, the work of a woman who has earned for herself a worthy place among the historians of the age, and whose name has been presented to you to-day for the distinction of an election as honorary member of this Society. In conferring this honor upon Mrs. Martha J. Lamb the Society honors itself, and admits to its ranks one whom high authority allows to be the foremost woman author and journalist of our day—the first in rank for the quality and permanence of her work. If I read correctly between the lines of our constitution it is the province of such a Society, not only to preserve and disseminate historical facts, but to encourage and make *historians*. If it find such among the ranks of the *women* writers of the day, is it not a just and graceful action in such a body to recognize able and conscientious work? This Society will not be the first in electing Mrs. Lamb to honorary membership, for she has been the recipient of honors never before accorded to any woman. She has been elected to such a position in *seventeen* learned and historical societies in this country and Europe—is a life member of the American Historical Association, and has had the exceptional tribute paid to her gifts and acquirements, of being made a Fellow of the Clarendon Historical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Martha J. Lamb is the present editor of the *Magazine of American History*—a position important and responsible, that she has held and worthily filled for the last six years. “Not a

magazine (as a bright writer has recently said) of pretty little rhymes, of delectable love stories and fashion articles, all so dear to the feminine heart; but a magazine of hard, solid, immovable facts. And the almost phenomenal growth of the magazine since her graceful, womanly form filled the editorial chair, tells very forcibly that she not only loves facts, but knows perfectly well how to manage them."

Mrs. Lamb is a native of Massachusetts, but she has lived so long in New York, and is so identified with its literature, its society and its charities, that this is her home in the fullest sense of the word. It was, however, in the little town of Plainfield, Mass., that she was born, her father being Arvin Nash, and her full name Martha Joan Reade Nash. She was the granddaughter of Jacob Nash, a Revolutionary soldier, and Joan Reade, whose ancestors came to America in the Mayflower. She comes of such stock as she describes (with no reference to her modest self) in her article "Historic Homes on Golden Hills," a delightful account of the old times, the old town and the old settlers of Plainfield, given in the *Magazine of American History*, for March, 1887.

Much of her early life was spent in Goshen, Mass., and part of her school life in Northampton and Easthampton. A friend says of her that she was a bright, healthy, wholesome girl, full of energy, and with the utmost faith in her own ability to accomplish any feat. But she was in her happiest mood when among the books of her father's library. She, herself, tells with charming simplicity of her introduction to history, wondering with a child's simple eagerness, if the "Scottish Chiefs" were true, and rummaging about until she found an old musty history of Scotland. It was a yellow-paged volume, printed in the ancient style which reveled in long "s's" and other eccentricities; but with a child's confidence she was undismayed at the unattractive appearance of the book, and seating herself on the floor, read steadily from beginning to end, "to find out about Wallace." After this beginning she read all the historical books in her father's library, and scandalized her family and amused her friends by innocently trying to borrow precious

volumes from the neighbors. A wise teacher developed a taste for mathematics, and her logical genius made her the best mathematical student of her class and school. And from such study she derived a sense of proportion and a training in accuracy eminently useful for her historical work.

Before her marriage in 1852 to Mr. Charles A. Lamb, she had been a successful teacher, had occupied the most important chair in a polytechnic institute, and had been invited to revise and edit a mathematical work for the higher classes in polytechnic schools. During her residence in Chicago, after her marriage, she was prominent in charities, one of the founders of several notable ones still in existence, and in 1863 was secretary of the first Sanitary Fair, the success of which is said to have been largely due to her executive ability. In 1866 she came to reside in New York, and soon entered upon the career which has been so fruitful and honorable.

Mrs. Lamb's fine mathematical abilities, to which we have alluded, enabled her, in 1879, to prepare for Harper's the elaborate paper, translating to unlearned readers the mysteries and discoveries of the *Coast Survey*. By patient and careful study she mastered the mathematical and scientific problems involved in the subject, and, moreover, brought to bear upon it a bright enthusiasm, which a few words from her conclusion of the article may illustrate, as well as the practical turn she gives to the matter :

"Indeed, science is not altogether a mass of incomprehensible and uninviting dullness. That which has wrought so much for our welfare, deserves to be more generally understood. It need no longer be regarded as a bugbear of heaviness, it has its fascinations. And the rising generation should be indoctrinated into its subtleties and taught to grasp its problems. It should attract the attention of our schools and be incorporated into every child's geographical education."

Her lively sense of humor, which is so manifestly a part of her individuality, may not be inaptly illustrated from the same article, where she enlivens the abstruse details of the

subject by seizing upon one of the incidents of the history of the Coast Survey's work, when the eccentric and very independent Ferdinand R. Hasslar, a native of Switzerland, was at its head. She says: "On one occasion a committee from Congress waited upon him in his office to inspect his work. Shrugging his shoulders and surveying his visitors with a look of profound contempt, he exclaimed: 'You come to 'spect my work, eh? Vat you know 'bout my vork? Vat you going to 'spect?' The gentlemen, conscious of their ignorance, tried to smooth his ruffled temper by an explanation, which only made matters worse. 'You knows notting at all about my vork. How can you 'spect my vork when you knows notting! Get out of here, you in my vay. Congress be von grand vool to send you to 'spect my vork. I have no time to vaste with such as knows notting vat I am 'bout. Go back to Congress and tell dem vat I say.' The Committee did 'go back to Congress' and report amid uproarious laughter the result of their inspecting interview."

Many of Mrs. Lamb's magazine articles are as important and elaborate as if they made separate volumes by themselves. Her admittance to the inner precincts of the State Department at Washington is significant of the respect paid to her abilities there; and such articles as "State and Society in Washington," "The American Life-Saving Service," and the like, are the outcome of the material put at her disposal in that city.

In 1883 her "Wall Street in History," attracted immense attention, and her "Historic Homes of America," published by Appleton, is an elegant and interesting volume.

While she is best known as an historical writer, particularly in her connection with the *Magazine of American History*, her miscellaneous writing has been by no means unimportant; but in our limited time to-day we must consider only her greatest achievement, the "History of the City of New York," a work so comprehensive and exhaustive that a late writer has said it ought to settle at once and conclusively the vexed question of woman's mental equality with man. "It is not so much," says another, "that Mrs. Lamb has written

a history of the largest city in the Western Hemisphere, but that she has executed her task with such fidelity, accuracy, excellence and signal success."

A Washington paper, commenting on the notable reception tendered to Mrs. Lamb by Sorosis at the completion of this work, says: "It is a noteworthy fact that this woman has written the most complete history ever published of any city in the world." And a Philadelphia journal says of the same: "Mrs. Lamb could not, if she tried, so localize her work, as to make it dry to distant and strange readers. It is a wonderful record, the whole production. It would be a marvel for a man, it is a miracle for a woman."

The work has taken the highest rank of any local history published in this or any other country. It received the compliment of long and scholarly reviews from such writers as Rev. Geo. E. Ellis, of Boston, Dr. R. S. Storrs, Dr. W. R. Duryee, and others; with comprehensive notices from all the leading newspaper reviewers. The history is the result of fifteen years' unremitting and conscientious literary work. It is not a compend of previous histories, but a complete digest of information gathered from original sources, such as colonial documents, family genealogies, personal letters and home traditions. "The historian's acquaintance with the European politics of the day," says the New York *Tribune*, "which form the framework, or rather the foundation of her history, is turned to excellent account, giving a breadth and solidity to the narrative which is admirably blended with the grace and dignity of her style." Patient and persevering research shows in every page, but combined with an easy grace of literary skill that makes a style equal to that which charms us in Macaulay and Froude. This is the testimony unanimously conceded to the work by such reviewers as we have named, one of whom, Dr. Ellis, in the *Boston Transcript*, writes as follows:

"A reader cursorily glancing over Mrs. Lamb's pages and noting the running titles, might infer that she was writing the history of the country at large, in its public affairs and movements, rather than confining her attention to the city

of New York. But the two themes, like the warp and woof, are wrought inseparably together. Out of all the wealth of matter and subject which she has so diligently gathered, Mrs. Lamb seizes felicitously upon the salient themes for narration or description, and covers her instructive and brilliant pages with the *substance* of history. While hardly recognizing the ridiculous and grotesque associations which Irving has gathered about the field of her soberer, yet not less animated, story, she has well replaced the fascinating work of her predecessor. For this great historical work the splendid and prosperous city, whose rise and growth she has so admirably chronicled, owes her a debt of gratitude and appreciation."

And to the general reader, the whole delightful narrative must commend itself for its impartiality of spirit and judgment, its comprehensiveness of view, and its felicity of style. As such, we pay it our humble tribute, while we yield to its talented author, the blithe and gracious woman in her editorial chair, our lasting appreciation of the ability, the fidelity, and the excellent judgment and taste which have been devoted to it. Nor can we better close than by anticipating, as does Dr. Ellis, "the pleasure and instruction which the authoress is preparing by the continued use of her pen upon subjects which she has thus trained herself to treat with grace and power."

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY, 1889.

TRENTON, N. J., January 22, 1889.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held this day in the rooms of the Board of Trade, in this city. The President, the Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D. D., occupied the chair, and the Hon. JOHN CLEMENT, Vice-President, occupied a seat on the platform.

The minutes of the special meeting held at Princeton in September last, were read by the Recording Secretary and approved.

The Treasurer's report, audited and approved by the Finance Committee, was read.

The President appointed Messrs. J. C. Pumpelly, of Morristown, Henry R. Cannon, of Elizabeth, and Thomas Lawrence, of Hamburg, a Committee to Nominate Officers for the ensuing year.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE reported that the work of the Society was going steadily forward on the same lines as heretofore, and its usefulness was extending constantly, as well as an appreciation of its work, as shown by its increasing correspondence, and the many and valuable donations received from time to time. The great need of the Society was a building of its own, for the proper reception of its valuable collections of books, manuscripts and other historic treasures. Some progress had been made in the securing of subscriptions toward this end. It had been suggested that perhaps it would be better to have the annual meeting of the Society held in Newark, instead of in Trenton, in January of each year, and that the May meeting be held in Trenton instead of at Newark; also, that it might be desirable to have a

general revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, incorporating changes made since they were last printed, and such others as experience might suggest; also, that a revision of the roll of membership ought to be made by competent authority. The Committee submitted these suggestions to the Society without recommendation.

The report was received. On motion of Mr. NELSON, the Committee was authorized to draft and submit to the Society at its next meeting a thorough revision of the Constitution and By-Laws.

On motion of Mr. C. L. TRAVER, of Trenton, the Committee was empowered to revise the list of members of the Society; and on motion of Mr. SAMUEL H. HUNT, of Newton, it was ordered that such revised list be published in connection with the revised Constitution and By-Laws when printed.

The Committee on Library reported as follows :

“Since the meeting in May last, 954 pamphlets and 152 bound volumes have been received from various sources by the Society, increasing the total number of bound volumes to 10,372. Numerous manuscripts, consisting chiefly of autograph letters, old title deeds, mortgages and other papers of more or less interest and value have been received. To our collection has also been added a bust of the Princess Pauline, sister of Joseph Bonaparte, late ex-King of Spain, and some years ago a distinguished Jerseyman. This bust was at one time one of the principal ornaments in the ex-King's library while a resident of Bordentown in this State. In a catalogue of his paintings and statuary it is described as the work of the celebrated Canova. This beautiful bust was presented to this Society by Mr. Nathaniel H. Bishop, formerly of Tom's River, and now residing at Lake George. To Mr. Bishop the Society is also indebted for an autotype copy of

the Lawrence map, now in the possession of the New York Historical Society; also for Massachusetts Agricultural reports and other books, numbering in all thirty-two. Three paintings have also been added to our collection: one a portrait of Mr. Edward Crowell, well known some years ago as a Newark editor and newspaper proprietor. This portrait is the gift of Mr. J. Crowell Mundy, of Newark. Another of these paintings is a portrait in his early life of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabeth, one of the founders of this Society. It is a present of Mr. James S. Taylor, of Newark. The third painting is a water color portrait on ivory of a lady and child, by Sir William Newton, portrait painter to Queen Adelaide. It is a work of rare beauty and excellence, the gift of Mr. Francis Barber Ogden, of New York, grandson of the distinguished General Matthias Ogden of Revolutionary memory. The portraits depict the mother and sister of the donor. It may be added that many additions have been made to our already large collection of photographs of persons and places belonging to New Jersey. At the same time it is to be much regretted that they cannot at present be properly displayed, as our walls and all available places are crowded with similar works. It is to be hoped that before another year shall have passed our accommodations will be ample enough to admit of a perfect classification of our books, as well as a pleasing display of the various objects of interest which have been for so many years accumulating upon our hands."

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported that the Proceedings of the meeting held last May had been printed and distributed to members not in arrears. The Proceedings of the meeting held at Princeton last September were in the hands of the printer, and would be printed and distributed in connection with the Proceedings of this meeting. The Committee also called attention to the fact that if one hundred subscribers could be obtained for the History of Pomp-

ton Plains and the Settlers, by the late Rev. Dr. Garret C. Schenck, the work would be published without expense to the Society, as Volume VIII of its Collections, and would form a very valuable addition to the series. Thus far less than fifty subscriptions had been obtained, and as the Committee believed this was due to oversight rather than to a lack of interest by the members, their attention was again called to the fact. The price of the book would be \$4, and subscriptions could be made through F. W. Ricord, Librarian, Newark, or William Nelson, Recording Secretary, Paterson.

The COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS reported through its Chairman, the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, that a General Index to the first ten volumes of the New Jersey Archives had been prepared by Judge F. W. Ricord, one of the editors of the work, and had been recently printed and distributed. Arrangements had been made for printing Volume XI of the Archives, embracing the Journal of the Governor and Council, from 1682 forward. The importance of securing from the Public Record Office, in London, copies of the records relating to the early history of New Jersey was first called to the attention of the Legislature of this State by the late Governor Haines, in a special message, in 1844, when he recommended an appropriation of \$250 for the purpose. That was too heavy a draft upon the treasury of the State, and the project failed. That message coming to the attention of some persons in 1872,* an appropriation was obtained from the Legislature of that year for the purpose, which, being continued from time to time since, had resulted in our securing copies of such papers from London and elsewhere; and under the supervision of this Society ten octavo volumes of the New Jersey Archives had been printed—the first eight under

* It was through the efforts of Mr. Niles, who was Speaker of the General Assembly in 1872, that the first appropriation was secured—a fact which he modestly forebore to mention in making the report given above.

the editorship of the late William A. Whitehead, for forty years the accomplished Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and the last two volumes under the editorship of Messrs. F. W. Ricord and William Nelson, who would also edit the forthcoming Volume XI. A second series would be begun shortly, which General William S. Stryker had kindly offered to supervise and edit, comprising papers relating to New Jersey's part in the Revolution.

The President announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1889.

FINANCE.—L. Spencer Goble, Theodore Coe, James D. Orton, John W. Taylor, Charles G. Rockwood.

PUBLICATIONS.—S. H. Pennington, M. D., John Hall, D. D., George A. Halsey, William Nelson, Austin Scott, Ph. D.

LIBRARY.—Stephen Wickes, M. D., Robert F. Ballantine, Frederick W. Ricord, Aaron Lloyd, George A. Halsey.

STATISTICS.—F. Wolcott Jackson, Arthur Ward, M. D., William S. Stryker, John H. Stewart, Ernest E. Coe.

NOMINATION OF MEMBERS.—L. Spencer Goble, Garret D. W. Vroom, Rev. Allen H. Brown.

GENEALOGY.—Atlantic, John J. Gardner, Atlantic City; Bergen, William M. Johnson, Hackensack; Burlington, Clifford Stanley Sims, Mount Holly; Camden, John Clement, Haddonfield; Cumberland, William E. Potter, Bridgeton; Essex, Daniel T. Clark, South Orange; Hudson, Charles H. Winfield, Jersey City; Hunterdon, Rev. George S. Mott, D. D., Flemington; Mercer, Gen. William S. Stryker, Trenton; Middlesex, Cortlandt L. Parker, Perth Amboy; Monmouth, George C. Beekman, Freehold; Morris, Edmund D. Halsey, Morristown; Passaic, William Nelson, Paterson; Somerset, A. V. D. Honeyman, Somerville; Sussex, Thomas Lawrence, Hamburg; Union, Henry R. Cannon, M. D., Elizabeth.

The COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP reported recommending the election of the following persons, and a ballot being taken they were elected :

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Rev. Alanson A. Haines,	-	-	-	-	Hamburg.
Charles A. Lighthipe,	-	-	-	-	Orange.
Andrew D. Mellick, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	Plainfield.
Alexander Wilder, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	Newark.
Mrs. Mary Spencer Wood,	-	-	-	-	Elizabeth.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Rev. Peter M. McDonald,	-	-	-	-	Boston.
Rev. Edward P. Thuring,	-	-	-	-	Boston.
Francis Barber Ogden,	-	-	-	-	New York.

Several persons were proposed for membership, and under the rules the nominations were laid over until the next meeting.

The Rev. John Miller, of Princeton, called attention to the meeting of the African Colonization Society, to be held at Princeton on February 8, 1889, and in this connection said it was a fact worthy of notice by the Historical Society, that at Princeton the first movement was originated which resulted in the founding of a Republic on foreign soil—Liberia, in Africa; he believed it was the only instance of the kind in history.

The COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE OFFICERS for the ensuing year recommended the election of the following, who were thereupon chosen :

PRESIDENT—Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., Lawrenceville.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—John T. Nixon, LL. D., Trenton; John Clement, Haddonfield; Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Newark.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Stephen Wickes, M. D., Orange.

RECORDING SECRETARY—William Nelson, Paterson.

TREASURER AND LIBRARIAN—Frederick W. Ricord, Newark.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—George A. Halsey, Newark, Chairman; Rev. George S. Mott, D. D., Flemington; John F. Hageman, Princeton; David A. Depue, Newark; Nathaniel Niles, Madison; John I. Blair, Blairstown; William S. Stryker, Trenton; Franklin Murphy, Newark; Robert F. Ballantine, Newark.

Prof. ALLAN MARQUAND, of Princeton, read by request a paper on Huguenot Industries in America, citing many interesting facts in regard to the influence of the early Huguenot immigrants in establishing important industries in this country with which they had been familiar in France. The paper was listened to with great interest, and at its close Prof. Marquand received a vote of thanks, and was requested to furnish a copy for the archives of the Society.

Reports were received as to the work being done by the Hunterdon County Historical Society, the West Jersey Surveyors' Association, and the Burlington County Historical Society.

Major GEORGE B. HALSTED stated that he had received a letter offering for sale a collection of thirteen portraits of deceased Governors of New Jersey, by a deceased Philadelphia artist. Mr. NELSON moved to refer the subject to the Executive Committee, and Gen. JAMES F. RUSLING moved to refer to a special committee, but, on motion of Mr. NILES, the whole matter was laid on the table.

Mr. NILES, Chairman of the Special Committee on Centennial of the Inauguration of President Washington, reported that the Committee had had several meetings, and had formulated the following address to the Governor of New Jersey,

with the accompanying suggestions for the programme to be followed in the celebration in New Jersey :

To His Excellency the Governor :

"In May, 1886, the New Jersey Historical Society, on the motion of Mr. Nathaniel Niles, appointed a Special Committee to take into consideration the propriety of having an appropriate National celebration in New York on April 30, 1889, of the centennial of the inauguration of Washington as the first President of the United States. That Committee has from time to time given the matter its attention. As is well known, the affair has assumed great proportions, and competent Committees having taken charge of the details elsewhere it only remains for New Jersey to do her part toward making the celebration on her own soil worthy of the occasion.

"Recognizing the fact that any such celebration within our own State ought to be conducted under the immediate supervision and direction of the Governor of the State, and aware that you have already taken measures to ensure a successful demonstration on this occasion, this Committee of the New Jersey Historical Society would respectfully tender its hearty co-operation in the carrying out of any plans your Excellency may formulate, and would also respectfully make the accompanying suggestions concerning some features which it would seem desirable to incorporate in any such plans :

SUGGESTIONS FOR CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN NEW JERSEY.

"The President of the United States and his party to be met on their arrival in New Jersey, as near as possible to the point where President-elect Washington entered the State in 1789, by the Governor of New Jersey, the Legislature, State officers, Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, Chancellor and Vice-Chancellors, and by representatives of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, the New Jersey Historical Society, the Washington Association of New Jersey, the Grand Lodge of Free-Masons, and such other representative bodies as may be hereafter decided upon.

"The party to proceed in carriages, escorted by a military and civic procession, accompanied by the civic authorities and other representative organizations of the city of Trenton, as nearly as may be convenient over the route pursued by Washington in 1789.

"The triumphal arch erected over the Assunpink, in 1789, or so much of it as is still in existence, to be again erected on this occasion.

"The party to proceed to the State House, where a reception shall be tendered to the President, by the Governor of the State, possibly to be followed by a dinner.

"The President and his party will proceed from Trenton to Princeton by private conveyance, with suitable relays of horses, to expedite the

journey, and at Princeton will be tendered a reception by President Patton, of the University.

"The Presidential car will meet the President at Princeton, and proceed to Princeton Junction, there to rejoin the rest of the special train, and will proceed to Elizabeth, where the President may be tendered a reception by the Governor of the State, at his own residence.

"From Elizabeth, the President and his party, delegations from representative bodies, and leading citizens generally, will proceed in carriages to Elizabethport, escorted by a military and civic procession, including the military from the Northern part of the State.

"At Elizabethport the party will embark on a vessel provided by the Government for the purpose.

"Mr. Erastus Winan has tendered the use of one or two of his largest transports for the accommodation of the New Jersey Committee, and it is recommended that his offer be accepted. The Pennsylvania Railroad, and other railroads within the Trunk Line territory, have agreed to sell excursion tickets within that territory at the rate of three cents a mile, including return fare, or one cent and a half per mile in either direction, tickets to be sold April 27th 28th and 29th for trains reaching New York before noon of April 30th, good to return on or before May 2d; no excursion ticket to be sold for a less sum than one dollar. Each line may also run special excursion trains on April 28th and 29th, tickets to be valid only on specified trains on each line, on each day, and for return until May 1st, inclusive, at the rate of one fare for the round trip.

"It is suggested that military salutes be given at Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Junction, New Brunswick, Rahway, Elizabeth, and Elizabethport, on the arrival of the Presidential party at those points.

"Also, that invitations be extended to the Mayors of all cities and towns in New Jersey; to the Presidents of Colleges and Theological Seminaries; also to the several Bishops residing in the State, and to Bishops Foster and Hurst, who were for many years identified with New Jersey; also to other leading clergymen of various denominations.

"Also, that each Board of Trade be invited to appoint a committee of say five members, including the President of such board.

"Also, that the Professors of History in the various colleges and seminaries, and other leading educators and trustees of such institutions, be invited, together with representatives from any of the local Historical Societies in the State.

"That these representatives be invited to participate in the demonstration at Trenton, and also at Elizabeth.

"For the accommodation of the State officers and invited guests it is suggested that efforts be made to secure one or more special trains to accompany the Presidential train.

"It is also recommended that the Governor be requested to address a

special message to the Legislature at this session, on the subject of the celebration, and recommending a special appropriation of from one to three thousand dollars to defray the expenses incident thereto.

"All of which is respectfully submitted by the Committee on behalf of the New Jersey Historical Society.

"NATHANIEL NILES, CHAIRMAN.

"WM. NELSON, *Secretary*.

"Trenton, N. J., January 22, 1889."

The report was received and the Committee continued.

Mr. NILES also added that he had just received a dispatch from Mr. Erastus Wiman, offering to place at the disposal of the New Jersey Committee his new steamer, "Erastus Wiman," for the accommodation of the Committee and invited guests on April 30 next. On motion of Mr. NILES, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Wiman for his generous offer.

On motion of Mr. NELSON, the Committee was also authorized to contribute such of the Society's historic treasures as it might think proper, to the Loan Collection to be exhibited at the Metropolitan Art Museum next April, under the auspices of the New York Committee on Centennial.

The President of the Society reported that the Special Committee appointed at the September meeting to confer with the Governor had done so several times.

The Rev. GEORGE S. MOTT, D. D., offered the following resolution, which was adopted, after some debate :

Inasmuch as representative clergymen of New York city have issued a call to the citizens of that city, and of the nation, asking that those of "every name and race and creed," follow the example of the fathers and meet in their respective places of worship, at nine o'clock in the morning of April 30, and hold such religious services of thanksgiving and praise as may seem suitable, in view of what God has done for us and our land during the century which has elapsed since George Washington took the chair of State; therefore—

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society heartily approves of this appeal, and we recommend our fellow-citizens of this commonwealth, of "every name and race and creed," to assemble, so far as practicable.

and in such ways as may be desirable, at nine o'clock of April 30th next, to acknowledge and to commemorate by suitable religious services, the blessings which Almighty God has conferred upon our nation under the Federal Constitution.

The Society then listened to a paper by J. C. PUMPELLE, Esq., of Morristown, on "Our French Allies in the Revolution," which held the close attention of all present. After complimentary remarks by the Rev. Dr. Mott, John F. Hageman, Esq., and others, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Pumpelly, and he was requested to furnish a copy of his paper for publication.

Mr. NILES offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to consider the expediency of securing a room in the new State House Extension for the accommodation of the New Jersey Historical Society, and its collections, and if said Committee shall deem it advisable, that application be made at once to the Commissioners of the State Capitol, and to the Legislature, for the assignment of such a room for the uses of this Society and its collections.

After an animated discussion, pro and con., by Messrs. Aaron Lloyd, Rev. John Miller, L. Spencer Goble, Gen. James F. Rusling, Major George B. Halstead, Col. Clifford Stanley Sims, Samuel H. Hunt and William Nelson, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. NILES also offered another resolution, as follows :

Resolved, That a medal be struck by this Society, commemorative of the Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington as the first President of the United States, and of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and that a committee of three, together with the President, be appointed by this Society, to select designs for the die and to arrange for the striking of such a medal in gold, silver and bronze.

The resolution was adopted, and the President appointed as such Committee—Nathaniel Niles, Col. Clifford Stanley Sims and Garret D. W. Vroom, together with the President.

Mr. NELSON offered the following resolution by request, and it was adopted :

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society favor the reprinting of the New Jersey Session Laws from 1702 to 1847, a bill to provide for which is now before the Legislature, and that they urge upon the Legislature the necessity of rescuing from oblivion and placing within reach of the people of the State, a body of laws containing so much of historical and permanent value.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward a copy of these resolutions to the proper officers of the Senate and General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. J. F. HAGEMAN, the thanks of the Society were voted to the Trenton Board of Trade for the use of their spacious and attractive rooms for this meeting.

The Society then adjourned.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

January 19, 1889.

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Park Street Property	\$9,000 00
Books and Furniture	10,000 00
Total	<u>\$19,000 00</u>

BARRON FUND.

In American Trust Company	\$2,287 99
Newark Savings Bank	39 64
Howard Savings Institution	2,672 37
Total	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

LIFE MEMBERS' FUND.

In American Trust Company	\$225 05
Dime Savings Institution	664 33
Howard Savings Institution	100 36
Total	<u>\$990 34</u>

AVAILABLE FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

In Howard Savings Institution	\$311 30
Newark Banking Company	133 69
Total	<u>\$444 99</u>

Donations of Books and Pamphlets

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 22, 1889.

FROM AUTHORS.				B.* P.†	
Adam, Ernst.....	1	1	publica Costa Rica.....	--	1
Bradlee, Rev. Dr. C. D.....	1	3	Museo Nacional do Rio de	--	
Crane, Rev. Dr. Oliver.....	1	--	Jancero.....	--	1
Darling, C. W.....	--	1	New Hampshire Historical	--	
DePeyster, J. Watts.....	--	2	Society.....	--	1
Draper, Dr. Lyman.....	--	1	New Haven Colony Histor-	--	
Ford, Paul L.....	1	--	ical Society.....	--	3
Green, Dr. S. A.....	--	2	New England Historic	--	
Imbrie, Rev. Charles K.....	1	--	Genealogical Society.....	--	2
Kinney, W. Donaldson.....	--	1	New York Genealogical	--	
McCosh, Rev. Dr. James.....	--	1	and Biographical Society	--	3
Marquand, Prof. Allen.....	--	2	New York Historical So-	7	8
Marsh, Col. L.....	1	--	ciety.....	--	
Richards, Louis.....	--	2	North Carolina Historical	--	
Sterling, Edward B.....	--	4	Society.....	--	1
Tuttle, Rev. Dr. J. F.....	--	1	Pennsylvania Historical So-	--	
			ciety.....	--	1
			Rhode Island Historical	--	
			Society.....	--	1
			Salem County (N. J.) His-	--	
			torical Society.....	--	1
			South Carolina Historical	1	--
			Society.....	--	
			United States Catholic	--	
			Historical Society.....	--	1
			Virginia Historical Society	--	1
			Worcester Society of An-	--	
			tiquity.....	--	1
			FROM SOCIETIES.		
American Antiquarian So-	--	1			
ciety.....	--				
American Congregational	--	2			
Association.....	--				
American Museum of Nat-	--	1			
ural History.....	--				
American Numismatic So-	--	1			
ciety.....	--				
American Philosophical So-	--	2			
ciety.....	--				
Canadian Institute.....	--	1			
Cayuga Historical Society.	--	1			
Chicago Historical Society.	--	2			
Essex Institute.....	--	7			
Georgia Historical Society.	--	1			
Iowa Historical Society....	--	2			
Irish Catholic Benevolent	--	1			
Society.....	--				
Kansas Historical Society.	18	10			
Massachusetts Historical	--	2			
Society.....	--				
Minnesota Historical So-	--	1			
ciety.....	--				
Museo Nacional de Re.....	--				
			FROM INDIVIDUALS.		
			Ayers, Dr. J. C.....	1	--
			Bishop, Nathaniel H., bust,	32	--
			map.....	--	
			Bochmer, George H.....	--	2
			Bolles, Enoch.....5 MSS.	--	
			Bradlee, Rev. Dr. C. D....	--	13
			Brooks, Rev. W. A.....	--	2
			Brown, Rev. A. H.....	--	4
			Browne, Mrs. E. W.....	--	1
			Coe, Ernest E.....	--	105
			Cook, Prof. G. H.....1 map	--	
			Darling, Gen. C. W.....MSS.	--	
			De Peyster, Gen. J. Watts.	--	5

* Books.

† Pamphlets.

	B.*	P.†		B.*	P.†
Draper, Dr. Daniel.....	--	1	Weeks, William R....MSS.	1	--
French, Rev. J. C., weekly paper.	--	--	Wehrly, John E.....	--	20
Greely, Gen. A. W.....	1	8	Whitehead, Rt. Rev. C., MSS.	--	--
Green, Dr. Samuel A.....	48	5	Wickes, Dr. Stephen.....	--	3
Gummere, W. S.....	--	1	Wilder, Dr. Alexander.....	6	--
Hagar, George J.....	--	7	Yard, J. S.....papers.	--	--
Hageman, J. F.....MSS.	--	--			
Halsted, Major George B.			FROM OTHER SOURCES.		
portrait	1	23	Brooklyn Library.....	--	2
Halsted, Mrs. N. N....map	--	--	Burchard Library.....	--	1
Howell, Jas. E., map, MSS.	13	49	City of Boston.....	--	1
Hunt, Samuel H.....	8	19	City of Newark.....	--	50
Keasbey, E. Q. and G. M....	--	7	City of New Haven.....	--	1
Leigh, C. C.....	--	2	Cornell University.....	--	2
Lehlbach, Hon. H.....	--	23	Diplomatic Review, London	--	10
Macfie, R. A.....	--	3	Home for Aged Women,		
Meeker, Francis J.....	--	23	Newark.....	--	1
Mundy, J. C....2 portraits.	--	--	Massachusetts State Lib'ry	--	1
Nelson, William.....	1	75	Newark Daily Advertiser..	--	143
Ogden, Francis B., portrait.	--	3	N. Y. Mercantile Library..	--	1
Parish, Dr. Joseph...MS..	--	--	Philadelphia Library Co....	2	2
Peet, Rev. S. D.....	--	3	St. Louis Library.....	--	1
Peters, Dr. A. C.....	2	1	Smithsonian Institution...	1	--
Phillips, William...papers.	--	--	State of Pennsylvania.....	6	--
Pilch, F. H.....	--	51	Woman's Medical College,		
Pumpelly, J. C....paper.	--	1	Pennsylvania.....	--	1
Reynolds, A. M.....	1	--	Yale University.....	--	2
Rice, Frank P.....	--	1	U. S. Bureau of Education	--	2
Rockwood, Charles G.....	--	9	U. S. Bureau of Statistics.	--	3
Ross, James.....	2	--	U. S. Coast and Geological		
Scott, Dr. Austin.....	--	1	Survey.....	1	--
Smith, Miss Julia F.....	1	1	U. S. Commiss'or of Labor	1	--
Sone, F. D.....	--	1	U. S. Depart'mt of Interior	1	--
Taylor, J. S.....portrait	--	--	U. S. Department of State..	2	6
Thomas, W. H. B.....	--	1	U. S. Fish Commission....	5	--
Traver, C. L....Assignats.	--	--	U. S. Life Saving Service..	1	--
Tuttle, Rev. J. F.....	--	4	U. S. Patent Office.....	--	2
Unknown.....	--	6	U. S. Signal Office.....	--	1
Wallace, Dr. D. L.....	--	1	U. S. Treasury Department	--	1
Weeks, Robert D.....	--	1			

MORTUARY RECORD.

FREDERICK ANSON CARTER died at Newark, May 13, 1888. He was born November 26, 1833, in Ledyard, near Aurora, Cayuga Co., New York. His parents were John Anson and Mercy C. Carter. Their son, of whom we write, was educated at Union College, where he graduated as Civil Engineer in 1856. He began life for himself in the service of the Albany City Bank as assistant paying teller, where he remained for two years. He came to Newark in 1858, and entered into the grocery business with Samuel Atwater, who had married his sister. Mr. Carter married October 9, 1861, Sarah E. Johnson, daughter of Henry L. Johnson, at one time a prominent jeweller in Newark. His wife and one son, Anson A. survive him. He died in the prime of his manhood, admired and esteemed as a valuable and promising citizen. Though active and earnest as a Republican, he never sought office and declined to assume official position when solicited. His social qualities made him attractive. His death was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends, especially by those associated with him in the South Park Presbyterian Church, where he was a regular attendant. He became a member of the New Jersey Historical Society January 15, 1885.

HON. ROBERT GILCHRIST was a native of Jersey City, born August 21, 1825. He resided there till his death, July 6, 1888. His earliest school days were passed in the private schools of that place and afterwards, for three years, at Crane Academy at Caldwell, Essex county. His classical studies here were limited, consisting, as he used to say, of "a little Latin and no Greek." About 1843 he commenced the study of law in the office of Joseph Annin. He there became a severe student of law and literature and fostered the habits of application to study which distinguished his subsequent life. He completed his law studies with Isaac W. Scudder, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. He became at once a partner in

practice with Mr. Scudder, a connection which continued till 1857.

Mr. Gilchrist was a member of the Assembly of New Jersey 1857. At the commencement of the war of the rebellion, he joined the three months men, in response to the call of President Lincoln, and proceeded to Alexandria as Captain of Company F, (Montgomery Guards) Second Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. At the Battle of Bull Run, he was with his regiment, which belonged to the brigade under the command of General Theodore Runyon, then stationed at Alexandria. During the war Mr. Gilchrist was a staunch and active supporter of the Government. In 1866, he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket against George A. Halsey, but without success. In June, 1869, he was appointed by Governor Randolph as Attorney General of the State, and in January, 1870, was re-appointed for a full term of five years, during which some of the most important questions of local and State interest were agitated, including riparian rights and corporate franchises, on which subjects he watched and advocated the public interest with great industry and success. Since 1875 he remained in Jersey City, engaged in private practice and concerned in the most important controversies in the courts, till his death. He was a member of the Historical Society for forty-two years, being elected a member in 1846.

REV. EDWARD HARRISON CAMP, born December 13, 1839, the son of John J. Camp, of Newark, was educated at the College of New Jersey in the class of 1851 and after a course of theological study at the Seminary in Princeton was ordained to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of West Lexington, and became the pastor of the Second Church of Lexington, Ky. 1868-'69; pastor in Troy, Pa., 1870-'72; pastor Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1874-'78.

On the death of his father he returned to Newark and was without a pastoral charge for some time. He afterward became a stated supply in the Reformed Church at Franklin, Essex county, and after this was settled in the Presbyterian Church at Sag Harbor, Long Island. This was his last active

service in the ministry. After leaving there he made two voyages to Europe and traveled in the Holy Land. He returned to Newark about a year before his death. He received a call to a small charge not long before his decease, which it is supposed he accepted. He died at Newark, August 19, 1888. He had been suffering from acute melancholia, with a loss of physical health and some evidences of mental derangement. He was missed about five o'clock p. m. A search being made, his body was found in a cistern in the rear of his dwelling. His throat was cut from ear to ear. A letter, written to his sister who was the only inmate of the home, was so incoherent in its expressions as to afford convincing evidence of an unbalanced mind. He never married. His remains lie buried in Newark, with those of his family who had gone before him. He became a member of the Historical Society, January 18, 1883.

JOHN WOOLVERTON, M. D., was elected a member of the Historical Society January 25, 1887. He was born in Stockton, Hunterdon county, N. J., October 22, 1825. His father was James Woolverton and his mother Mary Sargent, both of Hunterdon county. He was educated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1849, after a course of medical study at its medical department. In April of the same year, he located in Trenton, where the remainder of his life was passed, until his death September 14, 1888. Dr. Woolverton was married at Trenton, on May 2, 1854, to Emma C., daughter of Aaron H. Van Cleve and Henrietta Chambers. The issue of this union was one son, born December 30, 1855. He acquired an honorable position in his profession in Trenton and in New Jersey, being made President of the State Medical Society in 1862. He thus became one of its Fellows. He interested himself in civil affairs, and acquired the confidence of the Democratic party, the doctrines of which he adopted. He was State Senator in 1869-'70-'71. He was also made Mayor of Trenton. He was an enthusiastic member of the Masonic Fraternity and was honored with high official station in the order. He was very

popular as a physician and was very successful. His only son, Edwin V. C. Woolverton, survives him. He was bereaved of his wife about two years before his death.

REV. GARRET COVENHOVEN SCHENCK, D. D., was a native of Matawan, Monmouth county, born September 14, 1806. He died of dysentery September 20, 1888, six days after he had finished eighty-two years of an active and honored life.

The family of Schanck (Schenck) to which the subject of this notice belonged, is of ancient date. Authentic records gathered by him and carefully treasured in his library, date from A. D. 878 or 880. The family in America dates from June 28, 1650, when Roelef Martense Schenck, the primitive immigrant, landed at New Amsterdam from Holland, of which he was a native. He was a "Justice" for Kings county, L. J. In 1689 and in 1690 was commissioned by Governor Leisler as "Captain of Horse" for the same county. The family settled about Flatlands and Bushwick, and migrated from there to New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, about the time when the Dutch in Kings county, being dissatisfied with the administration of the Governor, left Long Island in great numbers, and to such an extent, that the historian says Gravesend was nearly depopulated. (vid. Thompson's History of Long Island.)

Roelef had three sons: Martin, John and Garret. The two latter migrated to Monmouth county, N. J., in 1696 or 1698. From Garret, in the sixth generation from Roelef, the subject of our sketch descended. He was the son of de Lafayette Schanck, a tanner and currier and afterwards a successful farmer, who died in 1862, aged 81. His mother's name was Eleanor Covenhoven, daughter of Garret Covenhoven and Ann Schenck who is supposed to have been the daughter of Captain John Schenck, of the First Regiment of Monmouth Militia, in 1777.

Rev. Dr. Schenck* was educated at Rutgers College, graduating in 1828, and at the Theological Seminary there in 1832, when he was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Classis.

* In his earlier years he wrote his name with an *a*.

He was pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Walpack, Sussex county, 1834-'35; of the Reformed Church at Clover Hill 1835-'37; of the Reformed Church at Pompton Plains, 1837-'53. He was elected a trustee of his Alma Mater in 1866, and retained his seat in the Board till his death. His longest pastorate was at Pompton Plains, where he served for fifteen years. At the end of that time some disaffection in the parish led him to resign his charge, when he returned to the scenes of his early years and engaged in the business of farming, which he continued with good success down to a recent period, when he surrendered the management of his farm to his son Lafayette, who still conducts it. He engaged in the various business enterprises of his neighborhood; was for twenty years a director of the Middletown Point Bank; President for fourteen years of the Freehold and Keyport Plank Road Company. At one time he was chairman of the committee of the Board of Trustees on the College Farm.

He preached whenever opportunity offered, supplying vacant churches and destitute neighborhoods. He was active in all the labors of the church, engaging heartily in all the work of its various enterprises in the county. He was a reliable member of the Monmouth County Bible Society, and a regular attendant upon its meetings, participating in its discussions and aiding its work by his wise counsels and his purse.

He cherished a love for antiquarian and historical research, and especially for whatever related to the genealogies of families, in which he came to be considered an authority. He gave much time in traveling, etc., to collect the facts and prepare for the press, a history of "The Settlement and First Settlers of Pompton," the manuscript of which he generously deposited in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society, which has committed it to a publishing house for issue. The manuscript is carefully written on over three hundred pages of ledger paper. It manifests great research, and is a monument of his labor and zeal as a historian and genealogist. It will make a volume of over four hundred pages octavo. He also gathered material and gave much study to the preparation of

a genealogical history of the old Dutch families of Monmouth County.

He was married, first, at Middletown, October 21st, 1834, to Sarah Ann, daughter of William Hendrickson and Sarah Dubois. Married, second, at Fairfield, N. J., April 14th, 1846, Jane, daughter of Hugh McCormick and Jean Welsh, who survived him. He also left four children: Lafayette, a well-known citizen of Marlborough, who occupies the old family homestead; Ellen, widow of the late Dr. English, of Freehold; Mary, wife of Samuel Jones, of Freehold township; and Martin, now a farmer of Jacksonville, Florida.

The memories of "Dominie Schenck" are fragrant among the people of Monmouth County, of the Pompton region in Morris, and in the Zion of his fathers to which, to the end of his days, he gave his sympathies, his strength and his prayers.

His mortal remains are laid in Marlboro church-yard, a few yards from the door of the sanctuary where he had so long and so sincerely worshiped.

EDWIN SALTER died at Forked River, N. J., December 15, 1888, aged sixty-four years. He was the son of Amos Salter and Sarah Frazier, and was descended from some of the oldest families of Monmouth county—the Bownes, Lawrences and Hartshornes. His original ancestor in America emigrated from Devonshire, England, and settled at Middletown previous to 1687. He was a lawyer, a man of distinguished ability, which was illustrated in the part which he took as counsel with Captain John Bowne in the controversies of the people with the Lords Proprietors.

Edwin Salter was born in Forked River, February 6th, 1824. His early days were spent there and at Barnegat. While a youth, he removed with his parents to the more northern part of the State. At the age of fourteen, he became a member of a Presbyterian Sunday school in Newark; three years later he made a profession of his faith in Christ, in a church of the same order. He subsequently removed to Philadelphia and was there employed as a clerk in a book-store, but afterwards returned to his native town

and taught school. For a time he led a sea-faring life, being master of a schooner in the coasting trade.

In 1857 he was elected by the Republicans of Ocean county as their representative in the Assembly of New Jersey, the first Free Soil member in that body. He was returned for the two following years and again in 1863. In the session of 1859 he was elected Speaker and filled the position with great ability. In 1861 he received an appointment in the United States Treasury Department, which he held for five years, when he resigned and removed with his family to his native town. He was reappointed shortly afterwards to a clerkship in the Fourth Auditor's office, where he remained till 1886, when he returned to Ocean County.

He had a taste for historical research, especially in the study of genealogical lines. He spent much of his time in his later years in prosecuting his researches into the history of the early families of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, his residence at Washington affording him peculiar facilities for the work, through his ready access to the National Archives. The information here obtained was supplemented by searches of the public records of States and counties, north and south. At the time of his death he had nearly ready for publication a history of Ocean County, which he proposed to follow with a history of Monmouth. Referring to notices he had prepared of the principal families now represented in Monmouth, he wrote in a letter to a friend, 14th of November last, which was but a month before his death, "Take the matter altogether, I believe it will be the most complete account of the early settlers (and settlement) ever published of any county in the United States settled previous to 1700." Mr. Salter was the author of a series of historical sketches published in the *Monmouth Democrat*, 1873-'74, which was afterwards collected into a volume entitled "Old Times in Old Monmouth," of which only one hundred copies were printed. His frequent contributions to the journals of Monmouth and Ocean over the signatures of "*Selah Searcher*" and "*Pilot*" bear testimony among others to

his zeal in historical study and his readiness to give the fruits of his research to his fellow citizens.

Edwin Salter's name stands enrolled as a member of a Presbyterian Sunday-school at Forked River, in 1831. In 1860, he was superintendent of the same school, beside teaching the Bible-class. He married, in 1852, Margaret Bodine, of Barnegat, who survives him. Their son, George W. Salter, a most estimable young man, died at Rio de Janerio, Brazil, March 27th, 1880, of typhus fever, while stationed at that port as paymaster's clerk of the United States Naval Depot.

Mr. Salter was a man of great force of character, generous, open-hearted and strong in the maintenance of the right. He had no sympathy with lawlessness or lowness of aim. Without pretension, he aspired to the best in personal, domestic and social life. In his religious life there was no affectation or cant. A genuine heartiness and catholicity of spirit moulded his creed and his conduct. His manners were genial, his spirit was broad and liberal. He was a simple-hearted, earnest Christian gentleman. He filled a large place in the affections of his friends and acquaintances, by whom his death is most sincerely mourned.

He was elected a member of the Historical Society on May 21st, 1863, and was esteemed one of its most valuable members in promoting the purposes of its organization. His remains were laid in the Masonic Cemetery at Barnegat, after a funeral service held at the Presbyterian Church.

Our French Allies in the Revolution.

BY

J. C. PUMPELLY.

*Read at a Regular Meeting of the Society, at Trenton,
January 22, 1889.*

Our French Allies in the Revolution.

"I am proud of France," wrote Pere Hyacinthe to an American clergyman; "I am proud of France, but I deem it as one of her most solid glories to have contributed to the independence of your noble country."

This eloquent utterance voices the sentiment which Frenchmen generally have entertained toward the United States. The love of freedom glowed alike in the heart of both peoples from the time of the first resistance in America to the tyrannous impositions of Great Britain. Indeed, the time was ripe for them to fraternise. But three days before the British troops had entered Boston to suppress the kindling spirit of liberty, the death of an unworthy king and the succession of another more excellent and deserving had given heart to the friends of freedom in France and delivered their country from impending ruin.

The writings of French litterateurs had been preparing the public mind for a new departure in religious, social and governmental affairs. The men and women of culture and refinement were eagerly contemplating the advent of a period when the hoary despotism of the Middle Ages should pass away, and be succeeded by the dawn and noonday of civil and spiritual freedom for mankind. Such men as our beloved Marquis de La Fayette had caught the inspiration and were prompt to contribute both wealth and influence, and to unsheath their swords to help bring forward the coming epoch. To them the first clash of arms in New England was the signal for action, and they hastened to give their aid and personal service. Others more reflective and conscious of responsibility directed their endeavors toward the impelling of a reluctant government to take

part in the great conflict, and co-operate with the Americans in their unequal struggle. The new theories which the savants and publicists of France had inculcated, thus brought forth their fruit, thirty, sixty, and an hundred fold. These men indeed built wiser than they knew.

The good understanding between France and America has ever since been regarded by far-seeing minds as of vital importance to both countries. Edmond About, in his passionate arraignment of the Emperor Napoleon III, breaks out into the following invective: "The great American Republic was from the beginning the friend and ally of France. You constrained it to forget that it owes its existence to France."

In this declaration we have the exact statement of the sentiment which prevails among leading minds in that country. They are vividly awake to the urgent necessity of the most cordial relations between the two peoples, a sentiment which we should most fully reciprocate. At the same time our excellent friends do not hesitate to remind us very significantly of our indebtedness to them in the struggle for national independence. They love to echo the sentiment of Minister Genet to Secretary Jefferson: "But for France, Americans would now be vassals to England."

We may plead in extenuation of this claim, that France had already shown herself unable to cope with Great Britain and her colonies upon this Continent. In the Seven Years' War, which was ended with the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, she had been shorn of her vast possessions in Asia and America, and obliged to raze her fortifications at Dunkirk and submit to the indignity of a resident English Commissioner at that place, whose word was law. We may readily presume that her statesmen deeply resented these humiliations, and were on the alert to foster any movement that would assure revenge upon their triumphant adversary.

It is certain that Baron John De Kalb traveled extensively in the British Colonies during the interval between the Treaty of Paris and the outbreak of the American Revolution. He made himself familiar with the prevailing public

sentiment, and kept the French Ministry apprised of his observations. A change of Ministers for a time suspended his correspondence; but we may be confident that France, finding herself unable to maintain her foot-hold upon this Continent, was watching her opportunity to uproot the British Dominion in her turn. The irritation in the Colonies at the prohibition of the trade with European countries and the West Indies, and the arbitrary suppression of manufacturing industries, was now brought to a crisis by direct taxation and the introduction of soldiery into the Province of Massachusetts.

Turgot, perhaps one of the most far-seeing of the French statesmen, and very similar in character to our own Washington, was awake to the portents of the time. As early as April, 1776, he predicted to the Ministers of the French King the issue of the American conflict. "The supposition of an absolute separation between Great Britain and her colonies," he declared, "seems to me infinitely probable, and the result of the conflict will be a total revolution between Europe and America in political and commercial relations. There is no remedy but submission to the inevitable, and obstinate resistance will involve great peril to the mother country." (Schrøder, *Life and Times of Washington*, Volume I, p. 686.)

Many other distinguished Frenchmen believed as Turgot. Some of these, sympathizing enthusiastically with the colonists, and acting under the counsel of Count Vergennes, secretly furnished them with large amounts of arms and ammunition. This was done without any official sanction or approval of the Government, which ostensibly took the side of Great Britain. The Spanish Court, also, through the mercantile house of Roderique Hostages and Co., advanced a million livres (\$185,000) and the French Court an equal sum, a loan to be paid in American products. In connection with these movements took place the deception of Arthur Lee, which put our government decidedly in the wrong and led to a controversy and litigation of fifty years. La Fayette himself, always foremost in promptness, raised a force of two

thousand men, equipping and disciplining them and expending more than \$160,000 of his own private fortune.

The Treaty of Alliance, however, between the United States and France, was a later occurrence. Sentiment, sympathy and policy had dictated the previous action, but statecraft and diplomacy required other grounds to justify open participation in the conflict. It must appear that the Americans were able to give active co-operation of a character formidable to the British Government. This was abundantly shown in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne in 1777.

Hale, in his "Life of Washington," has indicated three great successes achieved by the Americans in the Revolutionary War: 1. The evacuation of Boston by Gen. Howe in 1775, when every British soldier was removed from New England. 2. The surrender of Burgoyne in 1777, which included an entire army. 3. The surrender of Lord Cornwallis in 1781, which was the loss of another army. The number of men, of course, would not bear comparison with those engaged in the wars of Frederic of Prussia and the Empress Maria Theresa. Nevertheless, the completeness of the disaster, the critical period of its occurrence, and its dramatic character, greatly affected public opinion, both in England and all Europe. The evacuation of Boston had given our friends in France and elsewhere hope in the possible success of our arms; and the surrender at Saratoga confirmed this hope into conviction and removed hesitation on the part of the French Court. Accordingly, in the month of December the American Commissioners at Paris were secretly notified that Louis XVI. was ready to acknowledge the independence of the Thirteen States and to make a treaty of alliance and commerce with the new nation.

The history of the first French mission may deserve a brief mention. In November, 1776, a Frenchman appeared at Philadelphia and asked to be permitted to communicate with the Congress. He appeared totally unworthy of credit, but Messrs. Jefferson, Jay and Franklin had a conference with him at the Carpenters' Hall. He would not give his name or exhibit credentials, but assured them confidently that what-

ever they wanted of arms, ammunition, money or ships would be gladly supplied from France. Then making his congé, he departed and was never seen again. Forcibly impressed by his words the committee were able to induce the Congress to appoint a committee to correspond "with friends in Great Britain, Ireland and other parts of the world." A most discouraging delay now supervened. Summer was passed into Autumn when Dr. Franklin received a letter from M. Dubourg containing assurances of sympathy and help from France.

On the 21st of September, Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee were appointed Commissioners to the French Court. A few weeks later took place the surrender of Burgoyne. The news reached Paris on the 4th of December and the public cry demanded that the Government unite its fortunes with America. Negotiations were speedily begun, and on the sixth of February, 1778, two treaties were executed, one of friendship and commerce, and one of defensive alliance in case that Great Britain should declare war against France. The object being to assure commercial and political independence, it was pledged by both parties that no peace should be concluded till that end had been attained, and then only by mutual consent. In these treaties the King of France declared in these words, "his intention that the terms should be such as we might be willing to agree to just as if our State had been long established and in the fullness of strength; that he would support our independence by every means in his power, and if he should get into war thereby he would expect no compensation from us on that account; also, that if he did engage in a war with England on our account we could make a separate peace for ourselves whenever good terms were offered to us," the only condition being "*that we in no case if peace was made with England should give up our independence and return to obedience to that government.*"

The treaties set forth further that we should be faithful allies, and that our commerce as well as our government should be independent. The King "renounced forever the possession of the Island of Bermuda as well as any part of

the continent of North America, heretofore called British Colonies." In the Diary of the Revolution the author says "The Treaty of Commerce is an act without parallel. In a word, the sentiments delivered on December 16th by Monsieur Gerard, by order of the King of France, are sentiments rarely entertained by princes, and which, together with these remarkable treaties, must rank him, not only among the greatest monarchs of France, but in history."

On the 13th of March the information of these treaties was communicated to the British Court. The English Ambassador was at once recalled from Paris, which was virtually a declaration of war. The French Treaties were ratified by the American Congress on the 5th of May. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The hereditary hatred toward France which had hitherto prevailed in America was changed to respect, gratitude and affection. In the British Parliament the most virulent debates now took place. The Opposition were decided in advocacy of acknowledging the independence of the Colonies. A protracted war with France as a party to it, they declared, would involve great loss to British commerce. The Earl of Chatham, in the House of Lords, was protesting eloquently against the dismemberment of the British Empire, when he fell in a fainting fit. Almost at the same time General Burgoyne, at home a prisoner on parole, coolly took his seat in the House of Commons and *vehemently denounced the inefficient conduct of the war*. It must be acknowledged that there was a disposition exhibited at the first to discredit the French alliance. The Philadelphia *Ledger* openly favored reconciliation with England, and denounced the French as an "ambitious and treacherous power," a people led by the worst elements of the Romish Church. At a later period the failures of D'Estaing and others to accomplish what had been expected were made the subject of unfriendly criticism. Another sentiment ruled in the counsels of American patriots. The despondent and half-starved army at Valley Forge were elated at the news that a powerful champion had come to their aid, and made the welkin ring with their glad huzzas for France and Louis XVI. On the 5th of May the Com-

mander-in-Chief issued a General Order for the celebration of the event, beginning with these words :

“It having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe propitiously to defend the cause of the United American States and finally by raising up a powerful friend among the Princes of the Earth to establish our Liberty and Independence,” etc.

The ratification of the French treaties had rendered all plans for conciliation hopeless. Nevertheless commissioners were appointed to offer terms of compromise to the insurgent Colonies. The French Ministry were alarmed. To close the breach between England and America would be fatal to her plans. Count Vergennes accordingly hastened to carry the treaties into effect. Vice-Admiral Count D’Estaing was sent to America with a powerful fleet openly as auxiliary to the Americans. The British Ministry immediately gave orders for the evacuation of Philadelphia. With Count D’Estaing came M. Gerard de Rayneval, the French Envoy. A delegation from Congress, of which John Hancock was one, met the flag-ship at Chester, and going on board greeted M. Gerard in the warmest terms. The King of France was also eulogized as “the Protector of the Rights of Humanity,” and afterward on every occasion of public demonstration that title was given him. M. Gerard proved an invaluable friend and counsellor.

Count D’Estaing had been charged with three missions which, as will be seen, were too onerous and difficult. He was instructed to blockade the British fleet in the Delaware, to promote revolt in Lower Canada, and to protect the French possessions in the West Indies and on the Continent. He had sailed directly to the Delaware in order to execute the first of these instructions, and was unsuccessful. The British Army acting under orders from home had evacuated Philadelphia and returned to New York, whither the fleet had already gone. On their way thither they were overtaken at Monmouth and defeated by those very men from Valley Forge whom they had before affected to despise. At this battle the young Marquis de La Fayette flattered himself, from his advanced position under General Lee, that he would win the

first laurels of the day. Imagine his chagrin and mortification when that officer commanded a retreat. Ever since his release from British captivity, Gen. Lee exhibited coldness and more disaffection toward the American cause, if we refrain from a more just but harsher term. To the earnest appeal of Gen. La Fayette he coldly replied: "You do not know British soldiers, we cannot stand against them." "British soldiers have been beaten and may be again," said the intrepid La Fayette, "at any rate I am disposed to make the trial." Observing that Lee's actions were suspicious he promptly gave notice to the Commander-in-Chief that his presence on that part of the field was of the greatest importance. Lee's misconduct prevented the total rout of the British Army, but Washington reached the place in time to save the fortunes of the day.

I may mention just here that in the campaign of 1778 and 1779 in the Jerseys, La Fayette had with him in the service that distinguished Frenchman, Armand Charles Tuffin, Marquis de la Rourie, who fought at Red Bank, Camden and Yorktown, and like the trusted Duportail was often with Washington at the headquarters in Morristown. Also another brave French officer, Count Duplessis, who fought nobly at Fort Mercer and Red Bank, and of whom Washington says in a letter to Congress, "he possesses a degree of modesty not always found in men who perform brilliant actions."

After the battle of Monmouth a plan was agreed upon by Washington and D'Estaing for driving the British from Rhode Island. Gen. Sullivan was placed in command to co-operate with the French forces. The campaign opened auspiciously, but was destined to close with bitter disappointment.

Upon the arrival of the French fleet, July 29th, the British hastened to destroy ten of their vessels, lest they should become prizes to the victors, and two commanders next agreed to attack the enemy in his intrenchments, but on that very day a British fleet of 36 vessels appeared and D'Estaing put forth to meet them. A terrible storm arose, which discomfited Gen. Sullivan on shore and compelled

the Admiral to desist from an engagement which he had begun with great enthusiasm and every hope of success. He sailed for Boston to repair, and at the very time when victory seemed in reach of the American forces, and the British army at Newport likely to meet the fate of Burgoyne, he sailed for the West Indies to fight the enemy there. Necessary as this movement might have been to French interests, it was most unfortunate for the Americans. A victory in Rhode Island in 1779 would probably have terminated the war. Gen. Sullivan protested in severe terms. At this the Admiral remonstrated, but was soothed by an explanation which may remind us of some of the occurrences of our late Civil War. D'Estaing was a soldier, and his chief officers on the French fleet resented the placing of a military officer in a naval command over them. They did not scruple to embarrass his movements in various ways and to prevent their success. They stand justly chargeable, therefore, with the great failure. "The Count himself wished to remain with us," Gen. Sullivan wrote to Washington, "but was overruled in council by his captains." To have deviated from the advice of his council would have been attended with ill consequences to him in case of misfortune.

Having captured St. Vincent and Granada, D'Estaing lost no time in returning to our shores. He co-operated with Gen. Lincoln in an unsuccessful attack upon Savannah, and after the final repulse sailed again for the West Indies and returned at once to France. He had failed in all he had undertaken, yet his services both to America and his own Government were of great importance. He captured a number of armed and transport vessels, opened the southern ports to trading vessels, and destroyed the prestige of the British navy on the sea. He was energetic, adventurous and indefatigable, and as ardent and enthusiastic as a youth. It must in justice be added that he made the British project to detach Georgia and the Carolinas from the American Confederation impracticable. Sir Henry Clinton pronounced his operations highly disastrous to British interests, yet, even though the military and naval co-operation of the French

did not realize that which had been hoped and expected, the other advantages from the alliance were most important. The influence upon the politics and action of other European States was invaluable. Russia never hesitated to express sympathy with the new nation. Spain adhered to the Royal Family Alliance, and joined France in active military operations. The opposition in England was encouraged to demand the suspension of hostilities. Lord North himself desired peace on honorable terms; indeed, it would have been conceded at this very time, but for the excessive and unreasonable pride and obstinacy of the British King.

France was as liberal with her money as with her military forces. Between the years 1778 and 1783 she lent this country near \$3,500,000, besides guaranteeing a loan of \$1,750,000 from Holland and paying the interest. In addition to these sums the King, Louis XVI, in 1783 made us a present of a million of dollars outright. The French Ambassador actually supported several members of Congress who were not able under the impoverished state of their private fortunes to remain at Philadelphia. Large sums also were contributed by individuals—grand men like Beaumarchais, who was but partly repaid for his advances, and then reluctantly, after half a century had elapsed.

The next scene in the drama exhibits our constant friend and ally, Gen. La Fayette, in another and still more illustrious light. The course of his distinguished countryman and relative, Count D'Estaing, had been to him a most bitter disappointment. He now resolved to go back to France himself and try his own efforts. The romantic story, the heroism and achievements of this youth of 22, had made him the idol of the French nation. He was also a favorite of the young King. He procured an agreement from Louis XVI to send to this country six vessels of the line and 6000 troops afterward increased to 12,000, to serve under the direction and orders of Gen. Washington. He also purchased a large outfit of arms and clothing, which he afterwards distributed gratuitously to the men under his command.

The arrival of Count de Rochambeau at Newport, July 10,

1780, showed that France was now determined to support America with her entire power. The most illustrious of the French nobility came with the army. It was a galaxy of noble names. There was the Baron and Count de Viomenil, the brave Counts William and Christian de DeuxPonts, the no less courageous Vis count de Rochambeau, the handsome Count de Fersen, the fascinating Duke de Lauzun, the lively and impressionable M. De Tilly, the gallant and gifted Viscount de Noailles; also Counts de Damas and de Segur, the witty M. Blanchard, Chevalier de Chastellux, the clever historian, the accomplished Chevalier de Lameth and the unfortunate Count de Custine; also the accomplished soldier Duportail, so constantly with Washington at Morristown and Yorktown, the warm hearted and volatile Fleury and Count Duplessis, as modest as he was gallant, and others equally celebrated and illustrious followed the troops. Delay, however, rendered it impossible to realize the expected achievements of 1780. A British fleet long blockaded the French squadron at Brest. Washington felt keenly the failure. He writes respecting it: "Disappointed of the second division of French troops, but more especially in the expected naval superiority, which was the pivot upon which everything turned, we have been compelled to spend an inactive campaign, after a flattering prospect at the opening of it, and vigorous struggles to make it a decisive one on our part." *

Money and a naval force were the two pressing wants of the hour. There had been more reasons than this for discouragement. A cabal in Congress had been eager to remove him from command, and had so far carried out their purpose as to make subordinate officers almost independent of his authority. At the same time, as at Saratoga, the most efficient of his troops were detached and placed under these officers, while he was regarded as accountable for not accomplishing more satisfactory results. In conformity to this policy, Gen. Gates had been placed in command, first in New York, then in New England and finally at the South. The

* Sparks's Writings of Washington., VII, 337.

defeat at Camden, threatening as it was to the stability of the American Confederation, served the purpose to put an end to the intrigues in Congress. The treason of Gen. Arnold, however, was even more disheartening. "Whom can we trust?" was the cry that this intelligence elicited from the Commander-in-Chief. His prompt measures, however, prevented the treason from going further or working any advantage to the British cause. The sad experiences of 1780 were, indeed, salutary. They had cleared the political atmosphere and made it easier to organize victory.

Lord Cornwallis had regarded Georgia and the Carolinas as permanently subjected. The operations of Generals Greene and Morgan disabused him somewhat of that illusion. He perceived that Virginia must probably be his decisive battle ground. General Washington accordingly sent General La Fayette thither with 1,200 men to act in conjunction with the local militia and a naval force detached from the French squadron under M. de Tilly. The little fleet was soon successful in capturing prizes, on one of which, the *Romulus*, they found £10,000 and clothing, destined for General Arnold's troops. A second expedition under M. Destanches, with Baron Viomenil and a land force, proved less successful and returned to New York shortly after.

Colonel Rochambeau, who had been sent to France, arrived on the 6th of May at Boston, accompanied by M. de Barras, the new commander of the French squadron at Newport, bringing the intelligence that Count de Grasse had sailed from Brest with a powerful fleet which should defend the French possessions. Only 500 troops could be spared for the American service, but the King had as an equivalent sent six millions in money, so greatly needed. M. de Barras lost no time in reporting to the American commander. A conference was held at Weathersfield, which he did not attend. Washington was attended by Generals Knox and Duportail; Rochambeau, by the Chevalier de Chastelleux. The policy was now agreed upon, to leave Count de Barras at Newport, for its defense,

and to operate directly against New York, sending no more troops southward.

A word here may give us a better view of the discretion and ability of the French General. Upon his arrival at Newport in July, 1780, he was eagerly importuned by the young Marquis de La Fayette to begin offensive operations against the British forces. Rochambeau replied, calling attention to the superior numbers of the enemy and their support by an imposing navy:

“It is always well, my dear Marquis,” he wrote, “to believe that the French are invincible, but I will confide to you a great secret; after an experience of forty years I must tell you that there are none more easily beaten when they have lost confidence in their leader; and they lose it immediately when they suspect that they have been compromised by a private and personal ambition. If I have been happy enough to keep till the present time the confidence of those who follow me, it is because that after the most scrupulous examination of my conscience I can safely assert, that of about 15,000 men who have been killed under my orders, I cannot reproach myself with the death of one.”

On the 11th of June, 1781, the camp of eleven months at Newport was broken up and the troops set out for their new point of destination. They had made themselves popular, and their march was greeted as a military triumph. Perhaps the old jest was as true then as afterward, “Our people love to celebrate victories before the battle is fought.” The troops were entertained all the way by the people and everywhere hailed as the deliverers of America. Exact discipline and freedom from trespass upon private property characterized their entire march. Du Ponceau, who assisted Baron Steuben in preparing his “Army Discipline,” writes that “the army of Rochambeau at this date was so thoroughly well conducted that not a soldier took even an apple or a peach from an orchard without leave having been previously obtained, and it was given out in General Orders that in case of any dispute between a Frenchman and an American the former should be punished whether he was in the right or wrong, and this rule

was strictly adhered to. I believe there is no example of anything similar in history." (See Penn., Mag. of Hist. and Biog., II, 24.)

Arriving at the Hudson the united forces lay encamped six weeks. It soon became apparent that it would be impracticable to make a general attack upon New York without a superior naval force. A correspondence between General Rochambeau and Count de Grasse had impressed the latter with the distresses of the Southern States, and above all of Virginia, which had nothing to oppose the inroads of Cornwallis except the small body of troops under La Fayette. As the proposed attack upon New York was under contemplation, a letter came to Newport from the Count stating that he would sail from San Domingo with his entire fleet and 3,200 land troops, for the Chesapeake Bay. At once the two Generals resolved to abandon the attempt upon New York and to enter upon a campaign against Cornwallis.

On the 21st of July the American Army crossed the Hudson at Stony Point, and the French two days later. The two armies took different routes and the appearance of threatening New York was sedulously kept up. The French passed through Chatham, Whippany, Springfield and New Brunswick, as if to menace Staten Island or occupy Sandy Hook with a view to facilitate the entrance of the French fleet into New York harbor. The march was meanwhile continued to Trenton and thence to Philadelphia, where the army arrived September 4th. Their reception there was a grand ovation. They marched through the town with music, the streets were crowded, and ladies splendidly attired thronged the windows. They next marched in single file before the Congress and the Chevalier de la Luzerne, the French Ambassador, and the next day went through the exercise of fire-arms. The spectators, twenty thousand in number, were surprised and enraptured at the perfection of their evolutions.

"This day was destined for favorable omens," wrote de Chastellux. The French Ambassador had invited all the officers to dine with him. As they were seated at the table

an express was received. The host hurried to relieve the general anxiety. "Thirty-six ships of the line, commanded by M. le Comte de Grasse, have arrived in Cheaspeake Bay," said he, "and 36,00 men have landed and opened communications with the Marquis de La Fayette." Joy and exultation beamed on every countenance and everyone predicted a speedy conclusion of the struggle. The news spread all over Philadelphia; the residence of the French minister was thronged by crowds, and the air rang with the cry of "Long live Louis XVI." It was this same Philip Louis Marquis de Chastellux to whom, upon his marriage in 1787, Washington wrote the following most witty letter: "I saw by the eulogium you often made on the happiness of domestic life in America that you had swallowed the bait and that you would as surely be taken one day or another as that you were a philosopher and a soldier. So your day has at length come. I am glad of it, with all my heart and soul. It is quite good enough for you. Now you are well served for coming to fight in favor of the American rebels all the way across the Atlantic ocean, by catching that terrible contagion, *domestic felicity*, which, like the small-pox or the plague, a man can have only once in his life."

On the fifth of September Admiral Graves appeared off Cheaspeake Bay and was promptly encountered by the Count de Grasse, losing two frigates in the contest. It had not been the purpose of the Count at first to operate in the Cheaspeake, but to proceed to New Foundland with a view to the recovery of Canada. At the entreaty of both Generals Washington and Rochambeau, he changed this purpose and arrived at the Cheaspeake at the moment most fortunate as well as propitious for the American cause.

The several commanders reached Williamsburgh September 14th. This was the Capital of Virginia, and here were the headquarters of the Marquis de La Fayette. The ardent young Frenchman was overjoyed to greet the Commander-in-Chief. For months, with a small force, he had been employed in protecting Virginia from the troops of Lord Cornwallis, often barely escaping capture. When the latter finally took

possession of Yorktown, he had not a doubt that he would soon complete his operations by this achievement. "The boy cannot escape me," was his boast to Sir Henry Clinton. But La Fayette was not so easy to find. He would dart forward as if to engage in general battle, and as suddenly retire. He had the knowledge of Cornwallis' movements and intentions, and was able to deceive him in regard to his own. The arrival of the investing armies from the North put an end to his danger and anxiety. Word was given to Count de Grasse and a conference was held on board his flag-ship. The Admiral desired to leave a small force to hold the Bay and employ the rest in active operations outside. The best strategists of the army were aware that Cornwallis could not sustain himself. But Generals Washington and Rochambeau desired to make sure without risking too much. At their entreaty he consented to remain and blockade the Bay, while the armies should operate directly upon Yorktown.

An amusing story is related of this interview. (Custis' Recollections.) As General Washington reached the quarter-deck of the "Ville de Paris," the flag-ship, Admiral de Grasse embraced him, kissing him on each cheek. As he hugged him, he uttered the French phrase of endearment: "*Mon cher petit* General (my dear little General)". The Count was tall, but so, too, was Washington. The term *petit*, or little, applied to his large and commanding person was too much for his companions. The French, true to the ancient, rigid etiquette, preserved gravity as best they could, but General Knox, "regardless of all rules laughed, and that aloud, till his fat sides shook again."

On the 27th of September, General Washington issued an order of battle, and on the 28th the entire combined army was put in motion; on the 30th Yorktown was completely invested. On the left were the French, on the right the Americans. The former were commanded by the Viscount and Baron Viomenil and the Marquis de St. Simon; the latter by Baron Steuben, Generals Wayne, La Fayette and Lincoln. The siege was conducted with great vigor and precision. General Washington spent the first night before

Yorktown under a mulberry tree. His anxiety must have been intense. The army before him was composed of veteran troops, commanded by one of the ablest British Generals, well supplied and confident. He had but one officer competent to direct a siege, to oppose to men adepts in the art and science of military defense. It is due to the troops to say that the orders of Baron Steuben were promptly obeyed, and that the French forces were equally energetic. On the 6th of October the first parallel was established within six hundred yards of the British works, and on the 11th the second was opened three hundred yards nearer. The French in this siege were rivals to each other; each officer was envious of every one sent on a dangerous attempt. They exposed themselves needlessly to examine the works of the enemy and advanced outposts. Common soldiers rivaled the officers in daring enterprises. General Rochambeau himself, to settle a question, left the trenches, descended into the ravine, ascended the opposite escarpment and approached the enemy's redoubt, up to the abattis surrounding it.

General La Fayette and Baron Viomenil were appointed to capture the two redoubts which embarrassed our operations. A friendly rivalry existed between these two officers. Colonel Alexander Hamilton led the American storming party, and Count William Deux Ponts the French. La Fayette carried his redoubt five minutes the sooner, owing to not waiting to remove the abattis. The British soldiers were generally half drunk when fighting, and such was the case at this time. The bombardment was now kept up without cessation for five days. The earthworks afforded but inadequate defense. An attempt at sortie was repulsed, then escape was attempted, and finally, on the 17th of October, Lord Cornwallis offered to surrender. The mistake of D'Estaing at Savanna in giving twenty-four hours was not repeated, and in two hours Cornwallis had acceded to the terms of capitulation, with "the same honors as were granted to the American garrison at Charleston." The Commissioners negotiating the treaty of capitulation were Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas and Major

Ross on the part of the British ; Viscount de Noailles and Lieutenant-Colonel Laurens on the part of the Americans.

Mr. G. W. Parke Custis remarks : " Here, as at Stony Point, notwithstanding the provocation to retaliate, which was justified by the inhuman massacres of Paoli and Fort Griswold, mercy, divine mercy, perched triumphant on our country's colors."

Imagine the emotions of the Commander-in-Chief as he signed the compact of capitulation that memorable 19th of October. " A glorious moment for America," wrote General Knox to his wife. " The play is over and the fifth act has closed," said La Fayette. It was a proud day for him; he had coped with Cornwallis and mastered him in tactics; he had received the highest honor, commanding alternately three Field Marshals of France and the troops under them. " The General congratulates the army upon the glorious event of yesterday," was the opening sentence of an order by the Commander-in-Chief. Then he praised the King of France, Admiral de Grasse, General Rochambeau, Baron de Viomenil ; his own Generals, Lincoln, La Fayette and Steuben, to whom he was personally attached ; naming others till his paper would hardly hold out ; and finally adding that his thanks if given to each individual of merit in the army would comprehend them all.

It was the wish of General Washington to follow up this victory by the long-deferred attack upon New York. He believed it was easy now to drive the enemy from our soil. Perhaps he was right. With him, years of disaster were insufficient to obliterate hope of final success, and he hardly permitted the ardor of victory to overcome his judgment. If his purpose had been carried into effect the first years of the new nation would not have been clouded by British arrogance and pusillanimity.

Both de Grasse and Rochambeau opposed this proposition. The Admiral had been commanded to go to the aid of the Spanish allies in the West Indies and would do no more ; General Rochambeau was not willing to engage in another campaign that same year. It is not necessary to recapitulate

the history of the ensuing year. The French army remained in Virginia till the next season, and then returned to the North, receiving the most cordial and flattering attentions along their route. It having finally been decided that there would be no further service required of them in America they proceeded to Boston to embark for the West Indies. They had already imbibed the American sentiment of liberty. "I was obliged," says Count Segur, "to keep, night and day, a strict watch. The prospect of happiness which liberty presented to the soldiers in this country, had created in them a desire to quit their colors and remain in America."

While at Boston the French officers were treated with marked distinction. The Legislature paid a congratulatory visit to the Baron de Viomenil, and Samuel Adams addressed him in their behalf. A dinner was given to the French officers, at which General Hancock presided. One day the Rev. Dr. Cooper addressed them in these prophetic words :

"Take care," said he, "take care, young men, lest the triumph of the cause on this virgin soil should too much influence your hopes. You will carry away with you the germs of these generous sentiments; but if you ever attempt to propagate them on your native soil, after so many ages of corruption, you will have to surmount far different obstacles. It has cost us much blood to conquer liberty, but you will have to shed it in torrents before you can establish it in Europe."

"How many times," says Count Damas, "during our political storm, during our fatal days, have I called to mind those prophetic warnings; but the inestimable prize which the Americans obtained by their sacrifice was always present to my mind."

Many did make America their future home, and others who returned to France were eager to go once more to the United States. The enthusiasm of liberty enkindled there continued its impulse till not only revolution but a new book of history was begun in Europe.

There is, however, much that is painful in the retrospect. Count de Grasse, to whom we owed so much in the last scenes

of our drama, went hence only to encounter melancholy reverses of fortune. He engaged in several naval conflicts, finally suffering capture by Admiral Rodney, April 12, 1782. It was one of the revenges of history that on that occasion his flag-ship, the *Ville de Paris*, was encountered by the *Canada*, commanded by Captain Cornwallis, and after a fierce struggle, in which but three men were left alive on his vessel, was forced to strike her colors. Thus the English officer avenged the fate of his more celebrated brother at Yorktown. Losing the favor of his King for that misfortune, de Grasse never returned to active service. "Brave and good as the Captain of a ship," says Guérin, "the Count de Grasse was an embarrassing commander and a still more ill-starred Admiral." His last years were unhappy, and he finally died in January, 1788. Washington learning of this, wrote to Rochambeau : "His frailties should be buried with him in the grave, while his name will be long deservedly dear to this Country." His six daughters came to this country as exiles during the French Revolution, and a pension of \$10,000 a year was settled on them, while his son, the Count de Tilly, was employed as an engineer.

Count D'Estaing, when he returned home, was received by the King with flattering distinction. In 1783 he commanded the combined fleets of France and Spain, and in 1787 became Commandant of the National Guards. He was finally arrested as a suspect, and having given testimony in favor of the Queen at her trial, he was himself tried in 1794 and beheaded.

General Rochambeau, after his return from America, received the merited office of Marshal of France. He afterward fell under the displeasure of the Revolutionary Tribunal and was condemned to death. The death of Robespierre, however, saved him from execution, and he lived to hold honorable place under the Empire. He was waiting at the hospital, he says, where thirteen persons were inmates, when the officer came in and brought twelve "acts of accusation," to accompany the Princess Elizabeth. Rochambeau was listening for his own name, when the first officer cried out : "Didst

thou not hear, Marshal ? that I said on entering, there is nothing for thee." "I am deaf," replied Rochambeau, "thou canst surely repeat it to me."

The Duke de Lauzun after his return to France was elected to the States General. He also served in the army of the Republic in Corsica, Savoy and La Vendee ; but his lenity lost him favor, and he was condemned and beheaded the last day of the year 1793. Many anecdotes are related concerning him. One day a countryman in Connecticut asked him what trade his father followed. Greatly amused he replied : "My father does nothing, but I have an uncle who is a blacksmith," (a *marechal*, alluding to Marshal de Biron). "Good, good," cried the man, shaking his hand warmly, "it is a capital trade."

Perhaps, however, no man has been more diversely or so inconclusively judged as the Marquis de La Fayette. On the one hand he has been praised as equal almost to Washington himself. Yet the first Napoleon describes him as "only a ninny, without civil or military talent, narrow minded and dissimulating, a sort of monomaniac, with whom blindness took the place of reason." The dominant weakness, however, appears to have been an excessive love of popularity, the only human recompense which he seems to have contemplated as the reward of all his efforts, and the immoderate pursuit of which appears to have resulted in the most fatal errors of his life. But it seems hardly grateful to criticise him. In our cause he enlisted with an ardent, youthful enthusiasm ; he contributed freely of his private fortune ; he gave his best energies. If we name his love of popularity the "passion for glory," it seems hardly a weakness, but a characteristic honorable to its possessor.

It has been contemplated to place on the proposed monument to La Fayette in the city of Washington the four subordinate figures of Rochambeau, the Chevalier Duportail, Count de Grasse, and Count D'Estaing. In this selection the Washington Association of New Jersey, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the South Carolina Society of Cincinnati, the New York as well as the New Jersey Historical

Society concur. The Massachusetts Historical Society, however, dissents and recommends instead of the Count D'Estaing and Chevalier Duportail, the Baron de Viomesnil and the Marquis de St. Simon.

It is no pleasing task to depreciate the services of any of our French allies at the time that "tried men's souls." Justice, however, demands at our hands to uphold the higher claim of the Chevalier Duportail. He was one of the first who came hither to help our cause. As early as February, 1777, he had committed his fortunes to the event and was placed on the staff of Gen. Washington. He served in America more than six years, enduring the same hardships and vicissitudes as our soldiers. He was admired and praised in both the allied armies and by their Commanders. At Yorktown he received the special acknowledgment of Gen. Washington for his efficiency. Returning to France he received the dignity of Marechal de Champs and Minister of War. Resembling La Fayette in many respects, his history was very similar. Finally, having been accused in the time of the Revolution, he came to this country, where he remained ten years. While his services exceed six years, those of the Baron de Viomenil were but two years and nine months, little more than one-third as long. We do not care to depreciate the qualities of M. de Viomenil; he was a noble soldier and deserving the high esteem in which he was held by Count de Rochambeau, as Duportail was of the higher regard bestowed on him by Washington.

Why St. Simon should be proposed at all is beyond our power to surmise. He was simply a Spaniard, who fought as such, with no sympathy for the people or institutions of this country. He was a military man by profession, and went, in fact, whither he was ordered.

The Count D'Estaing was from the first a warm and earnest friend of America. Before he sailed for this country he had used all his powers and influence in our behalf. He was sincere and devoted. Upon his return to France he pleaded incessantly with the French Ministry to despatch a large force to our aid. Even though victory had been

snatched from his reach by the inclement storm, he was none the less ready to engage in conflict. He never relaxed in his devotion to American interests.

We plead therefore that the honor which is contemplated for our earliest and most constant friends, our French Allies, be extended to the men with whom LaFayette was most in sympathy. They amply proved their deserving, and what they accomplished was in a remarkable degree simply the extending and completing of what he himself had initiated. Duportail's acts were like his brave leader's, and won for the performer a rare degree of Washington's favor. D'Estaing was next in the place of honor, and his very presence here inspired a degree of hope and courage in our leaders and supporters which can not well be over-estimated. He made future success more easy ; and though he made no such signal achievement as Rochambeau or De Grasse, he yet was as noble and worthy as they.

The monument which is contemplated will be an enduring testimonial of the Nation's gratitude, and it will be much more befitting if the statues of D'Estaing and the heroic Duportail with those of De Grasse and Rochambeau are placed there beside our most noble benefactor.

Do not these names, my friends, stand out in history as patriot heroes even more disinterested than our own Revolutionary or Pilgrim sires? For while it was for a Leonidas, a Tell, and an Alfred to dare and suffer long for their native land, these heroic spirits went forth from their homes to combat on a far distant shore for the national life of an almost unknown people. While it was Luther and the Reformation which laid the foundation of the rights of man in society, so it was our American Revolution which established his political and civil freedom, and to our success in this great struggle. France generously contributed her millions and sacrificed the lives of many of her bravest sons. Therefore we cannot cease to remember her with gratitude and especially at this time, so near to the Centennial of the Inauguration of the first President of this now great, glorious and successful Republic.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. X.

1889.

No. 4

NEWARK, N. J., May 16th, 1889.

The New Jersey Historical Society met this day in the rooms of the Society, at the corner of Broad and Bank streets, the PRESIDENT, the REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., in the Chair, with SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, M. D., THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT, occupying a seat on the platform.

The minutes of the January meeting were read and approved.

The PRESIDENT remarked that the principal event of interest since the last meeting of the Society, had been the celebration of the Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington as the first President of the Republic. The first action in relation to that matter taken by this Society was so far back as in 1886, when a Special Committee had been appointed to arrange for appropriate action by the Society. He himself had been appointed on the Committee named to wait upon the Governor, to enlist State action. Mr. Nathaniel Niles, the Chairman of the Special Committee of this Society, had been indefatigable. To Mr. Niles and Mr. Eras-

tus Wiman, the Society was especially under great obligations for their generosity in providing a steamer for the use of the Society and its guests on the occasion of the Naval Parade on April 29th. Mr. Niles had been exceedingly active and efficient as Chairman.

The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, STEPHEN WICKES, M. D., presented a report on the correspondence since the last meeting. He had been corresponding with the family of the late Edwin Salter, with a view to securing his historical manuscripts for the Society.

The TREASURER reported the receipts since January had been \$713.50; expenditures, \$713.81; balance on hand, \$444.68.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE reported the following:

"At the annual meeting of the Society held in Trenton in January last, the following resolution was offered by the Hon. Nathaniel Niles: 'that the Executive Committee be requested to consider the expediency of securing a room in the new State House extension for the accommodation of the New Jersey Historical Society and its collections, and, if said Committee shall deem it advisable, that application be made at once to the Commissioners of the State Capitol and to the Legislature, for the assignment of such room for the uses of this Society.'

"This resolution was placed in the hands of Mr. Niles for presentation to the action of the Committee, and was not prompted by his personal wishes for a change of location of the Library from Newark to Trenton. It was offered as an act of courtesy to a member of the Society who wished the subject to be considered, and when the same came before the Committee he asked that his name be entered on its minutes as one opposed to the removal of the Society's treasures.

"The Committee met in the rooms of the Library in a week after the annual meeting of the Society.

"The expediency of making application for a room in the

State House at Trenton to which the Library and treasures of the Society might be removed was carefully considered, and the reasons urged in that behalf.

“The Committee unanimously—

“*Resolved*, That it is, in their opinion, inexpedient to make such application, and that it would be unwise to make such a removal, and for these, among other reasons:

“*First*, Article IX of the Constitution of the Society declares that ‘the Library and the Cabinet of the Society shall be located in the city of Newark, in the county of Essex.’

“*Second*, There is nothing to assure us that any permanent and suitable room or rooms in the State House could be obtained. The only one suggested being on the third floor of the new addition, and it seems probable that, in a few years hence, the increasing business of the State, with the multiplication of Courts, State Boards, Bureaus, etc., will require more rooms than the present accommodations afford, and our Society then might be required to surrender to the State.

“*Third*, The removal of the Society’s Library and its valuable historic accumulations from Newark, where they have been for nearly half a century since the organization of the Society; a city which is the center of the most populous portion of the State, and whose citizens have watched over the institution with fostering care, would be, in our opinion, disastrous to the future growth and development, if not to the very existence of the Society. It would be like removing a venerable tree after its roots had become firmly imbedded in its native soil. The capital of the State has no advantage over Newark, for the location and prosperity of such a Society.

“*Fourth*, The removal would be a breach of faith with those numerous benefactors, including the honored founders of the Society, who have made special subscriptions and gifts of money and a lot of land, with a view of erecting a suitable Library building in Newark for the institution, and upon that condition, amounting to a very considerable sum, and now worth more than \$12,000 (which sum was offered for it in cash about four years since), and which we cannot legally or honorably hold, but must forfeit, if the Library and its rich treasures should be removed to Trenton or any other place.

“We fail to see any reason for a change, but much against it. Plans are already made for the erection of a suitable building on our own ground.

“The Standing Committee on the Library which is charged with the supervision of the rooms of the Society and has the

care of its books and treasures has most earnestly solicited the attention of the Executive Committee, and through them, that of the members of the Society, to the imperative necessity of a new building to meet the growing needs for its more than ten thousand volumes and its twice ten thousand pamphlets, many of which are of priceless value, the pride and glory of the institution, together with its garnered treasures held for the illustration of our past history. The Committee feels assured that it is practicable to erect a permanent building for our use on the lot held for so many years on West Park street. That it can be made attractive, commodious, convenient, inviting of access and worthily expressive of the laudable aims of the Historical Society. The plan of construction which has been approved by the Executive Committee is acceptable to the Library Committee, and will, if erected, prove itself such to the members of the Society, and will yield a revenue to the same, sufficient to meet its annual expenses and an annual surplus for the uses of the Library rooms. The Committee is encouraged to believe that the funds in the hands of the Society, together with subscriptions conditionally pledged are nearly sufficient for this. This Committee presented these considerations two years since, May 19, 1887. A deep sense of our needs impelled them to do so. It is a measure vital to the welfare and the perpetuity of the institution. The treasury has for a series of years received six hundred dollars annual rent for the building now on the lot. This sum has been sufficient as a supplement to our revenues from annual dues and interest on vested funds to meet the expenses of the Society. This year the tenant surrenders his lease with much regret, the Finance Committee having deemed it necessary to hold the property subject to the uses of the Society.

“Forty-three years ago, the annual report gave the total number of bound volumes, by gift and purchase, as six hundred and fifty, and three hundred pamphlets by donation, together with maps, old surveys and about eight hundred manuscripts, original and copies, which constituted, as the

report says, a germ of a library which under judicious management would generate a taste and fondness for historical research and elevate the literary character of the State.

"Our Librarian now reports a total of ten thousand volumes in binding, and twenty or more thousand pamphlets, manuscripts, complete files of various journals which have been published in New Jersey and other States.

"The Standing Committee on the Library rooms have for many years watched with a constantly increasing interest the growth of the library and of the treasures which are coming to its alcoves for deposit and preservation. It has welcomed the volumes of its Archives which open to our research the "first things" of New Jersey history. It cannot refrain from expressing its solicitude that the Society is approaching a crisis in its affairs, and it is coming, not from a lack of zeal in the conservation of its interests, not from a loss in its membership, not from official neglect, but from that intelligent appreciation of its needs in providing for the proper disposal of its treasures in books and memorials of history which are now inaccessible to study, and so fail to fulfill the purposes for which they have been gathered and to attract those for whose instruction and interest they are held.

"This Committee most earnestly solicit, in view of these considerations, such action of the Society as to ensure a building ready for use in the early days of the coming autumn.

"The revision of the Constitution and By-laws, referred to the consideration and codification of the Committee, has been executed and awaits the pleasure of the Society upon its call for the report.

STEPHEN WICKES

Secretary ex-officio."

Speaking on a motion to adopt the report of the Committee, the Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, remarked that the subject of the location of the Society's collections received great attention at the early meetings of the Society, Mr. William A. White-

head, the original Corresponding Secretary of the Society, the Rev. D. V. Maclean and the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray especially manifesting great interest in the controversy. After a very earnest debate it was decided that the Society's library should be located at Newark. He thought the accumulations and the history of the Society during the last forty years had justified that decision. The late Mr. Whitehead had access through family and friendly connections to many great stores of historical treasures, which otherwise would hardly have been accessible at all. He doubted if any other Society had accumulated so valuable a collection as this in the same period of time, and considering the size of the State. Other gentlemen had done a great deal for the Society—the Rev. Dr. Murray, the Rev. Dr. Hatfield. Other gentlemen had done much and had acquired a taste, an interest in the subject, who would take up the work of Mr. Whitehead. The gentlemen who gathered in the legislative halls at Trenton were more interested in making history than in recording it. In his judgment it would be deleterious to the interests of the Society to remove its library to Trenton.

Justice Bradley added that he thought it would be a good service if the inscriptions collected from the Old Burying Ground in Newark by the late Dr. John S. Condit forty years or more ago were printed. "There are other memorials," he said, "of old families, that are under ground. Many of the old families had vaults, without tombstones, and in such cases the only memorial inscriptions were on the plates placed on the coffins. If some 'Old Mortality' could be found who would get the keys of those vaults and copy the inscriptions on those plates, he would secure a most valuable contribution to history."

He also expressed the opinion that the Society ought to print the *Answer* to the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery. It was far rarer than the Bill itself.

He said he had been recently looking up the history of the Gouverneur family in the city of Newark, where they were prominent before and during the Revolutionary War. He

had thought of presenting his notes to the New York Historical Society, the family being of New York, but perhaps it would be better to present them to this Society.

If those interested in history would occasionally give an hour to the subject they would accomplish a good work.

The Rev. DR. HAMILL related some interesting reminiscences connected with the original discussion at the first and subsequent meetings of the Society, it being finally decided by a large majority to have the library at Newark. He himself voted for Trenton, after a year's notice had been given, but regarded that decision as a final settlement of the question.

Mr. JOHN F. HAGEMAN felt very clear that the library ought to be retained in Newark. He also was at the first meeting of the Society, on a stormy day, taking a sleigh-ride from Princeton to Trenton. He was at the subsequent meeting when the matter was earnestly discussed. He was elected a member in 1845. When the matter was settled, he was rather inclined to favor Governor Vroom, Henry W. Green and Richard S. Field, and hence did not accept the election in 1845. But he was a convert now to the idea that the library ought to be located at Newark.

The report of the Executive Committee, favoring the retention of the Society's library and collections in Newark, was then adopted.

The Rev. AARON LLOYD, of Belleville, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The New Jersey Historical Society has long felt the imperative need of a suitable fireproof building for the preservation and exhibition of its valuable library and literary and historical treasures, and the sentiment favoring their retention in the city of Newark having been emphatically pronounced—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Society be empowered and urged to proceed without further delay, in the work of securing the necessary funds and in the erection of such an edifice.

The Society then took a recess until 2.15 p. m., during which the members and friends examined many of the objects

of interest in the rooms, and partook of a luncheon served in the rooms of St. John's Lodge, on the floor above, for the use of which apartments the Lodge was extended the thanks of the Society.

On re-assembling, the Society listened to a paper by OAKLEY A. JOHNSON, of Hackettstown, on "Local Self Government in New Jersey," for which Mr. Johnson was voted the thanks of the Society, and was requested to furnish a copy to the Committee on Publications.

The COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY reported having received 424 pamphlets and 57 bound volumes since the last meeting, making the total number of bound volumes now in the library 10,429.

The COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS reported that the printing of the first volume of the Journal of the Governor and Council, from 1682 onward, was progressing.

The COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported that the proceedings of the January meeting had been printed and distributed.

The COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY reported that inquiries had been received regarding Thomas and Elizabeth Cox, who settled in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, about 1670; asking from what township John Hoagland, representative from Somerset county in the Provincial Assembly in 1761, hailed; also, for information regarding the origin of Thomas Roberson, who settled in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, near the middle of the last century, and whose wife was Catharine Pierce; according to family tradition his ancestors came over in the Mayflower; also in relation to the family of John Cowdrick, who settled in Burlington county early in the last century, and in regard to the family of Sarah Hall, who married William Cowdrick, of Hunterdon county, about 1794. Dr. Henry Race, of Hunterdon county, had kindly given much attention to answering the latter queries,

and some of the former had been answered by the Recording Secretary, but additional information was desired.

The COMMITTEE ON CENTENNIAL presented a report, which was received, and on motion of the REV. JOHN MILLER, of Princeton, the thanks of the Society were voted to the Committee.

The COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP recommended the election of the following, and a ballot being taken they were elected:

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

JOHN LAWRENCE BOGGS, JR.,	Newark.
JOSIAH J. BROWN,	Newark.
CORNELIUS CHRISTIE,	Leonia.
CHARLES B. DAHLGREN,	Trenton.
OAKLEY A. JOHNSON,	Hackettstown.
REV. JOHN MAC NAUGHTON,	Morristown.
JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D.,	Burlington.
CYRUS PECK,	Newark.
HENRY L. PIERSON, JR.,	Summit.
CORNELIUS S. SHEPHERD, M. D.,	Trenton.
REV. JOSEPH H. SMITH,	Hamburg.
WILLIAM A. SMITH,	Trenton.
REV. DAVID WATERS, D. D.,	Newark.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

THEODORE J. BROWN,	Toledo, O.
REV. ROSWELL RANDALL HOES,	New York.
REV. WILLIAM E. SCHENCK,	Philadelphia.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

ERASTUS WIMAN,	Staten Island.
WILLIAM OGDEN WHEELER,	Sharon, Conn.
GEORGE R. HOWELL,	Albany, N. Y.

The COMMITTEE ON CENTENNIAL MEDAL reported progress, and was continued.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE presented a revision of the Constitution and By-laws, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the January meeting. After some discussion of the report it was resolved that the Constitution and By-laws as reported, be printed for the better consideration of the Society at its next meeting:

Judge JOHN WHITEHEAD, of Morristown, offered two amendments to the Constitution, which, under the rules, were laid over until the next meeting.

The following resolution, offered by the REV. ROSWELL RANDALL HOES, U. S. N., was adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, be requested to commit to writing, for publication in our Proceedings, the substance of his valuable and interesting remarks made this day before the Society, in regard to the importance of copying and preserving, for historical and genealogical purposes, the graveyard inscriptions in this and other parts of this State.

Judge WHITEHEAD moved that a committee be appointed to carry into effect the suggestions of Justice Bradley. Which being agreed to, the PRESIDENT appointed the Rev. Chaplain Hoes, Judge John Whitehead and Edward H. Stokes such committee.

Prof. AUSTIN SCOTT, PH. D., of Rutgers College, presented a resolution adopted on the steamer "City of Hudson," on April 29th, on the occasion of the Naval Parade, and on motion it was adopted as the sense of the Society. (It is printed elsewhere, in connection with the report of the Committee on Centennial.)

On motion of the REV. ALLEN H. BROWN, the Executive Committee was requested to investigate regarding the possibility of securing for this Society the historical papers of the late Edwin Salter.

The Society then adjourned.

Correspondence

LAI D BEFORE THE SOCIETY, MAY 16, 1889

PITTS TOWN, N. J., April 22, 1889.

William Nelson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Is there not some mistake as to Heckewelder's giving "forked river" as the import of Raritan? He, and Zeisberger also, gives *Lechauhanni* as the Delaware Indian equivalent for forked river, and *Raritan* has no root that can be made to imply such meaning. I have Heckewelder's "Import of Indian Names of Rivers, etc., in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland," but Raritan is not included. Prof. Reichel, also, omits it in his "Indian Names." The omission of a term of such prominence suggests a suspicion that they failed to cope with it. Dr. Brinton defines Raritan as meaning "The Place up Stream," but the applicability is not apparent and corroboration is desirable.

There is no *r* sound in the Unami Delaware dialect, and it seems probable that *Raritan*, *Ra-wa-nee-ros* and a few other names in that section, in which the *r* sound occurs, belong to the Minsi Delaware, and that the Raritan tribe of Indians were Minsi (Minisinks). I have Mr. Salter's analysis and definition of this term, but don't consider them tenable. Dr. Trumbull's opinion would be of interest in this connection. Have you any correspondence with him?

Very truly,

HENRY RACE.

Donations of Books and Pamphlets

ANNOUNCED MAY 16TH, 1889.

FROM AUTHORS.				B.	P.
Brown, Rev. Allen H.	1	P.†	Draper, Dr. Daniel	2	4
Conover, George S.	2		Drowne, Henry Thayer	2	85
Cregar, William Francis	1		Ford, Worthington	2	2
Darling, Gen. C. W.	1	2	French, Rev. J. C., Weekly		
Drowne, Henry Thayer	1		Paper		
Green, Dr. S. A.	2		Greely, Gen. A. W.	1	
Haines, Rev. Alanson A.	1		Green, Dr. S. A.	2	15
Stewart, William M.	1		Hagar, George J., A Sepoy		
Westbrook, Theodore R.	1		Sword	3	5
FROM SOCIETIES.			Haggerty, R. A.		12
American Philosophical Society	4		Hall, Rev. Dr. John	1	
Burlington County Lyceum	1		Halsey, Edmund D.		1
Centro Dominicano	1		Halsted, Major George B.,		
Chicago Historical Society	1		Pictures		7
Connecticut Historical Society	1		Hamilton, Col. M. R.	1	
Dedham Historical Society	4		Howell, James E.	1	40
Essex Institute	4		Lawrence, Thomas		1
Iowa Historical Society	2		Meeker, F. J.		25
Maryland Historical Society	3		Nelson, William	2	85
Massachusetts Historical Society	1		Niles, Hon. W. W.	2	
New England Historic Genealogical Society	1		Peet, Rev. S. D.		3
New Hampshire Historical Society	1		Plantin, J. R.	2	
New Haven Colony Historical Society	2		Rockwood, Charles G.		1
New York Historical Society	1		Sears, George E.		4
Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society	1		Stewart, Edward L.	1	
Pennsylvania Historical Society	1		Taylor, Hon. John W.	13	15
Rhode Island Historical Society	1		Tranholt, Hon. W. L.	2	
Wisconsin Historical Society	1		Unknown		6
FROM INDIVIDUALS.			Vanderpool, Eugene		1
Bradlee, Rev. Dr. C. D.	8		Weeks, William R.		1
Byrne, G. D.	Flags.		Wood, Mrs. Mary Spencer,		
Cameron, Rev. H. C.	2		Autograph		
Carter, Miss Phoebe	7		FROM OTHER SOURCES.		
Clement, Hon. John	1		Cornell University		3
Coe, Ernest E.	30		Diplomatic Review		2
Cook, Prof. Geo. H.	Maps.		Harvard College		1
Darling, Gen. C. W.	2		Indian Rights Association		20
			Library Company of Philadelphia		1
			New York State Library	8	1
			Parliament Library (Canada)	1	
			St. Louis Public Library		2
			State of Massachusetts	1	
			Yale University		1
			U. S. Bureau of Education	1	4
			U. S. Bureau of Statistics		1
			U. S. Department of State		7
			U. S. Fish Commission	1	
			U. S. Geological Survey	1	8
			U. S. Naval Academy		1
			U. S. Treasury Department		1

* Books.

† Pamphlets.

THE
New Jersey Historical Society
IN THE
Centennial Celebration
APRIL 29TH, 1889.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee on the Centennial Celebration begs leave to submit the following final report:

At the regular meeting of this Society, held at Newark, May 20, 1886, Mr. William Nelson offered the following:

WHEREAS, The first inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States took place in the city of New York on April 30, 1789, which event marked the beginning of our present system of National Government, under which we have prospered so amazingly for almost a century, and it seems eminently proper that an event of such importance should be appropriately commemorated; and

WHEREAS, The New York Chamber of Commerce has taken steps to ensure a fitting celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of this occasion, and has memorialized Congress to that end;

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society regards with approval the proposed celebration in New York on April 30, 1889, of the Centennial Anniversary of the first meeting of the Congress of the United States under the Constitution, and the first inauguration of George Washington as President, and will be pleased to coöperate in the movement.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint a Special Committee of five members of this Society, of whom the Hon. Nathaniel Niles* shall be Chairman, to represent the New Jersey Historical Society in the proposed Centennial Celebration of the Institution of our National Government; and that said Committee have prepared a series of biographical sketches of New Jersey's Senators and Representatives in the First Congress of the United States.

The minutes say: "After some approving remarks by several gentlemen the preamble and resolutions were adopted,

* Mr. Niles made the motion in the New York Chamber of Commerce which led to the action taken by that body.

and the President appointed as the Committee, ex-Speaker Nathaniel Niles, the Hon. John T. Nixon, Gen. William S. Stryker, the Hon. Joel Parker and William Nelson."

Correspondence was immediately entered into with the New York Chamber of Commerce and with other bodies, committees and distinguished gentlemen of this and other States.

At an early stage of the movement the Mayor of New York city summoned a general meeting of citizens to consider the matter, and a General Committee was appointed to take charge of the affair, the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce coöperating as individuals. Much communication was had personally and by letter with that Committee, frequent consultation being held by this Committee with the General Committee.

Subsequently, as the movement assumed increased proportions State action was enlisted, and Commissioners were appointed by the Governors of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York to arrange the details of a grand military pageant. General Stryker, of this Committee, was one of the State Commissioners for New Jersey, and later the honored President of this Society, the Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., was called into consultation by the Governor.

On January 22, 1889, this Committee presented to the Governor of this State the following suggestions:

To his Excellency the Governor:

"In May, 1886, the New Jersey Historical Society, at the instance of Mr. Nathaniel Niles, appointed a Special Committee to take into consideration the propriety of having an appropriate National celebration in New York on April 30, 1889, of the Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington as the First President of the United States. That Committee has from time to time given the matter its attention. As is well known, the affair has assumed great proportions, and competent Committees having taken charge of the details elsewhere it only remains for New Jersey to do her part toward making the celebration on her own soil worthy of the occasion.

"Recognizing the fact that any such celebration within our own State ought to be conducted under the immediate supervision and direction of the Governor of the State, and aware that you have already taken meas-

ures to ensure a successful demonstration on this occasion, this Committee of the New Jersey Historical Society would respectfully tender its hearty coöperation in the carrying out of any plans your Excellency may formulate, and would also respectfully make the accompanying suggestions concerning some features which it would seem desirable to incorporate in any such plans:

SUGGESTIONS FOR CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN NEW JERSEY.

“The President of the United States and his party to be met on their arrival in New Jersey, as near as possible to the point where President-elect Washington entered the State in 1789, by the Governor of New Jersey, the Legislature, State officers, Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, Chancellor and Vice-Chancellors, and by representatives of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, the New Jersey Historical Society, the Washington Association of New Jersey, the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, and such other representative bodies as may be hereafter decided upon.

“The party to proceed in carriages, escorted by a military and civic procession, accompanied by the civic authorities and other representative organizations of the city of Trenton, as nearly as may be convenient over the route pursued by Washington in 1789.

“The triumphal arch erected over the Assunpink, in 1789, or so much of it as is still in existence, to be again erected on this occasion.

“The party to proceed to the State House, where a reception shall be tendered to the President, by the Governor of the State, possibly to be followed by a dinner.

“The President and his party will proceed from Trenton to Princeton by private conveyance, with suitable relays of horses, to expedite the journey, and at Princeton will be tendered a reception by President Patton, of the University.

“The Presidential car will meet the President at Princeton, and proceed to Princeton Junction, there to rejoin the rest of the special train, and will proceed to Elizabeth, where the President may be tendered a reception by the Governor of the State, at his own residence.

“From Elizabeth, the President and his party, delegations from representative bodies and leading citizens generally, will proceed in carriages to Elizabethport, escorted by a military and civic procession, including the military from the Northern part of the State.

“At Elizabethport the party will embark on a vessel provided by the Government for the purpose.

“Mr. Erastus Wiman has tendered the use of one or two of his largest transports for the accommodation of the New Jersey Committee, and it is recommended that his offer be accepted. The Pennsylvania Railroad, and other railroads within the Trunk Line territory, have agreed to sell

excursion tickets within that territory at the rate of three cents a mile, including return fare, or one cent and a half per mile in either direction, tickets to be sold April 26th, 27th and 28th for trains reaching New York before noon of April 30th, good to return on or before May 2d: no excursion ticket to be sold for a less sum than one dollar. Each line may also run special excursion trains on April 28th and 29th, tickets to be valid only on specified trains on each line, on each day, and for return until May 1st, inclusive, at the rate of one fare for the round trip.

"It is suggested that military salutes be given at Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Junction, New Brunswick, Rahway, Elizabeth, and Elizabethport, on the arrival of the Presidential party at those points.

"Also, that invitations be extended to the Mayors of all cities and towns in New Jersey; to the Presidents of Colleges and Theological Seminaries; also to the several Bishops residing in the State, and to Bishops Foster and Hurst, who were for many years identified with New Jersey; also to other leading clergymen of various denominations.

"Also, that each Board of Trade be invited to appoint a committee of say five members, including the President of such Board.

"Also, that the Professors of History in the various colleges and seminaries, and other leading educators and trustees of such institutions, be invited, together with representatives from any of the local Historical Societies in the State.

"That these representatives be invited to participate in the demonstration at Trenton, and also at Elizabeth.

"For the accommodation of the State officers and invited guests it is suggested that efforts be made to secure one or more special trains to accompany the Presidential train.

"It is also recommended that the Governor be requested to address a special message to the Legislature at this session, on the subject of the celebration, and recommending a special appropriation of from one to three thousand dollars to defray the expenses incident thereto.

"All of which is respectfully submitted by the Committee on behalf of the New Jersey Historical Society.

"NATHANIEL NILES, CHAIRMAN.

"WM. NELSON, *Secretary*.

"Trenton, N. J., January 22, 1889."

At the same meeting Mr. NILES stated that he had just received a dispatch from Mr. Erastus Wiman, offering to place at the disposal of the New Jersey Committee his new steamer, "Erastus Wiman," for the accommodation of the Committee and invited guests on April 30th next. On motion of Mr. NILES, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Wiman for his generous offer.

On motion of Mr. NELSON, the Committee was also authorized to contribute such of the Society's historic treasures as it might think proper, to the Loan Collection to be exhibited at the Metropolitan Art Museum next April, under the auspices of the New York Committee on Centennial.

The Committee sent copies of the foregoing suggestions to the President-elect, and to the other Committees, general and local, interested in the celebration.

Owing to the great pressure of official duties incumbent upon a newly-elected President, and to his dislike for an extended pageant, the President finally decided simply to make a brief stop at Trenton, and another at Elizabeth, where it was decided that he should embark for New York.

Through the generosity of Mr. Erastus Wiman, of New York, and of a member of this Committee, the steamer City of Hudson was secured for the day of the Naval Parade, April 29, Mr. Wiman's larger steamer having been reluctantly given up by him to the General Committee of New York, and was placed at the disposal of this Society and its friends. Invitations were thereupon issued as follows:

1789.

1889.

THE NAVAL PARADE.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON.

DEAR SIR—The New Jersey Historical Society have pleasure in transmitting to you an invitation to view the Naval Parade, on Monday the 29th of April, from the steamer City of Hudson, which will be in waiting at Elizabethport at ten o'clock for the special accommodation of the Governor, Executive Officers, Members of the Legislature, and other official personages of New Jersey, returning to Elizabethport at the conclusion of the parade.

The participants are indebted to MR. ERASTUS WIMAN and MR. NATHANIEL NILES for this courtesy.

WILLIAM NELSON,
Secretary.

NEWARK, April 24, 1889.

Cards were also transmitted with each invitation as follows:

NAVAL PARADE.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Admit One to Steamer "City of Hudson,"

—AT—

ELIZABETHPORT, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1889,

At 10 a. m.

WILLIAM NELSON, *Sec'y.*

These invitations were sent to the Governor and State officers, to the several Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Errors, Chancellor and Vice-Chancellors, members of the Legislature, Generals commanding the State Militia, for themselves and their staffs, to the Faculties of Princeton University, Princeton Theological Seminary, Rutgers College, New Brunswick Theological Seminary, Drew Theological Seminary, Pennington Seminary, Hackettstown Seminary, Seton Hall College, the several Bishops of New Jersey, the Washington Association, of New Jersey, the officers of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, the New Jersey Sons of the Revolution, the Mayors of the several cities in the State, the officers of the Grand Lodges of Free Masons and of Odd Fellows, the officers and many of the more active members of the Historical Society, and to other distinguished personages of New Jersey.

At the request of the Local Committee of Elizabeth, two carriages were set apart for eight members of this Society, to act as part of the special escort to the President, in the parade at that place. The gentlemen selected for this duty were: Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., of Newark; the Hon. John Hopper, of Paterson; John F. Hageman, Esq., of Princeton; the Hon. John I. Blair, of Blairstown; the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, of Madison; Prof. Austin Scott, Ph.D., of

Rutgers College; ex-Mayor Garret D. W. Vroom, of Trenton; the Hon. George A. Halsey, of Newark, and William Nelson, of Paterson.

The morning of April 29th dawned bright and fair, and long before daylight the ancient and historic town of Elizabeth was astir with excitement. The Presidential train arrived about eight o'clock, and the President and his party were escorted to the residence of the Governor, where breakfast was partaken of, and a reception held, at which a large number of citizens, including many members of this Society, were presented to the President. This ceremony over, the procession was formed and the march took place, through the principal streets of Elizabeth, which were splendidly decorated for the occasion, to Elizabethport, where the President and his party embarked on a Government vessel awaiting them, and the guests of the Historical Society embarked on the "City of Hudson." It were useless to attempt to describe that sail. The steamer was assigned an excellent position in the great Naval Parade, and her passengers saw all that was to be seen from the decks of the most favored vessels in the line. Slowly she steamed her way through the hundreds of vessels that fairly crowded the waters of the ample Bay of New York, following close in the wake of the Presidential steamer to the foot of Wall street, where the President disembarked; then slowly around to the North River, where many of her passengers landed to witness or take part in the ceremonies of the day; then up the river again to the end of the long line of war vessels, and then back to Elizabethport. The day was all that could be desired—perfect weather, blue sky and fleecy clouds, the water sparkling with the bright and dancing rays of the sun, while every vessel in the harbor was decked out from stem to stern with all the gay-colored bunting that could be mustered for the occasion, and the stars and stripes fluttered from every flagpole and every building along the shore. Altogether, the occasion was one that will never be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to be present.

On the homeward voyage an impromptu meeting of the passengers was held in the saloon of the steamer, at which resolutions were adopted expressive of the sentiments of those on board. These resolutions are given hereafter.

The details of the arrangements involved a great deal of labor, and an extensive correspondence. Among those from whom letters were received relating to the celebration were Major Hugh W. Adams, of Elizabeth; Senator Philip P. Baker, of Vineland; ex-Congressman J. Hart Brewer, of Trenton; Edward Burroughs, of Merchantville, President of the State Board of Agriculture; Assemblyman Reuben Cheeseman, of Millville; William Cloke, of Trenton; Ernest E. Coe, of Newark; E. M. Cole, of East Orange; Joseph W. Congdon, of Paterson; Watts Cooke of Paterson; Hon. David A. Depue, of Newark; the Hon. J. Du Bois, Mayor of Bridgeton; William G. Fenner, of Paterson; Daniel R. Foster, of Trenton; the Rev. William Henry Green, D. D., of Princeton Theological Seminary; Edmund D. Halsey, of Morristown; the Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., of Trenton; Col. George B. M. Harvey, of the *New York World*; A. M. Holbrook, of Newark; Francis B. Lee, of Trenton; ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan, of Trenton; Charles H. Mann, of Haddonfield, Grand Master of Free Masons; H. O. Marsh, of Morristown, Treasurer of the Washington Association of New Jersey; William W. Marsh, of Schooley's Mountain; Thomas N. McCarter, of Newark; Robert W. Mull, of Trenton; James Neilson, of New Brunswick; the Rev. T. A. Nelson, D. D., of Brooklyn; ex-Speaker Nathaniel Niles, of Madison; William John Potts, of Camden; General James F. Rusling, of Trenton; Nathaniel S. Rue, of Cream Ridge; Prof. Austin Scott, Ph.D., of New Brunswick; Dr. W. A. Smith, of Newark; Erastus Wiman, of Staten Island; General William S. Stryker.

The enjoyment of the day on the steamer was greatly enhanced by the presence of perhaps two hundred ladies out of the five or six hundred guests on board. And as every passenger was provided with a white satin badge bearing the

seal of the Society and the legend: "1789—1889. New Jersey Historical Society," printed in blue, the fact was impressed on the minds of all that this was distinctively a *New Jersey Historical Society* celebration of the day.

Your Committee had hoped to be able to present a complete list of all the guests on the steamer, but it has been found impossible to do so, and rather than present an imperfect list it has been deemed best not to attempt it.

The Committee were greatly aided in various practical suggestions relative to transportation, by F. Wolcott Jackson, of the Pennsylvania railroad, and Colonel Clifford Stanley Sims, of Mount Holly.

In view of the risk incident to the moving and care of relics, the Committee decided it unwise to contribute any of the Society's treasures to the Loan Collection in New York.

The death of the Hon. Joel Parker, Justice of the Supreme Court, on January 2, 1888, deprived this Committee of an invaluable member, who was always zealous in responding to the call of patriotism, and whose counsel would have been of great use on this Centennial occasion.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM NELSON, *Secretary*.

NEWARK, N. J., May 16, 1889.

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED ON THE STEAMER, APRIL 29TH, 1889,
AND APPROVED BY THE SOCIETY,
MAY 19TH, 1889.

At a meeting held in the cabin of the steamer "City of Hudson," on the 29th of April, 1889, Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Vice-President of the New Jersey Historical Society, was chosen Chairman, and William Nelson, Secretary, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The members of the New Jersey Historical Society and their guests on this occasion have been highly gratified that the exercises commemorative of the inauguration of Washington as President of the United States, an event of national and world-wide importance, have included a special recognition of the State of New Jersey;

This day has been one of unalloyed pleasure to them and they hereby return their most cordial thanks to Mr. Erastus Wiman and Mr. Nathaniel Niles, through whose great generosity the steamer "City of Hudson," was placed at the disposal of the Society, that it might be able to extend to the Governor, Executive officers, members of the Legislature and other official personages of New Jersey, as well as to its members and their friends, the best facilities for viewing the Naval parade.

It is resolved that a copy of this sincere expression of thanks be submitted to the Historical Society at its next regular meeting for its approval, with the request that copies be sent to Mr. Wiman and Mr. Niles, and further, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Society, in grateful and permanent recognition of their liberality.

Some Letters to the Committee.

I.

440 BELLEVUE AVE., TRENTON, N. J.,
April 27th, 1889.

Wm. Nelson, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter has been received. You deserve thanks for the interest you have taken in the Centennial matters. The generous action of Mr. Niles and Mr. Wiman is above praise. Our Society, at its next meeting, must not forget to thank them heartily for their noble action on our behalf.

My duties as a member of the Governor's Committee, I suppose, cease at Elizabethport, where I shall be glad to join the noble corps of the New Jersey Historical Society. You need make no change in your arrangements. If any one of the eight should by any cause be absent, I can step in and fill the gap. Mr. Niles deserves the first place by his generous action.

Most truly yours,

S. M. HAMILL.

II.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 27th, 1889.

William Nelson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—The faculty of the Theological Seminary return their thanks to the New Jersey Historical Society for their generous invitation to view the Naval Parade of Monday next, and they have deputed three of their number to use the tickets so courteously sent. They desire also, through you, to express their thanks to Mr. Erastus Wiman and Mr. Nathaniel Niles.

Very respectfully,

W. HENRY GREEN,
Professor in Theological Seminary.

III.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 27th, 1889.

Mr. Wm. Nelson, Secretary New Jersey Historical Society.

DEAR SIR—I am greatly obliged to you for the invitation to view the Naval Parade on Monday, 29th of April, and particularly to those public spirited gentlemen, Mr. Erastus Wiman and Mr. Nathaniel Niles, for

their courtesy. It is with considerable pride that I notice the part our State has taken in this celebration. As I shall, however, be unable to be present, I return you the card that you may give some one else the pleasure, and remain,

Truly yours,

WILLIAM JOHN POTTS.

IV.

SCHOOLLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., April 25th, 1889.

Mr. Wm. Nelson, Secretary New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.:

DEAR SIR—I accept with pleasure and many thanks the kind invitation to view the Naval Parade next Monday from the steamer "City of Hudson," and I have sent my acknowledgments and thanks to Messrs. Wiman and Niles.

WM. W. MARSH.

V.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY,
MORRISTOWN, April 25th, 1889.

William Nelson, Esq., Secretary, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR—I am directed by the President of this Association to acknowledge the receipt of twenty-five complimentary invitations to view the Naval Parade and the privileges of a trip on the boat from Elizabethport. We desire to express our thanks for this courtesy through you to the gentlemen who have so kindly made this arrangement and to say that it is appreciated by us all.

With much respect, I am yours,

H. O. MARSH, *Treasurer.*

VI.

518 NORTH BROAD STREET, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
April 25th, 1889.

Mr. William Nelson, Paterson, N. J.:

MY DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 24th instant received. Carriages will be provided for the eight gentlemen who are to represent your Society. I desire to express my sincere thanks for the ten tickets sent me for the "City of Hudson" by your Society, and trust you will express to Mr. Erastus Wiman and Mr. Nathaniel Niles my thanks for this courtesy.

Very sincerely yours,

HUGH W. ADAMS.

VII.

TRENTON, N. J., April 26th, 1889.

Wm. Nelson, Secretary, Newark, N. J.:

MY DEAR SIR—Your very kind invitation to view the Naval Parade on Monday, the 29th inst., from the steamer "City of Hudson," is received. I accept with much pleasure, and shall feel under obligations not only to the New Jersey Historical Society, but also to Mr. Erastus Wiman and Nathaniel Niles for their courtesy to the Society.

Yours very truly,

J. H. BREWER.

VIII.

TRENTON, N. J., April 26th, 1889.

Mr. Nelson:

DEAR SIR—Your most agreeable invitation to attend "the Naval Parade at the centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washington" is received with many thanks to you and the most patriotic and generous gentlemen whose kind consideration you have sent me. I hope to be present.

Most truly yours,

DANIEL R. FOSTER.

INDEX
TO
VOLUME X.

INDEX.

A.

Abeel, D. D.: Rev. Gustavus, Notice of, 4.
 Abbott: Rev. Cornelius S., 15.
 Adam: Ernst, 134.
 Adams: Hugh W., 196.
 American Antiquarian Society: Donations from, 19, 134.
 American Catholic Society: Donation from, 19.
 American Congregational Association: Donations from, 19, 134.
 American Museum of Natural History: Donations from, 20, 134.
 American Numismatic Society: Donation from, 134.
 American Philosophical Society: Donations from, 19, 134, 182.
 Andrews, D. D.: Israel Ward, Notice of, 47.
 Ayers, Dr. J. C.: Donation from, 134.

B.

Bætger: Romona, Donation from, 55.
 Baird: Spencer Fullerton, 2.
 Baldwin: H. F., Donation from, 55.
 Ballantine: Robert F., 14, 15, 125, 127.
 Barringer: William N., 98.
 Battell: R. and A., 19.
 Beekman: George C., 125.
 Bishop: Nathaniel H., Donations from, 122, 134.
 Black: Joseph, Notice of, 6.
 Blair: John I., 15, 127.
 Blake: John L., Donation from, 55.
 Boehmer: G. H., Donation from, 134.

Boggs: Charles S., Notice of, 47.
 Boggs, Jr.: John Lawrence, 179.
 Bolles: Enoch, Donation from, 134.
 Boston: City of, Donations from, 20, 55, 135.
 Bostonian Society: Donation from, 19.
 Bourke: Capt. John G., Donation from, 55.
 Bradbury: Hon. James W., 58.
 Bradles, D. D.: Rev. C. D., Donations from, 19, 55, 134, 182.
 Bradley: Hon. J. P., Donation from, 19; Remarks by, 175; Resolution relating to, 180.
 Brewer: J. H., 197.
 Brooklyn Library: Donations from, 20, 135.
 Brooks: Rev. W. A., Donation from, 134.
 Brown: Rev. Allen H., 14, 125, 180; Donation from, 134, 182.
 Browne: Mrs. E. W., Donation from, 134.
 Brown: Josiah J., 179.
 Brown: Theodore J., 179.
 Brown: Thomas G., 98.
 Buckingham: Rev. Jedediah, Sketch of, read by Dr. Stephen Wickes, 99.
 Buffalo Historical Society: Donation from, 19.
 Burchard Library: Donations from, 20, 135.
 Burlington County Lyceum: Donation from, 182.
 Burr: Aaron, 2.
 Burying Ground (Old) in Newark, N. J., 176.
 By-laws of the Society: Revision of, 180.
 Byrne: G. D., Donation from, 182.

C.

California Historical Society: Donations from, 19, 55.
 Cameron: Prof. Henry C., Address by, on the Battle of Trenton, 99; Donation from, 182.
 Canadian Institute: Donations from, 19, 55, 134.
 Cannon, M. D.: Henry R., 14, 121, 125; Donation from, 19.
 Carter: Miss Phoebe, Donation from, 182.
 Cayuga Historical Society: Donations from, 19, 134.
 Centennial Medal, 179.
 Centennial of the Federal Government, 51, 127-130; Report of Committee, 183; Letters to the Committee, 195.
 Centro Dominicano: Donation from, 182.
 Chicago Historical Society: Donations, from, 134, 182.
 Christie: Cornelius, 179.
 Clark: Daniel T., 14, 50, 125; Donations from, 52, 55.
 Clement: John, 14, 15, 121, 125, 126; Donations from, 19, 55, 182.
 Coe: Ernest E., 14, 125; Donations from, 19, 55, 134, 182.
 Coe: Theodore, 14, 125.
 Coles, M. D.: Abraham, Donation from, 19.
 Colonial Documents: Reports of the Committee, 49, 124.
 Committees: Reports of Executive, 3, 44, 121, 172; On the Library, 11, 12, 48, 122, 178; On Publication, 50, 123, 178; On Nominations, 14, 50, 98, 126; On Colonial Documents, 49, 124, 178, 179; On Genealogy, 178; On Centennial, 179.
 Condit: Dr. John S., 176.
 Connecticut Historical Society, 182.
 Conover: G. S., Donations from, 55, 182.
 Constitution and By-laws of the Society: Revision of, 180.
 Cook: Frederick, Donation from, 19.
 Cook: Prof. G. H., Donations from, 19, 55, 134, 182.
 Cornell University: Donations from, 20, 135, 182.

Coult: Joseph, Donation from, 19.
 Crane: Rev. Dr. O., Donation from, 19, 134.
 Craven, D. D.: Rev. Elijah R., Donations from, 11, 19.
 Cregar: William Francis, 182.
 Crowell: Edward, 123.
 Culin: Stevenson, Donation from, 19.

D.

Dahlgren: Charles B., 179.
 Daniel: Paul, Donation from, 19.
 Darcy: H. G. Donation from, 19.
 Darling: Gen. C. W., Donations from, 19, 134, 182.
 Deane: L., Donation from, 19.
 Dedham Historical Society: Donation from, 182.
 Delaware Historical Society: Donation from, 19.
 De Peyster: J. Watts, Donation from, 134.
 Depue: Hon. David A., 15, 127.
 Devereux: Eugene, 2; Donation from, 19.
 Diplomatic Review, London: Donations from, 20, 55, 135, 182.
 Donations, 19, 55, 134, 182.
 Doughty, John, 2.
 Draper: Dr. Daniel, Donations from, 19, 55, 134, 135, 182.
 Drowne: Henry Thayer, 15, 182.
 Dyer: A. S., 2.

E.

Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery: Answer to, 176.
 Essex Institute: Donations from, 19, 134, 182.
 Executive Committee: Reports of, 3, 44, 121; Presents a revision of the Constitution and By-laws, 180.

F.

Farrand: Dr. S. A., Donation from, 19.
 Farrand: Wilson, 51.
 First Presbyterian Church of Elmira: Donation from, 20.
 First Presbyterian Church of Newark, Donation from, 20.
 Fish: Frederick S., Donation from, 19.

Ford: G. L., Donation from, 19.
 Ford: Paul L., Donation from, 134.
 Ford: Worthington, Donation from, 182.
 Foster: Daniel R., 197.
 Foster: Joseph, Donation from, 55.
 Frauss: Susanna, 54.
 Frazier: Rev. Dr., 15.
 Freeman: Wilberforce, 98.
 Freer: William E., 50.
 French Allies (The) during the Revolution: A paper on, read by Mr. J. C. Pumpelly, 99.
 French, D. D.: Rev. J. C., Donation from, 55, 135, 182.
 Frothingham: Prof. Arthur L., 51, 100.

G.

Gardner: John J., 14, 125.
 Garland: A. H., Donation from, 55.
 General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church: Donation from, 20.
 Georgia Historical Society: Donation from, 184.
 Gdl, D. D.: Rev. William J., Notice of, 5.
 Glen: Chas. T., Donation from, 19.
 Goble: L. Spencer 14, 125, 131; Donation from, 19.
 Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of New Jersey: Donation from, 20, 55.
 Grand Lodge of Iowa: Donation from, 20.
 Greeley: Gen. A. W., 51; Donations from, 19, 135, 182.
 Green: Henry W., 195.
 Green, M. D.: Samuel A., Donations from, 19, 55, 134, 135, 182.
 Griffin: Martin I. J., Donation from, 19.
 Gummere: W. S., Donation from, 135.

H.

Hagar: George J., Donations from, 19, 55, 135, 182.
 Hageman: John F., 15, 52, 53, 54, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 127, 131, 132; Donation from, 135; Remarks by, 177.

Haggerty: R. A., Donation from, 182.
 Haines: Rev. Alanson A., 126; Donation from, 182.
 Halfpenny: C. H., Donation from, 19.
 Hall, D. D.: Rev. John, 14, 125; Donation from, 182.
 Halsey: Edmund D., 14, 125; Donations from, 19, 182.
 Halsey: George A., 3, 14, 15, 19, 97, 125, 127.
 Halsted: Major George B., 50, 52, 53, 127, 131; Donations from, 53, 99, 135, 182.
 Halsted: Mrs. N. N., Donations from, 19, 135.
 Hamill: Rev. Samuel M., 1, 15, 17, 43, 53, 93, 121, 126, 171; Address by, 93; Remarks by, 177; Letters from, 195.
 Hamilton: Col. Morris R., 50, 53; Donation from, 182.
 Harris: F. H., Donation from, 19.
 Hart: C. H., Donation from, 55.
 Harvard College: Donation from, 55, 182.
 Hatfield: Rev. Dr., 176.
 Hays: James L., 15.
 Hessians (The) in New Jersey: A paper by Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., 21.
 Hewitt: Abram S., 2.
 Hill: Edmund C., 50.
 Hoes: Rev. Roswell Randall, 179; Offers resolution, 180.
 Holden: George S., 13.
 Holden: Levi, 13.
 Home for Aged Women: Donation from, 56, 135.
 Homes: Henry A., 2.
 Honeyman: A. V. D., 14, 16, 125.
 Howell: Rev. George R., 179.
 Howell: James E., Donations from, 19, 55, 135, 182.
 Huguenot Society: Donation from, 19.
 Hunt: Samuel H., 122, 131; Donations from, 19, 135.

I.

Ilsley: F. I., Donation from, 19.
 Imbrie: Rev. Charles K., 131.

Indiana Historical Society: Donation from, 20.
 Indian Rights Association: Donation from, 182.
 Iowa Historical Society: Donations from, 20, 55, 134, 182.
 Irish Catholic Benevolent Society: Donation from, 134.
 Isham: H. H., 15.

J.

Jackson: F. Wolcott, 14, 53, 125.
 Jacobus: Nelson, 15.
 Johnson: Oakley A., 179; Reads a paper on "Local Self Government in New Jersey," 173.
 Johnson: William M., 14, 125.
 Johnston: Prof. Alexander, 43, 53.

K.

Kanouse: Edward, 98.
 Kansas Historical Society: Donations from, 20, 134.
 Kearney: Gen. John Watts, 50.
 Keasbey: Anthony Q., Donations from, 19, 55.
 Keasbey: E. Q. and G. M., Donations from, 19, 135.
 Kinney: W. Donaldson, 134.

L.

Lamb: Mrs. Martha J., 98; Paper on, by Mrs. Frederick H. Pierson, 113.
 Langley: Samuel Pierpont, 2.
 Lathrop: Rev. C. C., Donation from, 55.
 Lawrence: James, 2, 13.
 Lawrence: Thomas, 14, 121, 125; Donation from, 182.
 Layton: William Erastus, Notice of, 45.
 Lee: Benjamin F., 51.
 Lee: Francis B., 98.
 Lehlbach: Hon. H., Donations from, 19, 135.
 Leigh: C. C., Donation from, 135.
 Libbey: Prof. William, 98.
 Library: Reports of the Committee on, 11, 12, 48, 122.
 Lighthipe: Charles A., 126.
 Lindsley: John, 98.
 Livingston: Governor William, 53.

Lloyd: Aaron, 14, 16, 125, 131; Offers a resolution, 177.
 Local Historical Societies, 16, 52, 127.
 Long Island Historical Society: Donation from, 55.

M.

Mabon: Rev. W. V. V., 16.
 Maclean: Rev. D. V., 176.
 Macfie: R. A., Donation from, 135.
 Mac Naughton: Rev. John, 179.
 McCosh: Dr. James, 93, 97; Donation from, 134.
 McDonald: Rev. Peter M., 126.
 Maine Historical Society: Donation from, 20.
 Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society: Donation from, 55.
 Marquand: Prof. Allen, 51, 127; Donation from, 134.
 Marsh: H. O., 196.
 Marsh: Col. L., Donation from, 134.
 Marsh: William W., 196.
 Maryland Historical Society: Donations from, 20, 182.
 Massachusetts Historical Society: Donations from, 20, 55, 134, 182.
 Massachusetts: State of, Donation from, 182.
 Massachusetts State Library: Donation from, 135.
 Mather: Margaret Herbert, 51.
 Maverick: P., 52.
 Meeker: Francis J., Donations from, 135, 182.
 Mellick, Jr.: A. D., 17, 125; Paper by, on "The Hessians in New Jersey," 17, 21.
 Meetings of the Society: January, 1888, 1; May, 1888, 43; September, 1888, 93; January, 1889, 121; May, 1889, 171.
 Middlebury Historical Society: Donation from, 20.
 Miller: Rev. John, 98, 100, 126, 131.
 Minnesota Academy of Natural Science: Donations from, 55, 134.
 Monroe: Martin B., 15.
 Morris: George P., Donation from, 19.
 Morris: Robert, 43.
 Mortuary Record, 4-10, 45-48, 136-143.
 Mott, D. D.: Rev. George S., 14,

15, 16, 17, 49, 50, 52, 125, 127, 130, 131.
 Mundy: J. Crowell, 123, 135.
 Murphy: Franklin, 15, 127.
 Murray: Rev. Dr. Nicholas, 123, 176.
 Museo Nacional de Republica Costa Rica: Donation from, 134.
 Museo Nacional de Rio de Janeiro: Donation from, 134.

N.

Nelson: William, 14, 15, 16, 50, 53, 54, 99, 100, 101, 122, 125, 127, 130, 131; Donation, from, 19, 55, 135, 182; Report of Centennial Committee, 195.
 Newark: City of, Donation from, 135.
 Newark Daily Advertiser: Donation from, 135.
 Newark Library Association: Donation from, 56.
 Newark Orphan Asylum: Donation from, 56.
 Newberry Library: Donation from, 56.
 Newell: Col. John W., 15.
 Newell: Major, 52.
 New England Historic Genealogical Society: Donations from, 20, 55, 134, 182.
 New Hampshire Historical Society: Donations from, 134, 182.
 New Haven: City of, Donation from, 135.
 New Haven Colony Historical Society: Donations from, 55, 134, 182.
 New York Chamber of Commerce: Donations from, 20, 56.
 New York Genealogical and Biographical Society: Donations from, 55, 134.
 New York Historical Society: Donations from, 20, 134, 182.
 New York Hydrographic Office: Donation from, 20.
 New York Mercantile Library: Donation from, 135.
 New York State Library: Donations from, 20, 182.
 Nichols: Charles L., Donation from, 55.

Niles: Nathaniel, 15, 124, 127, 180, 131, 171, 172.
 Niles: Hon. W. W., Donation from, 182.
 Nixon: John T., 15, 126.
 Nominations: Reports of the Committee on, 14, 50, 98, 126.
 North Carolina Historical Society: Donation from, 134.

O.

Oakley, M. D.: Lewis W., Notice of, 48.
 Ogden: Frances Barber, 126; Donation from, 123, 135.
 Ogden: Gen. Matthias, 123.
 O'Gorman, M. D.: William, Notice of, 7.
 Ohio, Historical and Philosophical Society of, Donations from, 55, 182.
 Olden: Charles S., 53.
 Orton: James D., 14, 125.
 Osborn: J. Hovey, 51.
 Our French Allies in the Revolution: A paper by J. C. Pumpelly, 145.

P.

Parker: Cortlandt L., 14, 125.
 Parker: Frederick, 51.
 Parker: Hon. Joel, Notice of, 8, 53.
 Parker: Joel, A memorial of, by James S. Yard, 57.
 Parliamentary Library (Canada): Donation from, 182.
 Parrish: Dr. Joseph, 179; Donations from, 99, 135.
 Patton, D. D.: Francis L., 97.
 Peck: Cyrus, 179.
 Peet: Rev. S. D., Donations from, 19, 55, 135, 182.
 Pennington, M. D.: Samuel H., 1, 14, 15, 16, 17, 43, 53, 125, 126, 171 Donation from, 19.
 Pennsylvania Historical Society: Donations from, 20, 55, 134, 182.
 Pennsylvania: State of, Donation from, 135.
 Peters: Dr. A. C., Donation from, 135.
 Philadelphia Library Company: Donations from, 20, 56, 135, 182.
 Phillips: William, Donation from, 135.

Pierson : Mrs. Emeline G. (Mrs. Frederick H.), 15; Paper by, on Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, the Historian, 99, 113.

Pierson: Henry L., 179.

Pilch : Frederick H., Donations from, 19, 135.

Pinneo; Frank W., 51.

Plantin: J. R., Donation from, 182.

Plumstead Family, 2.

Presbyterian Board of Education: Donation from, 20.

Presbyterian Board of Publication: Donation from, 20.

Presbytery of New Brunswick: Donation from, 20.

Price: E. L., 15; Donation from, 19.

Pomeroy: Eltweed, 51.

Poor: Henry V., Donation from 19.

Potter: William E., 14, 125.

Potts: Frederick A., 98.

Potts: William John, 196.

Publications: Reports of the Committee on, 50, 123.

Pumpelly: J. C., 121, 131; Donations from, 19, 52, 55, 135; Paper by, on "The French Allies During the Revolution," 99, 131.

R.

Race, M. D.: Henry, Letter from, 181.

Rankin: William, Donation from, 19.

Redman; Hon. John B., 51.

Redmond: Mary Lawrence, 2, 13.

Reports: Of Corresponding Secretary, 1, 43, 172; Of the Treasurer, 3, 18, 44, 133, 172; On Centennial of the Federal Government, 51, 127-130, 179; Executive Committee, 3, 44, 121, 172; Of the Committee on Library, 11, 12, 48, 122, 178; On Publications, 50, 123, 178; On Nominations, 14, 50, 98, 126, 179; On Colonial Documents, 49, 124, 178; On Genealogy, 178; On Centennial Medal, 179.

Resolutions: Commending the publication by Congress of papers, illustrating the early history of our National Government, 4; Relative to the erection of a fire proof building for the Society, 12,

177; Relative to the spelling of the name of Greensburg, Pa., 16; Relative to the Centennial Celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as President, 17, 130; Of thanks to the Faculty of the College of New Jersey, 100; Relative to securing rooms in the State House for the Society, 131; Relative to reprinting the Laws from 1702 to 1847, 132; Relating to Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, 180.

Reynolds: A. M., Donation from, 135.

Rhode Island Historical Society: Donations, from, 55, 134, 182.

Rice: Frank P., Donation from, 135.

Richards: Louis, Donation from, 134.

Ricord: Frederick W., 14, 15, 16, 17, 124, 125, 127.

Righter: Wm. S., Donation from, 55.

Rockwood: Charles G., 14, 125; Donations from, 19, 55, 185, 182.

Rockwood, Jr.: Charles G., 98.

Ross: James, Donation from, 135.

Rowe: John E., Donation from, 19.

Royal Historical Society of London, England: Donation from, 20.

Rusling: Gen. James F., 16, 17, 131.

S.

Salem County (N. J.) Historical Society: Donation from, 134.

Salter: Edwin, 14, 172, 180.

St. Louis Library: Donations from, 135, 182.

St. John's Lodge (Newark, N. J.): 52, 178.

Schanck; Rev. Garret S., 14. 50, 124.

Schenck: Rev. William E., 179.

Scott: Prof. Austin, 11, 14, 125, 180; Donation from, 135.

Scudder: George D., 50.

Sears: George E., Donation from, 182.

Shepherd, M. D.: Cornelius, 179.

Sill: Edward E., 15.

Sims: Clifford Stanley, 14, 125, 131.

Sinnicksen: Andrew, Donation from, 55.

Sinnicksen: Clement H., 43.
 Sinneckson: Robert, Donation from, 19.
 Sinnicksen: Thomas, 43.
 Sloane: Prof. William A., 98.
 Smith: Rev. Joseph H., 179.
 Smith: Miss Julia, Donations from, 98, 185.
 Smith: Walter E., Donation from, 19.
 Smith: William A., 179.
 Smithsonian Institute: Donations from, 20, 56, 185.
 Sone: F. D., Donation from, 185.
 South Carolina Historical Society: Donations from, 55, 184.
 Speer: Peter T., Donation from, 55.
 Sterling: E. B., Donations from, 19, 184.
 Stevens: James P., 50.
 Stewart: Edward L., Donation from, 182.
 Stewart: John H., 14.
 Stewart: William M., 182.
 Stockton: Dr. C. S., Donation from, 19.
 Stokes; E. H., 1.
 Stryker: William S., 14, 15, 49, 50, 125, 127; Donation from, 19.
 Studdiford, D. D.: Rev. Peter Augustus, Notice, 4.
 Swinnerton: James, Donation from, 55.
 Synod of New Jersey: Donation from, 20.

T.

Taunton Library: Donations from, 20, 56.
 Taylor: James S., Donations from, 123, 185.
 Taylor: Hon. John W., 14, 125; Donations from, 19, 182.
 Taylor: Van Campen, 15, 16.
 Thomas: W. H. B., Donation from, 135.
 Thuring: Rev. Edward P., 126.
 Tranholm: W. L., Donations from, 55, 182.
 Traver; C. L., 122; Donation from, 55.
 Treasurer's Reports, 3, 18, 44, 121, 133, 172.

Tuttle, D. D.: Rev. Joseph F., Donations from, 19, 55, 184, 185.

U.

Ulyatt: Rev. William C., 98.
 United States Catholic Historical Society: Donations from, 20, 184.
 United States Bureau of Ethnology: Donation from, 20.
 United States Bureau of Labor: Donation from, 20.
 United States Bureau of Statistics: Donations from, 20, 56, 185, 182.
 United States Bureau of Education: Donations from, 20, 56, 185, 182.
 United States Coast and Geological Survey: Donation from, 135.
 United States Commissioner of Labor: Donation from, 185.
 United States Comptroller: Donation from, 56.
 United States Department of the Interior: Donations from, 20, 56, 135.
 United States Department of State: Donations from, 20, 56, 185, 182.
 United States Fish Commission: Donations from, 135, 182.
 United Geological Survey: Donations from, 20, 182.
 United States Life Saving Service: Donation from, 185.
 United States Naval Academy: Donations from, 56, 182.
 United States Patent Office: Donations from, 20, 56, 185.
 United States Signal Office: Donation from, 185.
 United States Treasury Department: Donations from, 20, 56, 135, 182.

V.

Vanderpool: Eugene, Donation from, 182.
 Van Duyne: Harrison, Donation from, 55.
 Virginia Historical Society: Donation from, 184.
 Vosseler: Elias, 16.
 Vroom: Garret D. W., 11, 14, 15, 16, 125, 131.

W.

- Walker: Benjamin, Donation from, 19.
 Wallace: Dr. D. L., Donation from, 185.
 Ward, M. D.: Arthur, 14, 125.
 Ward: Marcus L., Donation from, 55.
 Waters, D. D.: Rev. David, 179.
 Weeks: Robert D., Donations from, 55, 185.
 Weeks: Wm. R., Donations from, 185, 182.
 Wehrly: John E., Donations from, 19, 185.
 Westbrook: Theodore R., 182.
 Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society: Donation from, 55.
 Wharton: Hon. Francis, Donation from, 19.
 Wheeler: William Ogden, 179.
 Whitehead; Rt. Rev. C., Donation from, 185.
 Whitehead: John, 180.
 Whitehead: William A., 125, 175, 176.
 Wickes, M. D.: Stephen, 1, 14, 15, 16, 17, 48, 53, 97, 125, 126, 172, 175; Donations from, 55, 135;
 "Sketch of Rev. Jedadiah Buckingham," read by, 99, 103.
 Wilder, M. D.: Alexander, 126; Donation from, 185.
 Wilson: William Potter, Notice of, 9.
 Wiman: Erastus, 129, 180, 171, 179.
 Winfield: Charles H., 14, 125.
 Winthrop, Jr.: R. C., Donation from, 19.
 Wisconsin Historical Society: Donations from, 20, 55, 182.
 Woman's Medical College: Donation from, 185.
 Wood: Mrs. Mary Spencer, 126; Donation from, 182.
 Worcester Society of Antiquity: Donations from, 20, 134.
 Wright: Col. Edward, Donations from, 11, 19.
 Wright: Hon. William, 11.

Y.

- Yale University: Donations from, 135, 182.
 Yard: James S., A paper read by, on Joel Parker, the War Governor of New Jersey, 53, 57; Donations from, 135.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. XI.

1890—1891.

NEWARK, N. J.:
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1892.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
PROCEEDINGS AT TRENTON, January 28, 1890.....	1
Report of Executive Committee on the origin of the Society, with list of all its officers, 1845-90.....	3-6
Rev. Samuel McClintock Hamill, D. D., a Memoir by Rev. Sam- uel M. Studdiford, D. D.	27
John T. Nixon, Memoir by A. Q. Keasbey	39
George H. Cook, Memoir by James Neilson.....	53
PROCEEDINGS AT NEWARK, May 15, 1890.....	1
Doctor Stephen Wickes, a Memoir, by Joseph Parrish, M. D. ...	13
Augustine Herriman, Bohemian, 1605-1686, by Gen. James Grant Wilson.....	21
PROCEEDINGS AT TRENTON, January 27, 1891..	99
Mahlon Dickerson, Industrial Pioneer and Old Time Patriot...	181
Contributions to Hunterdon County History, by Henry Race, M. D.....	157
PROCEEDINGS AT NEWARK, May 21, 1891.....	163
Memoir of Joseph Parrish, M. D., of Burlington, N. J., by Sam- uel H. Pennington, M. D.....	171
Greenland in New Jersey. A Historical Sketch of the Moravian Settlement in Sussex County, 1768 to 1808, by Henry Race, M. D..	195

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XI. 1

JUL 11 1890

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

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VOL. XI.

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No. 1

TRENTON, N. J., January 28, 1890.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held this day in the State House in this city, the Hon. JOHN CLEMENT, Second Vice-President, in the chair.

The Recording Secretary, WILLIAM NELSON, read the minutes of the last meeting of the Society, held at Newark in May last. The minutes were approved.

Mr. NELSON, as acting Corresponding Secretary, since the decease of Dr. STEPHEN WICKES, the late Corresponding Secretary, also laid before the Society the correspondence received since the last meeting, including letters from S. H. Baldwin, Newark; the Rev. Allen H. Brown, of Camden, transmitting donations; B. A. Stephens, Secretary of the Historical Society of Southern California, suggesting a National Convention of Historical Societies, to be held at Philadelphia on July 4, 1890; Robert H. Kelby, inquiring concerning the date of death of Lieut.-Colonel Stephen Kemble, of the

British army, during the Revolution; and from the same, stating that it had been ascertained that Col. Kemble died at New Brunswick, December 20, 1822; W. Y. McAllister, of Philadelphia, suggesting the desirability of having the monument at Red Bank rebuilt, nearer to the banks of the Delaware; the Rev. A. A. Haines, referring to the early history of Sussex county; John D. McCormick, transmitting newspaper slip relating to the early history of the Sacred Heart Church of Trenton; Theodore M. Banta, of Brooklyn, inquiring for particulars as to the offence for which certain Bergen county people were arrested in the seventeenth century—it appearing to be political in its nature. The more interesting of the letters were read.

The Treasurer presented his usual report, duly audited, and it was received.

The President appointed Prof. AUSTIN SCOTT, of New Brunswick; EDWARD H. STOKES, of Trenton, and HENRY S. HAINES, of Burlington, a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE presented the following report:

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

“Forty-five years ago this month, a little company of enthusiastic men met in this city to organize the New Jersey Historical Society. The day was stormy, and the attendance was so small that those present felt hardly justified in taking it upon themselves to perfect the organization of so important an enterprise. So an adjournment was had until the 27th of the following month, when the Society was fully organized, a constitution was adopted, and officers were elected. Twenty-four gentlemen were present at this meeting, and enrolled their names as the pioneer members of the New Jersey Historical Society. It will interest many to repeat their names here:

“Joseph P. Bradley, Newark; George Clinton Bush, Trenton; Rev. Jonathan Cogswell, D.D., New Brunswick; Rev.

Ely F. Cooley, Trenton; Rt. Rev. George W. Doane, D.D., LL.D., Burlington; Richard S. Field, Princeton; Henry W. Green, Trenton; Archer Gifford, Newark; Thomas Gordon, Trenton; Edward Harris, Trenton; Samuel R. Hamilton, Trenton; Charles King, Elizabeth; William B. Kinney, Newark; Rev. Aaron A. Marcellus, Freehold; Rev. Daniel V. McLean, Freehold; Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D., Elizabeth; Cortlandt Parker, Newark; Rev. Andrew B. Patterson, Princeton; Charles L. Pearson, Trenton; Stacy G. Potts, Trenton; Joseph F. Randolph, Trenton; William B. Robeson, Belvidere; Charles C. Stratton, Swedesborough; Jonathan J. Spencer, M. D., Moorestown; William A. Whitehead, Newark.

“Of these original twenty-four members of this Society, Justice Bradley and the Hon. Cortlandt Parker are the only survivors. It is pleasant to know that both are as active and able to accomplish as much work as any member of the Society.

“At a meeting of the Society held on May 7, 1845, it was resolved that all those who had manifested a desire to become members should be enrolled as original members of the Society. These names, with the twenty-four given above, swelled the total membership on that date to eighty-eight. Of these the only survivors, so far as known to the committee, are:

“Joseph P. Bradley, now of Washington; Daniel Dodd, Jr., of Orange; Cortlandt Parker, Newark; William Patterson, Perth Amboy; Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Newark; John Whitehead, Morristown.

“In the intervening forty-five years this Society has had the active support of many of the most prominent men in the State—prominent in official station, in literary circles, and in the most active walks in life, whether in the learned professions or in commerce.

“Among those who have filled the place of President or Vice-Presidents of this Society have been two who have sat on the Bench as Chief Justices of New Jersey; two have presided over the United States District Court of New Jersey;

one ex-Governor of the State; one who was honored as United States Senator from New Jersey, and afterward as United States Minister to France. The following is a list of the executive officers of the Society since 1845:

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY—1845-1890.

Presidents—

- 1845—Joseph C. Hornblower. Died June 11, 1864.
- 1865—James Parker. Died April 1, 1868.
- 1869—Richard S. Field. Died May 25, 1870.
- 1871—John Rutherford. Died November 21, 1871.
- 1872—Rev. Ravaud K. Rogers, D. D. Removed from the State and declined a re-election.
- 1875—Henry W. Green.
- 1876—Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D. D. Died September 21, 1889.

Vice-Presidents—

- 1845—Robert G. Johnson, Salem.
Peter D. Vroom, Trenton.
James Parker, Perth Amboy.
- 1851—James Parker, Perth Amboy.
Stacy G. Potts, Trenton.
James G. King, Weehawken
- 1854—James Parker, Perth Amboy.
Stacy G. Potts, Trenton.
William A. Duer, Montclair.
- 1858—James Parker, Perth Amboy.
William A. Duer, Montclair.
William L. Dayton, Trenton.
- 1859—James Parker, Perth Amboy.
William L. Dayton, Trenton.
Richard S. Field, Princeton.
- 1862—James Parker, Perth Amboy.
Richard S. Field, Princeton.
Henry W. Green, Elizabeth.
- 1863—Richard S. Field, Princeton.
Henry W. Green, Elizabeth.
John Rutherford, Newark.
- 1869—Henry W. Green, Elizabeth.
John Rutherford, Newark.
Rev. Ravaud K. Rogers, D. D., Bound Brook.
- 1871—Henry W. Green, Elizabeth.
Rev. Ravaud K. Rogers, D. D., Bound Brook.
Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., Lawrenceville.

Vice-Presidents—Continued.

- 1872—Henry W. Green, Elizabeth.
Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D. D.
William B. Kinney, Summit.
Peter S. Duryee, Newark.
- 1875—Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., Lawrenceville.
William B. Kinney, Summit.
Peter S. Duryee, Newark.
- 1876—William B. Kinney, Summit.
Peter S. Duryee, Newark.
John Clement, Haddonfield.
- 1877—John T. Nixon, Trenton.
Peter S. Duryee, Newark.
John Clement, Haddonfield.
- 1878-89—John T. Nixon, Trenton.
John Clement, Haddonfield.
Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Newark.

Corresponding Secretaries—

- 1845—William A. Whitehead, Newark. Died August 8, 1884.
- 1885-89—Stephen Wickes, M. D., Orange.

Recording Secretaries—

- 1845—Joseph P. Bradley, Newark.
- 1847—John S. Condit, M. D., Newark. Died 1848.
- 1848—(May 25)—David A. Hayes, Newark. Died Nov. 11, 1875.
- 1876—Adolphus Pennington Young, Newark. Died Oct. 6, 1879.
- 1880-90—William Nelson, Paterson.

Treasurers—

- 1845—Thomas J. Stryker, Trenton.
- 1848—James Ross, Newark.
- 1856—Samuel H. Congar, Newark.
- 1860—Solomon Alofsen, Jersey City.
- 1868—Robert S. Swords, Newark. Died Jan. 15, 1881.
- 1881-90—Frederick W. Ricord, Newark.

Librarians—

- 1845—Thomas Gordon, Trenton.
- 1847-8—Vacant.
- 1849—Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Newark.
- 1852—Samuel H. Congar, Newark. Died July 29, 1872.
- 1873-4—Vacant.
- 1875—Martin R. Dennis, Newark.
- 1881-90—Frederick W. Ricord.

“The founders built the foundations of the Society so wide, so deep and so strong, that as they were taken away,

one after another, the structure which they had helped to rear stood unmoved, and went on rising higher and fairer as the years rolled on, adding to its fame and influence in every direction, and from year to year increasing in a greater and greater ratio its accumulations of historical treasures, and spreading more and more among our people a taste for historical research. The Society has withstood many a shock as some strong friend was taken from us; but after every such loss it was seen that it was still as strong as ever. The fact is apparent, that the New Jersey Historical Society is a permanent institution of the State; that it is greater and stronger than any individual, no matter how important he may have been to its welfare; and this is largely because the individuals who have done most for the Society did it with a view to making it strong enough to stand alone. Another fact must be recognized: there is often a disposition to regret that a more general interest is not taken in the work of the Society by the people of the State. But as one after another of our strong men have departed, others have been found ready, willing and capable to take their places, and the work of the Society has gone steadily on, without a break. More young men are constantly coming forward, ready to take the places of their elders when these lay down the work.

“The twenty volumes of the Proceedings of the Society; the seven volumes of its Collections; the ten volumes of the New Jersey Archives published under its direction; the accumulation of more than 10,000 volumes and many thousands of pamphlets and newspaper files, the gathering together in its library of many hundreds of priceless manuscripts and documents of the greatest historic value—all this makes a record of which few historical societies in the country can boast, especially in so small a State as ours. No future history of New Jersey can be written, the history of scarcely a county or city or town in the State, or of any event of importance in New Jersey, can be given with fulness and accuracy without reference to some of the materials for history in our collections. This is the work of such a society—

to gather and preserve the materials for history, and this is the work that has been so fully and so ably accomplished, as we believe, by our Society.

"All this costs money. With more money vastly more could be done in the securing of important documents, papers and books illustrating the history of our State. If we had a fireproof building of our own we have the assurance that very many important collections of papers would be placed in our custody. With such a building the scope of the Society could be greatly extended; its opportunities for doing more would be greatly increased. Nearly seven thousand dollars has been pledged toward the erection of such a building in Newark; and we have strong hopes that the whole of the required sum will be secured during the coming year.

"It seems quite within the province of this report to call attention to the fact that since the last meeting of this Society one of its members has published one of the most ambitious as well as entertaining and valuable contributions to the history of New Jersey that has appeared in many years. "The Story of an Old Farm," by Andrew Mellick, Jr., of Plainfield, is a most creditable production. It is to be hoped that there may be other similar publications, throwing new light on the history of our State.

NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

"Much of the retrospective review of this report has been suggested by the very unusual loss which has occurred in our official ranks since the last meeting. In the death of our venerable and admirable President, the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Hamill, the Society has met with a great loss. Dr. Hamill was, as has been happily remarked, 'the ideal President of an Historical Society.' With a rare combination of dignity and suavity, an unfailing urbanity, the faculty of always saying and doing the right thing at the right time, with a remarkably graceful art of 'putting things,' with an enthusiastic love for New Jersey, and a pride in her history, he was a great help to the Society.

“The late Judge Nixon, First Vice-President, was formerly a regular and interested attendant on our meetings, from which illness has of late kept him. We felt strong while we had him to rely upon in time of need.

“Our late Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Stephen Wickes, who so readily stepped into the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Whitehead, manifested a zeal, a devotion, a pride in his work for the Society that was beautiful to see, and that was contagious in its enthusiasm. Careful, methodical and painstaking, the Society felt itself fortunate in securing him for so important a place.

“Another of our prominent members, who was often at our meetings, and who was constantly interested in historical research, has been taken from us since our last meeting: Professor George H. Cook, of Rutgers College, who as State Geologist has done so much to bring to light the mineral resources of New Jersey. It is a pathetic fact not without interest to us, that the last letter written by Professor Cook was written to the Recording Secretary of this Society, for information on a matter of history.

“At the request of your Committee, special memoirs of these deceased members of the Society have been prepared, to be read at this meeting.

“Many other members have been taken from us during the past year.

“THOMAS AGENS, born in Orange, N. J., April 12, 1807; died at Newark September 4, 1889. His father, James Agens, served in the Revolutionary army. At the age of sixteen Mr. Agens entered a hat factory, and in 1837 began business on his own account, retiring in 1878. In 1868 he became interested in the prevention of cruelty to animals, which thence became his lifework, into which he threw himself with marvelous ardor. When far past three-score years and ten, he traveled extensively, preaching what he called the ‘new gospel of love.’ He became a member of this Society in May, 1873, and was a regular attendant on its meetings in Newark.

"BENJAMIN B. AYCRIGG, M. D., born October, 1824, died at Passaic, June 18, 1889. He was a son of John B. Ayerigg, of Bergen county, elected member of Congress in 1836 and 1840, who was instrumental in securing the passage by Congress, in the last hours of its second session in 1843, of the appropriation for the first telegraph from Washington to Baltimore. Dr. Ayerigg was graduated at the University of New York, and was associated in the government of that institution for many years before his death. He studied medicine and was licensed to practice, but the care of his large estate prevented him from practicing his profession. As one of the largest property-owners of Passaic, he was elected Mayor of that city in 1873, and by successive re-elections was kept in that office six years. He was elected a member of this Society in May, 1873, and was a frequent contributor to its collections.

"WILLIAM H. BRADLEY, a son of Justice Joseph P. Bradley, was born in Newark in 1854; died at Newark June 17, 1889. Mr. Bradley was graduated from Rutgers College in 1874, and was admitted to the practice of the law in Washington, and to the New Jersey bar in 1879. He spent some time in the Attorney General's office in Washington, where his valuable services were highly appreciated, but preferring the more active practice of his profession returned to Newark in 1879, where his painstaking devotion to his clients' interests was significantly appreciated. Few young men stood so high as he in the estimation of his brethren of the bar. Mr. Bradley was elected a member of this Society in January, 1885.

"ABRAHAM BROWNING, born near Camden, July 26, 1808; died at Camden, August 22, 1889. His grandfather, George Browning, of an English family settled in Holland, came from the latter country about 1735. Mr. Browning studied law with Samuel L. Southard, beginning in 1830, was graduated from the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar at the September Term, 1834, being at the time of his death one of the very oldest members of the bar

in this State. He was an influential member of the Constitutional Convention of 1844, and was by Governor Stratton appointed the first Attorney-General under the new constitution, holding the office five years. In 1859 he was a candidate for United States Senator, being defeated by John C. Ten Eyck on a close vote. He was a strong pleader before the courts, where his complete mastery of his cases, his profound knowledge of constitutional law, his great earnestness, integrity and learning gave him a commanding influence. He attracted much attention in his later years, as he always adhered to the styles of an earlier day, and invariably appeared in the Supreme Court wearing a stock and ruffled shirt, and blue coat with brass buttons. For some years past Mr. Browning had retired from active practice. He joined this Society in 1846, and soon became a life member.

“RICHARD KINGSLAND, born December 18, 1818, on the homestead, near Avondale, Essex county; died there during the year 1889. Educated in the schools of the neighborhood, he went to New York and engaged in the dry goods business. He subsequently embarked with his father, Joseph Kingsland, in the paper manufacture at their home, and on his father's retirement in 1856, he and his brother Joseph assumed control of the business, which was continued till his death, employing a large number of persons. He was elected a member of this Society in January, 1873.

“THEODORE MACKNET, who for many years was one of Newark's most industrious merchants, and late a prominent officer of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, died last year, as the result of overwork. He became a member of this Society in January, 1885.

“STAATS S. MORRIS, born in Newark, April 15, 1809; died at East Orange October 26, 1838. He was a lineal descendant of Thomas Morris, one of the earliest settlers of Newark, and lived until 1885 on part of his ancestral acres. He was graduated at Yale, in 1831, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1834. His health not being robust, he confined

himself to office practice, and was the manager of many estates. When the Bankruptcy Act was passed, in 1867, he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy, holding the office until the expiration of the Act. He became a member of this Society in 1845.

“THOMAS B. PEDDIE, born about the year 1806, in Edinburgh, Scotland; died in Newark February 16, 1889. Mr. Peddie came to this country in 1833, settling in Newark, where he worked for two years in a saddlery factory. In 1835 he began the manufacture of leather trunks and traveling bags, building up a business which at the time of his death was one of the largest of its kind in the country. As his wealth increased he became connected with many of Newark's foremost financial institutions, and was one of the earliest Presidents of its Board of Trade. In 1863 and 1864 he served as a member of the State Legislature; in 1866-7-8-9 as Mayor of Newark, and in 1876 was elected to Congress. His benevolence was widespread, but the Peddie Institute at Hightstown, and the magnificent new edifice of the First Baptist Church, Newark, are the most conspicuous monuments of his generosity. Mr. Peddie was elected a member of this Society January 21, 1864, and was often at its meetings in Newark.

“ALFRED A. REEVES, a Newark merchant doing business in New York, and who was elected a member of this Society in January, 1885, died November 21, 1889.

“THE REV. EDWARD E. RANKIN, a member of a prominent and influential Newark family, and who became a member of this Society in January, 1855, died last year.

“MARTIN JOHN RYERSON, born at Bloomingdale, October 31, 1814; died there July 30, 1889. Mr. Ryerson was a descendant of the Ryerson family who for nearly a century controlled most of the iron industry in that part of New Jersey. He took some part in public affairs, being an active, enterprising citizen of superior intelligence. Becoming a member of this Society in May, 1867, he usually attended its meetings,

and was pleased to add to its usefulness as he had the opportunity.

“The Rev. JONATHAN FRENCH STEARNS, D. D., a son of Samuel and Abigail (French) Stearns, was born at Andover, Mass., September 4, 1808; died November 11, 1889, at New Brunswick, N. J. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and was graduated at Harvard in 1830, and studied theology at Andover Seminary. He was ordained pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Newburyport, Mass., 1835, whence he came to Newark to the pulpit of the historic old First Presbyterian Church of that city in December, 1849, and immediately became interested in the history, first of his church, then of the city of Newark, and then of the State of New Jersey, the result being a History of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, published in 1853, and many contributions to the columns of the Newark *Daily Advertiser* on the early history of the State. Dr. Stearns joined this Society in 1854, and was a Life Member. He retired from the active ministry in 1882, on account of the infirmities of age, becoming pastor emeritus, and so continued till his death. He was one of the most prominent members of his denomination.

“The Rev. JAMES P. WILSON, D. D., for many years the able and popular pastor of the South Park Presbyterian Church, Newark, and who joined this Society in May, 1871, is now enrolled among our deceased members.

“It is not out of place to mention the decease of another gentleman who made the history of New Jersey his special study, and particularly the old families of Elizabeth and Newark. The Rev. WILLIAM HALL, formerly of Elizabeth, but for some years past of New York, died several months since. He wrote for the historical magazines and for the newspapers of Newark and Elizabeth, many contributions to local and personal history. He was a frequent visitor to the rooms of our Society, and wrote much concerning its treasures.”

The report of the Committee was received.

The COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY reported that the accessions to the Library were increasing in a progressive ratio yearly, which emphasized the urgent need of greater accommodations. Some progress had been made in the securing of subscriptions for a new building, but much remained to be done in this matter.

The COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported that frequent inquiries were made for the History of Pompton Plains and the First Settlers. It would form Vol. VIII. of the Society's Collections; but forty more subscriptions, at \$4 each, were needed to secure the publication of the work.

The COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY reported that many letters had been received and answered relating to this branch of the Society's work. Among the letters received were these: from E. D. Halsey, of Morristown, and Col. A. C. M. Pennington, of Fortress Monroe, in relation to the connection between the Halseys, of Morris county, and Gov. William S. Pennington; from E. D. Halsey, inquiring about the family of David Ogden, in the early part of the last century; from J. C. Cowdrick, of Ogdensburg, inquiring about the Cowdricks, and from Dr. Henry Race, of Pittstown, and John W. Jordan, of Philadelphia, giving information thereon; also from Dr. Race, enclosing an interesting newspaper article of his on the genealogy of the Grandin family; from Theodore M. Banta, of Brooklyn, concerning the Banta and Doremus families, and the printing of the Hackensack Dutch Church records.

The COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS submitted the following report, read by the Chairman, Mr. Nathaniel Niles:

“The Committee having decided to print the Journal of the Governor and Council, 1703–1776, which has never been put into print, concluded to begin with the Journal in 1682. That portion from 1682 to 1703 was printed in 1872, but the person employed to copy from the original volume not being familiar with the peculiar chirography of that period, it was

found that many inaccuracies had crept into the work; besides, the lack of an index materially impaired the value of the book. Accordingly, the printing of the Journal has been begun from 1682. The first volume is now in print, forming a volume of 563 pages, and bringing the Journal down to January 24, 1715. It will have a full index, prepared by Judge Ricord. In order to ensure the utmost accuracy, the sheets of the volume have been sent to England, there to be compared with the original copy in the Public Record office, London. In the corrected sheets not only verbal and literal variations are noted, but capitalization, and even typographical peculiarities. The volume will be delivered in a few weeks. The second volume of the Journal is already under way.

“In this connection your Committee have to note a strange hiatus in the Journal from 1704 to 1708. Mr. Stevens, our agent in London, was written to on the subject, and sent an interesting letter in reply. From some incidental references in our Proceedings and elsewhere, there seemed to be reason to believe that the late Dr. Charles G. McChesney, formerly Secretary of State of New Jersey, had had access to at least portions of the Journals of the Governor and Council which were no longer known to exist. Inquiry in various directions as to the whereabouts of his papers were of no avail. Then articles were published in newspapers, stating the facts in regard to these Journals, and asking for information as to Dr. McChesney's papers. This developed a clue, it being ascertained that his papers were probably in New Brunswick. Professor Austin Scott, of that city, kindly followed up this clue, with the result of discovering and securing possession of a number of books and papers formerly the property of the State. But, unfortunately, no copies of the Journals were found; only a few papers, apparently original drafts of minutes for a few dates. Although this immediate clue appears to be exhausted, yet there is still reason to believe that Dr. McChesney had access to copies of the Journal which have not yet come to light. What has become of them it were vain to conjecture.

“The original manuscript Journal from 1682 to 1703, which seems at one time to have been in the custody or possession of Dr. McChesney, afterward came into the possession of a distinguished public man of the State, and at his decease accidentally fell into the hands of a member of this Committee (Mr. Vroom), by whom it was immediately restored to the State Library. It is quite possible that the Journals from 1703 to 1776 may be lying under the dust of years on the shelves or in the attic of some New Jersey family. It is true that we have certified copies of these Journals, from London, but the originals would be invaluable.

“Thirty years ago this month, at a meeting of this Society, there was exhibited a most remarkable series of letters addressed to Governor William Livingston during the Revolution, more particularly from 1779 to 1782. They were neatly bound in seven volumes, with an analytical index of their contents. In all, there were about one thousand of these letters, many of them of the highest importance as illustrating the history of New Jersey during the ‘times that tried men’s souls.’ This unique collection was offered to this Society for sale; unfortunately, the Society’s resources were unequal to the demand, and moreover, at that period, the value of such original material for history was not appreciated. The collection passed into the hands of the late S. L. M. Barlow, of New York, eminent for his legal attainments, and for the accumulation of one of the most valuable libraries of Americana in the United States. His library is to be sold at auction in New York next week, and among its treasures is the Livingston correspondence. One of two fates probably awaits it: it will either fall into the hands of some historical society or college library from which it will never pass, or else it will come into the possession of some autograph dealer, who will take it to pieces and sell the letters piecemeal, so that they can never be gathered together into one collection again. Certainly that collection ought to come to New Jersey. It ought to be owned either by the State, or by this Society. It is probably too late to secure

State action in the matter. It is not too late for a few gentlemen who have the honor and the history of New Jersey at heart to raise enough money to secure this priceless collection for our State.

“For some months past your Committee has been securing from all available sources extracts from the earliest American newspapers relating in any way to New Jersey. Sufficient material of this kind has been gathered to make a goodly volume, and arrangements have been nearly perfected for putting this material in print. Only those who have poured over old files of newspapers can imagine the variety and interest of such a volume, and the flood of light that is thrown upon the manners and customs of the olden times, and the fund of information which can be obtained in no other way. Your Committee has no doubt that this will be the most popular volume of the New Jersey Archives.

“In the pursuit of additional material for the Archives, your Committee has subscribed, in behalf of the Society, to the very remarkable enterprise undertaken by Mr. B. F. Stevens, of London, in the publication of fac similes of important historical documents in the Record offices of Europe. By these fac similes the student of history is placed in possession of that which is as useful and as trustworthy for his purposes as the original documents themselves, which could only be inspected by a trip to Europe, and only then through the indulgence gained by powerful influence. As only two hundred copies of the work are published it is certain to become scarce and very valuable in time. Five volumes have been subscribed for, at \$20 per volume. Two volumes—the first and second—are now in the New York Custom House, and will come into our possession shortly.

“The volumes already issued under the supervision of this Committee, with the sanction of the Society, form a majestic contribution to the history of our noble commonwealth, and are a handsome tribute to the liberality of the State, which has provided the means for their publication. It is believed that the volumes yet to be issued will in no wise lower the standard already established.”

The Committee submitted letters from B. F. Stevens, London; L. C. McChesney, Orange; J. O. Wright, of New York, and others, in connection with their report.

Gen. WM. S. STRYKER said that seventeen years ago he had carefully ransacked Dr. McChesney's garret at Hackettstown and found a great many papers of a military character, but none of the Journals; he did not believe Dr. McChesney had any of the Journals of the Provincial Legislature.

On motion, the Secretary, Mr. Niles and Judge Ricord were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions for the purchase of the Livingston collection.

The COMMITTEE ON CENTENNIAL MEDAL reported having substantially agreed upon a medal similar in design to that distributed at the Paris Exposition of 1889.

In this connection Mr. NILES offered the following resolution, which, after remarks by the Rev. Dr. Mott, Mr. Niles and Mr. R. Wayne Parker, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Centennial Medal be requested to report at the next meeting whether, and on what conditions, this Society can offer one medal to each public school in this State, as a prize to be given to the youth sustaining the best examination upon the history of New Jersey, provided that this can be done without expense to this Society.

Mr. NILES presented a fine specimen of the Paris French Centennial medal of 1889, for which he was voted the thanks of the Society.

Mr. NILES also announced that the family of the late Gov. Daniel S. Haines, of Hamburg, desired to present to the Society a fine oil portrait of the Governor. Gov. Haines had been the first to urge the Legislature to appropriate money to secure from England the documents which formed the bulk of the contents of the printed New Jersey archives.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were voted to the family of Gov. Haines for this valuable gift.

The COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE OFFICERS recommended the election of the following gentlemen, who were thereupon unanimously elected:

OFFICERS FOR 1890.

PRESIDENT—John Clement, Haddonfield.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Newark; Wm. S. Stryker, Trenton; Rev. Geo. S. Mott, D. D., Flemington.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Wm. Nelson, Paterson.

RECORDING SECRETARY—Wm. R. Weeks, Newark.

TREASURER AND LIBRARIAN—Frederick W. Ricord, Newark.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—George A. Halsey, Newark; John F. Hageman, Princeton; David A. Depue, Newark; Nathaniel Niles, Madison; John I. Blair, Blairstown; Franklin Murphy, Newark; Robert F. Ballantine, Newark; Garret D. W. Vroom, Trenton; James Neilson, New Brunswick.

The Rev. JOHN MILLER, of Princeton, called attention to the fact that Lieut. Colonel the Hon. H. Monckton, of the Second Royal Grenadiers, and who was killed at the battle of Monmouth, in 1778, was buried in an unmarked grave near the scene of the battle. He moved that the Secretary correspond with the family in England, and communicate the fact that their gallant relative is buried in the old Tennent church yard, and ask if they wish to have a monument erected over his remains. The motion was agreed to.

Prof. AUSTIN SCOTT, of Rutgers College, stated that the American Historical Association, at its late meeting, took action to associate with itself the various Historical Societies of the country.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

The New Brunswick Historical Club reported having elected Messrs. George W. Devoe, Warren Hardenbergh and Richard S. Conover as delegates to this meeting. Mr. DEVOE presented the following report of the doings of the club:

Papers read before the New Brunswick Historical Club during 1889:

1. "The Origin of the New Brunswick Free School," by Charles D. Deshler.
 2. "Reminiscences of Rutgers, 1830-34, or Pen Portraits of the then Existing Faculty," by Dr. John T. Demarest.
 3. "The Union Library Company, 1795," by Miss Cornelia A. See.
 4. "A Memoir of the Antill Family," prepared by Mrs. Seymour, a connection of the Antill family, by Charles D. Deshler.
 5. "Some Reminiscences of George Wood," by Warren Hardenbergh.
 6. "Early Navigation on the Raritan," by Dr. H. R. Baldwin.
- Present membership of Club, seventy; balance of funds on hand, \$111.51.

The Hunterdon County Historical Society was represented by the Rev. Dr. George S. Mott and Mr. Vosseler, the latter of whom remarked :

"In our historical researches in Hunterdon county we have found many incidents that connect our town (Flemington) with the Revolutionary period. There is no doubt that the great Washington walked our streets, such as they were at that time. Unfortunately we have no map of the town as it was then. We have one of 1765 and another of 1822, showing a great development for those days. A detachment of Washington's army encamped on one of our hills, and he visited it there, making his home meantime with Col. Stewart, a commissary. Through the neighborhood in which I lived when a boy, in Somerset county, there was a story floating to the effect that on some occasion a little girl, gazing for the first time on Washington, had said of him, 'Why, he looks just like any other man,' and that he had answered, 'Yes, my child, and a frail one at that.' That incident now has a local habitation. It occurred in the home of Col. David Schamp, at Pleasant Run, only a few miles from Flemington. Washington was spending the night with the Colonel, at that time a Captain, and in the secret service of the American army. The next morning while waiting for his horse, he paced up and down the porch, the end of his sword-sheath dragging upon the floor. A smaller child lifted the end of the sheath from the floor, and receiving only a smile from

the owner, trudged along behind him, 'playing horse' with that great man until his horse was ready. We expect to secure photographs of that house, still standing, and of the room in which he slept.

"Perhaps you remember the story of the raid on our town. It was toward the close of 1778, when 500 of the enemy left Trenton for that purpose. At Pennington they began to fear there might be trouble with some of Washington's forces, and so sent about twenty horses under Cornet Geary to spy out the situation. They found a few muskets in Col. Thomas Lowrey's store, which they took, but were driven off by the following clever ruse: At a conspicuous point on the hill west of the town, Col. Lowrey was seen on horseback, apparently reconnoitering. Geary seeing him demanded of a bystander what it meant, and was told that beyond the hill there was a large body of troops. Geary said, 'If that is so, we had better be going.' So he placed the King's seal upon the door of the storehouse and departed. They carried the muskets about a half mile, and finding them cumbersome, bent and broke them over a fence. One of those bent musket barrels is still in the possession of Mr. John H. Capner, of Flemington. Geary's party was attacked on his retreat about four miles south of Flemington by the farmers of that neighborhood, and Geary himself killed. His party fled, and by roundabout ways reached Trenton. The grave of the 'British Reglar' is still marked by two rough stones. It is related that his companions returned the next night and compelled a farmer of the neighborhood to show them the grave, from which they took the body, placing it in a coffin they had brought, and putting the coffin across two horses, carried him to Trenton, from which place he was shipped to England in a cask of whiskey. This story is denied by others, who claim that the grave was never disturbed. Our Society has received permission from the owner of the land to open the grave, in the hope of finding a coin or a button, and thus settling the matter, and a committee has been appointed for that purpose.

"Col. Lowrey's wife was Esther Fleming, a daughter of the

Samuel Fleming who was the first settler, and after whom the place was named Flemings, and afterward Flemington. She was very earnest in the cause of the Revolution. Early one morning came a report of disaster to our army. She ran to the chamber door and called out: 'Thomas, get up and mount the ould mare and ride as fast as yez can and find out if this dom lie is thrue.' She and one of her daughters helped strew flowers before Washington on a great occasion in Trenton. The house Fleming built is still standing and in good repair. Our great Senator, Samuel L. Southard, bought it and lived in it until he built his mansion on Main street, which was afterward occupied by Hon. Alex. Wurts, well known in our State as lawyer, judge and State Senator."

The President announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1890.

FINANCE—L. Spencer Goble, Theodore Coe, James D. Orton, John W. Taylor, Charles G. Rockwood.

PUBLICATIONS—John Hall, D.D., George A. Halsey, William Nelson, Austin Scott, Ph.D., Edmund D. Halsey.

LIBRARY—Robert F. Ballantine, Frederick W. Ricord, Aaron Lloyd, George A. Halsey, George J. Hagar, William R. Weeks, Henry S. Haines.

STATISTICS—F. Wolcott Jackson, Arthur Ward, M.D., William S. Stryker, John H. Stewart, Ernest E. Coe.

NOMINATIONS—L. Spencer Goble, Garret D. W. Vroom, Rev. Allen H. Brown.

GENEALOGY—Atlantic, John J. Gardner, Atlantic City; Bergen, William M. Johnson, Hackensack; Burlington, Clifford Stanley Sims, Mount Holly; Camden, John R. Stevenson, M.D., Haddonfield; Cumberland, William E. Potter, Bridgeton; Essex, Daniel T. Clark, South Orange; Hudson, Charles H. Winfield, Jersey City; Hunterdon, Henry Race, M. D., Pittstown; Mercer, William S. Stryker, Trenton; Monmouth, James S. Yard; Morris, Edmund D. Halsey,

Morristown; Ocean, ————; Passaic, William Nelson, Paterson; Somerset, A. V. D. Honeyman, Somerville; Sussex, Thomas Lawrence; Union, Henry R. Cannon, M. D., Elizabeth.

The COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS recommended the election of the following gentlemen, and a ballot being taken they were elected:

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

R. C. BACOT,	- - - - -	Jersey City
JOSEPH A. BEECHER,	- - - - -	Newark
JOHN I. BISHOP,	- - - - -	Columbus
MISS C. AMELIA COE,	- - - - -	Newark
MISS CAROLINE M. COE,	- - - - -	Newark
MISS GRACE A. COE,	- - - - -	Newark
RICHARD S. CONOVER,	- - - - -	New Brunswick
REV. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D.D.,	- - - - -	Madison
MRS. LAURA F. CROWELL,	- - - - -	Newark
EUGENE S. DAVIS,	- - - - -	Trenton
GEORGE W. DEVOE,	- - - - -	New Brunswick
JOHN B. DUSENBURY,	- - - - -	Newark
JEREMIAH D. GRAY,	- - - - -	Trenton
WARREN HARDENBERGH,	- - - - -	New Brunswick
JAMES R. HAY,	- - - - -	Nutley
FRANK P. HILL,	- - - - -	Newark
FRANKLIN LEONARD POPE,	- - - - -	Elizabeth
MISS MARY A. McDERMIT,	- - - - -	Newark
J. CROWELL MUNDY,	- - - - -	Newark
THOMAS M. F. RANDOLPH,	- - - - -	Morristown
PAUL REVERE,	- - - - -	Morristown
ADRIAN RIKER,	- - - - -	Newark
LEOPOLD F. SEGADLO,	- - - - -	Newark
GEORGE F. SEWARD,	- - - - -	East Orange
SAMUEL A. SMITH,	- - - - -	Newark
EUGENE VANDERPOOL,	- - - - -	Newark
JOHN R. WEEKS,	- - - - -	Newark

HONORARY MEMBERS.

HENRY BARNARD, - - - - Hartford, Conn.
CLARENCE S. BEMENT, - - - - Philadelphia

On motion of Mr. L. SPENCER GOBLE, of Newark, it was referred to the Finance Committee to adopt such measures as in their judgment might be proper, to increase the membership of the Society.

On motion of Mr. JOHN P. HUTCHINSON, of Burlington, a committee was appointed to communicate with the family of the late Edwin Salter, of Forked River, Ocean County, in reference to securing, if possible, his historical papers for this Society.

COMMITTEE—John P. Hutchinson, John Clement, Henry S. Haines, William S. Stryker, William Nelson.

The Society then listened to a memoir of its late President, the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Hamill, read by the Rev. Dr. SAMUEL M. STUDDIFORD, of Trenton. Mr. JOHN F. HAGEMAN moved that the Society's thanks be voted to Dr. Studdiford for his admirable paper, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication in the Proceedings.

After remarks by Mr. HAGEMAN and Rev. Dr. MOTT, relating interesting reminiscences of Dr. Hamill, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. A. Q. KEASBEY, of Newark, then read a paper on the late Hon. John T. Nixon, First Vice-President of the Society, for which he was voted the thanks of the Society, and a copy of his paper was requested for publication. Remarks were made by Mr. R. Wayne Parker, of Newark, and by Mr. A. G. Richey, of Trenton, regarding the eminent judicial abilities of Judge Nixon, and on his characteristics as a Christian lawyer and judge, and by the Rev. Dr. Mott on Judge Nixon's devotion to duty as a Sunday-school teacher,

he having first seen him in that sphere patiently explaining to a little colored boy at his side the elementary principles of the Christian religion.

Mr. JAMES NEILSON, of New Brunswick, read a memoir of the late Prof. George H. Cook, State Geologist, and on motion, the thanks of the Society were voted to him for his exceedingly interesting paper, and he was requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Capt. A. B. DAHLGREN, of Trenton, presented a number of papers, principally relating to his brother, the gallant young hero, Capt. Ulric Dahlgren, who was killed while on a raid about Richmond, during the Rebellion. Capt. Dahlgren, received the thanks of the Society for his gifts.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws, submitted last May, were again laid over, until the next meeting of the Society.

The Society then adjourned.

Donations of Books and Pamphlets,

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 28TH, 1890.

		B.*	P.†			B.*	P.†
FROM AUTHORS.				Hart, Prof. Samuel	..	1	
				Hill, Frank P.	..	2	
Bradlee, Rev. Dr. C. D.	..	3		Howe, George R.	..	1	
Clement, Hon. John	..	1		Howell, James E.	MSS.	18	74
Conover, George H.	..	4		Hughes, George S.	..	1	
De Peyster, J. Watts	..	1		Larreson, C. W.	..	12	
Green, Dr. Samuel A.	..	1		Lerch, Edward O.	..	1	
Howell, George R.	..	1		Meade, Col. George	..	1	
Kobbe, Gustav	..	1		Nelson, William	papers	..	22
Leonard, Oliver B.	..	1		Parker, Mrs. Joel	..	1	
Melleck, Jr, Andrew D.	..	1		Peet, Rev. S. D.	..	4	
Mott, Rev. Dr. George S.	..	1		Purple, Dr. Samuel S.	..	4	
Opdyke, Charles W.	..	1		Richards, Henry E.	..	3	
Phillips, Jr., Henry	..	1		Rockwood, Charles G.	..	2	
Poole, Dr. William F.	..	1		Rusk, Hon. J. M.	..	1	1
Pope, Franklin L.	..	1		Steiner, Louis H.	..	1	
Purple, Dr. Samuel S.	..	1		Tuttle, Rev. Dr. J. F.	..	3	
Reeves, James F.	..	1		Unknown	..	5	
Tuttle, Rev. Dr. Joseph F.	..	3		Urban, Theodore L.	..	1	
Walker, Joseph B.	..	1		Vail, J. Cummings	MSS	..	
Watkins, J. Elfreth	..	1		Ward, Marcus L.	..	8	
Weeks, Robert D.	..	1		Weeks, Robert D.	..	1	
Williams, Henry	..	1		Wehrly, John E.	..	1	
Williams, John F.	..	1		Wood, Isaac F.	..	1	
				Wright, Carroll D.	..	1	
FROM INDIVIDUALS.				FROM SOCIETIES.			
Bibighams, S. H.	..	1		Albany Institute	..	1	
Bishop, James	..	1		American Antiquarian So-	..		
Bradlee, Rev. Dr. C. D.	..	12		ciety	..	2	
Brown, Rev. A. H.	..	1		American Catholic Histori-	..		
Christie, Cornelius	..	1		cal Society	..	3	
Clark, Daniel T.	..	37		American Congregational	..		
Coe, Ernest E.	..	24		Historical Society	..	2	
Cook, Prof. G. H.	Maps	..		American Museum of Nat-	..		
Craven, Rev. Dr. E. R.	Maps	..		ural History	..	2	
Draper, Dr. Daniel	Charts	..		American Philosophical So-	..		
Feigl, Henry	..	2		ciety	..	5	
Ford, B. F.	..	4		Buffalo Historical Society.	..	1	
Glen, Charles T.	..	2		California Historical So-	..		
Greely, Gen. A. W.	..	1		ciety	..	2	
Green, Dr. S. A.	..	6		Canadian Institute	..	2	
Greene, David H.	..	8		Chicago Historical Society.	..	2	
Griffin, Rev. Dr. W. E.	..	1					

* Books.

†Pamphlets.

	B.*	P.†		B.*	P.†
Connecticut Historical Society.....	1	1	Cornell University.....	--	2
Essex Institute.....	--	6	Diplomatic Review (London).....	--	5
Iowa Historical Society.....	--	3	Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of New Jersey.....	--	1
Kansas Historical Society.....	13	34	Maimonides Library.....	--	1
Maine Historical Society.....	1	1	Michigan State Library.....	318	291
Manitoba Historical Society.....	--	5	Newberry Library.....	--	1
Maryland Historical Society.....	1	--	New York Chamber of Commerce.....	1	--
Massachusetts Historical Society.....	1	--	New York Mercantile Library.....	--	2
New England Historical Genealogical Society.....	--	4	North Carolina University.....	--	1
New Jersey Pharmaceutical Society.....	--	1	Park Presbyterian Church (Newark).....	--	--
New London County (Conn.) Historical Society.....	--	3	Parliament of Canada, Library of.....	--	1
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.....	--	2	Philadelphia Library Company.....	--	1
New York Historical Society.....	--	3	United States Bureau of Education.....	--	1
Old Colony Historical Society.....	--	1	United States Bureau of Statistics.....	--	2
Oneida Historical Society.....	--	1	United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	--	2
Pennsylvania Historical Society.....	--	1	United States Department of the Interior.....	28	--
Salem County (N. J.) Historical Society.....	--	1	United States Department of State.....	--	10
Virginia Historical Society.....	1	--	United States Fish Commission.....	1	--
Winconsin Historical Society.....	--	1	United States Geological Survey.....	3	--
Worcester Society of Antiquity.....	--	1	United States Life Saving Service.....	1	--
FROM OTHER SOURCES.			United States Patent Office.....	--	4
Amherst College.....	--	1	University of Amsterdam.....	5	10
Boston, City of.....	1	--	Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.....	--	1
Boston Public Library.....	--	1	Yale University.....	9	18
Bowdoin College.....	--	1			
Brooklyn Library.....	--	2			



S. M. Hoanill

REV. SAMUEL McCLINTOCK HAMILL, D. D.

MEMOIR

PREPARED AND READ BY THE

REV. SAMUEL M. STUDDIFORD, D. D.,

*Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Trenton,
N. J., before the New Jersey Historical Society,
at its Annual Meeting in Trenton,
January 28th, 1890.*

Rev. Samuel McClintock Hamill, D.D.

The New Jersey Historical Society has, since its last meeting, been sorely bereaved; its President and its First Vice-President * having been removed by death, both noble men, with few superiors; each, in his sphere, having done a grand work, and at death lamented by a large circle of friends; a loss alike to the church and the State.

The Rev. Samuel McClintock Hamill, D.D., who for so many years has presided at the deliberations of this Society, was not a Jerseyman by birth; nor did he receive his academic, collegiate or theological training in any of the institutions of this State; and yet there are not many of the citizens, native or adopted, who have been more closely identified with New Jersey and its most important interests than he; few have exerted so wide and salutary an influence or have been privileged to have part in moulding the character of so many men who have risen to prominence, or have been so devoted to all that pertains to the good of this commonwealth.

Dr. Hamill was a Pennsylvanian, but when he took up his abode in this State it was not long before he became a thoroughgoing Jerseyman.

The New Jersey Historical Society owes its existence partly to him, for it was during one of those great educational conventions which were held, principally at Trenton, during the decade from 1840 to 1850, and which subsequently resulted in the appointment of a State Superintendent of Public Schools, and the establishment of the State Normal School, and the present enlarged provision for the education

* Hon. John T. Nixon.

of the children of the State, that the New Jersey Historical Society originated. In January, 1845, such a convention was held in this city of Trenton. It was presided over by the late Judge Robeson, of Belvidere, the father of the Hon. George M. Robeson, the ex-Secretary of the Navy. At this convention Dr. Hamill, who, as one of the leading educators of the State, took a profound interest in this popular movement, was the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Delegates from all parts of the State were present, comprising many of its leading citizens. It was during the conference of some of the leaders of that convention that the suggestion was made that a State Historical Society should be formed.

Accordingly, a meeting was called to organize such a society. It was held on January 18th, 1845. Ex-Governor Vroom was chosen Chairman of the meeting. One of the leading spirits at that meeting, who advocated the formation of this Society, was Dr. Hamill. The Society adopted its constitution and by-laws at a subsequent meeting, held on February 27th, and on May 7th, 1845, Dr. Hamill was formally enrolled as a member by signing the constitution. Of the sixty-four enrolled that day, but five are known to survive. The Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court; Dr. Samuel H. Pennington, Third Vice-President of the Society; ex-Judge William Paterson, of Perth Amboy; Cortlandt Parker, Esq., of Newark, and John Whitehead, Esq., of Morristown.

Dr. Hamill, from that time till his death, took a great interest in the proceedings of the Society, taking part at various times in its discussions.

In the minutes of the meeting of the Society held in Newark in May, 1859, he is mentioned as presenting to the Society two pamphlets, relating to Revolutionary history, and as speaking with reference to the death of the Right Rev. George W. Doane, D.D., the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey, and also with regard to the death of the Rev. James Carnahan, D.D., LL.D., late President of Princeton College.

At the meeting held in Trenton in January, 1862, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he offered a series of resolutions on the state of the country, and advocated the same in an address full of patriotic fire. At the meeting the following year, January, 1863, he was appointed by the Society on the Standing Committee on Statistics, and for nine consecutive years was reappointed to that duty. At that same meeting he was elected a member of the Executive Committee, and was re-elected each year until 1871, when, at the meeting in January of that year, he was chosen Third Vice-President. In January, 1872, he was elected Second Vice-President, and was re-elected to the same position in 1873 and 1874. At the meeting held in Newark in May, 1874, Dr. Hamill offered resolutions and addressed the Society in regard to the death of Rev. Dr. Thomas DeWitt. of New York.

At the meeting held in January, 1875, Dr. Hamill, in the absence of both the President and First Vice-President, presided, and at that meeting was chosen First Vice-President. He also presided at the meeting held in January, 1876, and at that meeting was elected President of the Society, to succeed ex-Chief Justice Henry W. Green, a position which he continued to hold till his death. Out of the twenty-nine meetings held after he assumed the office of President, he was present and presided at twenty-three.

At the meeting held in Newark, immediately after his election as President, he read a very interesting historical sketch of Lawrenceville, the scene of his great life work; and at the meeting held at Princeton in September, 1888, he made the opening address on Historic Memories of Princeton, in which he graphically portrayed various revolutionary incidents connected with the place, spoke of the great men of Princeton, of the great men connected with the college and the theological seminary, and of the great men who had graduated from those institutions.

Dr. Hamill was an admirable presiding officer; a man of fine presence and courtly manners; genial, affable, fully appreciating the duties devolving upon him in his office, he

filled the post assigned him to the entire satisfaction of all the members of this Society. It will be difficult to find a successor who will be more interested in the work of the Society, or more constant in his attendance upon its meetings than was he.

So much for Mr. Hamill's forty-five years' connection with the New Jersey Historical Society. This paper, however, will not be complete without a brief sketch of his life.

He was born in Norristown, Pa., on the 6th of July, 1812. His father and mother were both from that sturdy, honest, intelligent, godly, Scotch-Irish stock that has wielded such an influence for good in this land. His father, Robert Hamill, came to this country with other young Protestant Irishmen in 1797, settled in Pennsylvania, and became a leading merchant of Norristown, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church there, and a man of great influence in the community. His mother, a lovely, gifted, Christian woman, was Isabella Todd, daughter of Andrew Todd, a patriot of the Revolution, who at the age of nineteen or twenty, fought for his country in the battles of Germantown, Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth. Colonel Todd afterward took up his residence at The Trappe, Montgomery County, Pa., near the spot where his father, who had emigrated from Ireland, had settled, about the middle of the last century; and it was at this house that Dr. Hamill's parents were united in marriage. The patriotic spirit of the maternal grandfather re-appeared in the grandson, for, if Dr. Hamill was anything he was a patriot, imbued with true love for his country; that was manifested not only in his fostering the patriotic spirit in those under his care, but in the practical help which he gave in the hour of our country's sore need. No Jerseyman was more earnest in his efforts to help his country at that time than was he. In the "History of Mercer County" it is recorded of Dr. Hamill that at the period of the late war of the rebellion, "he, by his private influence, public addresses "and resolutions, gave utterance to many vigorous sentiments in favor of the Union. He drew up and offered the "resolutions that were adopted at a large mass meeting held

“at Pennington during the war. When a draft was threatened, he was waited upon by several gentlemen who desired his opinion on the questions of the hour. He drew up a call for the citizens of the township to arouse. It was posted in handbills, and after three days’ notice there resulted an assemblage of a large and enthusiastic gathering of the yeomanry of Lawrence and Princessville. Dr. Hamill made one of the addresses, and strongly appealed to the young men to enlist for the defense of their country. At the close of the meeting twenty-five young men entered their names as ready to go, and in a few days as many more were enrolled. In the evening it was ascertained that two of them were valuable teachers of the High School, the Doctor’s own school. The Doctor inquired of them: ‘How came you to enlist?’ The prompt reply was, ‘You stirred us up with burning words and told us to go.’ He cheerfully gave them up and performed additional duty till their places were filled.”

Dr. Hamill’s parents were not only devoted Christians, instructing their children in the great truths of our holy religion, and enforcing the same by their own right living, but they set a high value upon liberal education and gave to their children the best they could afford. Their three sons, Hugh, Samuel and Robert, all had the advantages of college training, and all of them became ministers of the Gospel. Their son Samuel pursued his preparatory studies at the academy in Norristown, and subsequently under the special tuition of the Rev. Dr. George Junkin, at Germantown and Easton. He also spent a year in the study of mathematics and philosophy with Mr. Allen W. Carson, a noted teacher of those branches of learning, residing at Plymouth, Montgomery county, Pa.

In 1830 he entered Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pa., then under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Matthew Brown, and graduated therefrom with distinction, after a full course, in 1834. Before his graduation he was selected by President Brown and recommended by him as a suitable person to be the teacher of the Latin and Greek languages in the High School at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. It was this position,

thus offered to him, that brought him to this State, and that decided his great life work.

President Brown's judgment concerning young Hamill proved to be correct. He proved to be the man for the place. He entered upon his duties with such zeal and performed them with such efficiency, as to commend him alike to fellow teachers, pupils and patrons of the institution. The High School, at that time, was under the management of Mr. Alexander H. Phillips, who was associated with its founder, the Rev. Isaac V. Brown, D. D. After three years, in 1837, Mr. Hamill connected himself with his older brother, Hugh, as the joint principals of the school, and two years later, in 1839, the institution came under their exclusive control. Subsequently, the proprietorship of the school was vested in Dr. S. M. Hamill alone, while his brother, the Rev. Hugh Hamill, continued to assist him in the instruction.

Dr. Hamill at once set to work to make the school in every respect a success; by enlarging the curriculum, improving the property, and, when increasing numbers seeking admission to the school demanded it, by enlarging the building, adding to the grounds and making everything about the school attractive. Perhaps there is not another institution of the kind in the land, owned and presided over by a single individual, without any endowment, that has had such marked and continued prosperity as the High School at Lawrenceville under Dr. Hamill's management. Pupils were drawn to it not only from all parts of this State, but from almost every State in the Union. The Choctaw and Cherokee nations had their representatives there in the sons of chieftains, who afterward became chiefs; South America, the West Indies, Great Britain, Canada, India and Japan all contributed pupils. In the list of its students, during the nearly fifty years that Dr. Hamill was connected with it, may be found ministers of the Gospel in great numbers, Governors of States, judges of the National and State Courts, members of National and State Legislatures, eminent lawyers, physicians, journalists, engineers, bankers, merchants, men who have risen, many of them, to great distinction in their calling. Many of the offi-

cers of our Army and Navy were prepared there for West Point or the Naval Academy; some of them have distinguished themselves in the service of their country. A large number of the graduates of the two colleges in this State, Princeton and Rutgers, received their preparatory training under Dr. Hamill, while very many were fitted by him for other institutions in the land. More than twenty of the leading colleges of this country have had Dr. Hamill's pupils among their graduates, and it can be safely said that these pupils were as well prepared for college, and their average standing in college was as high as any like number from any other institution of the kind in the country.

Dr. Hamill was possessed of gifts that peculiarly fitted him for this responsible position; he loved the young and entered heartily into all that interested them. He had a temperament that was singularly even. He was firm and decided when called upon to act. He recognized the fact "that boys will be boys," and was not always on the lookout for little foibles and failings that are too often the result of the exuberance of animal spirits in the boy. He took care not to see too much, but when confronted with what was unquestionably and inexcusably wrong, in any of his pupils, he dealt with the wrong doer with rare judgment and discretion. He aimed to bring out the manly traits in his pupils, and above all, did everything in his power to make them Christian young men and to cultivate in them a true Christian character.

In all this he was wonderfully favored by having a wife that was in every way fitted to aid him in his great and responsible work. He was married in 1838 to Matilda, only daughter of Richard M. Green, of Lawrenceville, a lady endowed with those gifts and graces that were especially needed in the wife of the principal of such an institution as the Lawrenceville High School; a lady who won the respect of all the pupils, and had not a little to do in the culture of those who went forth from under her blessed influence. She still survives with three children, two sons, Hugh Hamill, Esq., a lawyer of this city, and Samuel M. Hamill, who is connected with one of the great electric light enterprises of

the land, and a daughter, Mary, wife of the Rev. Edward Payson Wood, pastor of the church of Mt. Ayr, Iowa.

After Dr. Hamill had completed forty-nine years of service, he disposed of all his school property, and all his interest in the school to the trustees of the John C. Green estate, and upon the magnificent foundation which they have laid, the school, so wonderfully successful under Dr. Hamill's management, and so widely known because of his wise administration of its affairs, has entered upon a new era of enlargement and growth; till now, in all its appointments, and in its able corps of masters, it stands unexcelled by any like institution in this country.

Dr. Hamill was a devoted Christian. At the early age of twelve years he assumed the responsibilities of a Christian profession, and during his long earthly life he maintained an unsullied Christian character.

Having made teaching his life work, he did not graduate at any of our theological schools, but pursued his theological studies in private. Recognizing his fitness to be an expounder of God's word, the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, in the bounds of which his parents had resided, licensed him to preach the Gospel. Subsequently the Presbytery of New Brunswick, in view of the fact that he had had the religious training of such a large body of youth in charge, ordained him to the work of the Gospel Ministry on October 4, 1853. He became a model presbyter; was always present (unless providentially prevented) at the meetings of Presbytery and Synod, and served on some of the important committees of those bodies. In 1884 he was elected Moderator of the Synod of New Jersey at its session in Elizabeth, and on different occasions represented his Presbytery in the highest court of the church, the General Assembly. He loved to preach, and was an instructive and edifying preacher. He was always ready to aid his brethren in the ministry in their work.

In 1862 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers College, N. J., and from Hanover College, Indiana.

His marked executive ability, sterling integrity, and strong common sense, led him to be chosen to various positions of

trust; notably to membership in the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and subsequently to the Vice-Presidency of the Board; and to the position of a Manager of the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton, and for many years to the Presidency of the Board of Managers in that institution, which responsible positions he continued to hold with great acceptance and efficiency, till his death. No position to which he was called was regarded by him as a sinecure. He endeavored to ascertain just what was required of him, and faithfully and conscientiously endeavored to do it.

After he had disposed of his school property he built for himself a beautiful home close by, in Lawrenceville, intending to end his days there; but he had enjoyed it only a few months when it was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, the accumulated treasures of years, so valued for their associations, together with the results of his careful study as embodied in numerous manuscripts. He bore his great loss with wonderful submission and even cheerfulness, and removed to Trenton and resided for a time with his son Hugh, and then purchased the beautiful residence in this city, where he died.

Death came to him very unexpectedly, but very peacefully, early in the morning of September 21, 1889. A delightful reunion of his surviving children was enjoyed by him the evening before, and ere he retired for the night he gathered his family around him, as he was wont to do, and in earnest prayer, in which each individual member of the household, together with the absent grandchildren and other relatives were remembered in words of tender supplication, commended himself and them to God; and then, with an affectionate "good night" he left them for his bed. While enjoying apparently his usual slumbers, he "fell asleep in Jesus," and his ransomed spirit entered into the glory and gladness of heaven. A blessed ending to a blessed life.

Thus passed away from us the President of the New Jersey Historical Society; one of the noblest specimens of the Christian gentleman, the patriot, the scholar, the successful

teacher of youth, the earnest preacher of the Gospel, the man true to every trust committed to him, because true to his conscience and his God; the loving and affectionate husband and father, the wise counselor and faithful friend, the humble, sincere, devoted follower of Christ.

Such a life is worth living; such a death, a happy termination of such a life, is worthy of being coveted.

JOHN T. NIXON.

MEMOIR

PREPARED AND READ BY

A. Q. KEASBEY,

*Before the New Jersey Historical Society at its Annual
Meeting in Trenton, January 28th, 1890.*

JOHN T. NIXON.

Nineteen years ago it was my privilege to read before this Society a memoir of Richard S. Field, Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey, and now I am permitted to place upon your records a brief memorial of his distinguished successor in that office, John T. Nixon.

I owe this privilege to the fact that during the entire judicial career of both of these eminent men my official and professional relations with them were of the most intimate character; but Judge Nixon was also the comrade of my youth, my colleague and adversary in my earliest strifes at the bar, and through all his life my earnest and constant friend. I can scarcely trust myself to state the facts of his life and to portray his character, in the sober terms befitting the place and the occasion.

His life was not one of stirring incident or brilliant achievement, but it was a life devoted throughout to the faithful discharge of a succession of honorable duties, and adorned with rare graces of personal character. Teacher, lawyer, legislator for the State and the Nation, compiler of the laws—and at last for nearly twenty years a Judge of the Federal Court—these are the stages of his career, and throughout them all he displayed a mental capacity equal to every occasion, a personal character absolutely above reproach, and a charm of manner which endeared him to all with whom his varied duties brought him in contact.

Judge Nixon was a native of New Jersey. He was born in the village of Fairton, in the County of Cumberland, on the 31st of August, 1820. His father was Jeremiah S. Nixon, who then lived at Fairton, but removed to Bridgeton during

his childhood. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1841.

When we are reviewing the life of a man who has distinguished himself in the public service we naturally ask who were his associates in the time of his training for his work. In the case of Judge Nixon we can name a goodly list. Among his class mates were Judge John Craig Riddle, of Philadelphia; Francis P. Blair, of Missouri; the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D., of Brooklyn; Hon. Amzi Dodd, of Newark; Rev. John T. Duffield, D.D., of Princeton; Rev. Archibald Alexander Hodge, D.D., of Princeton, Hon. Edward W. Scudder, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and the Hon. Richard W. Walker, of Alabama.

Judge Nixon took a high rank in a class which included such men as these, and it is interesting to note that in the preceding year he was named as one of the Junior orators to represent Whig Hall by the unanimous vote of the Society.

On leaving college he returned to Princeton where he was engaged for some time as a teacher of languages, but he soon removed to Staunton, in the State of Virginia, where he became the tutor and a member of the family of Judge Pennypacker, then the Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in that State in 1845, and it was his intention to reside there. He had, in fact, made arrangements to form a partnership with Judge Pennypacker, who had been elected to the Senate of the United States. But the death of the Senator soon after taking his seat changed his plans and he returned to his native county and entered upon the practice of law in this State in connection with the late Charles E. Elmer, the son of Daniel Elmer, who had then lately retired from his position, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

He pursued the practice of the law for several years, without interruption, and with great ability and success. One who was long and intimately associated with him, in his native county, justly portrays his character as a lawyer in these terms: "As a lawyer he was honest, faithful and learned. The chicanery, arts and cunning devices of what

the world denominates as the sharp lawyer never received a moment's countenance from him. His wonderful influence with juries was due to the conviction which they imbibed that he presented the cause to them in a fair and honest manner, and that neither in the statement of facts nor in the presentation of points of law would he attempt to mislead."

But, as so often happens with the popular and successful lawyer, he was soon drawn into political life. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislature, and there he became known throughout the State. In 1850 he was re-elected, and was made Speaker of the House of Assembly, and filled that office with marked ability. He was then thirty years old, and it is interesting to turn back to the few words he uttered in entering upon his duties. They give, as it were, the keynote of his conduct in all the varied duties he was to be called upon to fulfil. He said:

"Let us always remember that our obligations to the State rise infinitely higher than our obligations to party; and that every measure should be considered with reference to its general and not to its local effect. Let the differences of opinion which must necessarily arise from the very constitution of our minds, our various habits of thought and our differing geographical positions, be tempered with gentlemanly courtesy, and thus after the close of our labors here we shall be able to return to our homes cheered alike by the voice of conscience, and the approbation of our fellow citizens."

This first official utterance indicated the guiding purpose of his life—to be honest, upright, candid, courteous in all public labors and private duties, so that at the close of them all he might be cheered, as he was at last, in abundant measure, by the voice of conscience and the approbation of his fellowmen.

After two terms in the Legislature he devoted himself with new diligence to his profession. He married in 1851 Mary H. Elmer, the youngest daughter of the Honorable Lucius Q. C. Elmer, who, as United States District Attorney, compiler of the laws, Member of Congress and Justice of the

Supreme Court of New Jersey, occupied during a long life a marked and honorable position in the State.

In 1858, in the midst of the confusion of parties that preceded the civil war, Judge Nixon became a candidate for the Congress of the United States. He ran independently of all former political organizations, and was elected by a majority of over two thousand. He was re-elected as a Republican in 1860, and thus he occupied a seat in the House of Representatives during the long contest for the Speakership, which resulted in the election of ex-Governor Pennington—at the culmination of the strife between the forces of slavery and freedom which led to the civil war, and during the earlier stages of that war. His action throughout that long strife for the control of the House had much to do with the result. Indeed, the history of the closing scenes of that contest, as he has himself detailed them before this Society, shows that his influence and vote were controlling in the final choice of Governor Pennington. He was an active member of the Committee on Commerce, and devoted himself with his accustomed diligence and fidelity to the duties then so grave and full of difficulties, to the legislator of a Nation involved in civil war.

At the close of his second term he desired the appointment of Judge of the United States District Court, which he afterwards obtained, but President Lincoln appointed Richard S. Field, who was then serving a short term as Senator.

He returned to his practice in Bridgeton, and continued the labors he had already undertaken in preparing under the provisions of Acts of the Legislature, successive editions of the Digest of the Statute Laws of the State. Judge Elmer, his father-in-law, had preceded him in a similar duty, and Elmer's Digest published in 1838 was, before Judge Nixon's first edition in 1855, the familiar compilation of the written law of the State. New editions of Nixon's Digest followed in 1861 and 1868, and he published Nixon's Forms, which was also an outgrowth or descendent of the book of Forms published by Judge Elmer.

In May, 1870, he was appointed by President Grant Judge

of the United States District Court on the resignation of Judge Field, who died on the 25th of that month. This office he held until his death on the 28th of September, 1889, his term of service covering nearly twenty years, and his term of life having nearly reached three score and ten.

Before speaking of him in his capacity as a judge allusion should be made to his labors in other lines of duty. He was not alone a good lawyer, a wise legislator and a learned Judge; he was faithful and eminent in other fields—social, educational and religious. He was elected a trustee of the College of New Jersey in 1864 to succeed Judge Elmer, and at the sametime with Professor Joseph Henry, and served for several years on the Committees on Finance and on Library and Apparatus, and was Chairman of the latter committee. He was frequently chosen to represent his Presbytery in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and was made one of the Delegates from the United States to the Pan-Presbyterian Council which met at Edinburgh in 1877, and while on this mission the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey. He was also designated by the Assembly in connection with Judge William Strong, of the United States Supreme Court; Judge Allison, of Philadelphia; Judge Breckenridge, of St. Louis, and others, to revise the Book of Discipline, which, as prepared by this committee, is now the law of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1883 he was appointed a Director of the Theological Seminary at Princeton.

He was one of the four residuary legatees of the large estate of Mr. John C. Green. This bequest was a striking proof of the confidence which the character of Judge Nixon for integrity and prudence had inspired. Mr. Green had known him well, and he selected him, together with his relatives, Caleb S. Green and Charles E. Green, and his friend, Robert Lenox Kennedy, as the men to whom he could entrust absolutely his estate, amounting to about seven millions of dollars, without any direction or restriction as to the manner in which they should dispose of it. I am not able to give the exact terms of the bequest, but I know that they were such

as to imply the most unreserved confidence that these chosen friends would dispense this vast property as the testator himself would have done if his life could have been sufficiently prolonged. It is not necessary to state any details as to the manner in which this large trust was fulfilled. Much of the estate was devoted to the needs of the College of New Jersey; a part went to endow the school at Lawrenceville, and in both of these instances Judge Nixon discharged the duty of a faithful almoner of the benefactions of his friend. And it is not necessary to add that none of the estate was wasted in any of the litigation which so often foils the efforts of the charitable to make their wealth a permanent source of good to those who come after them.

I must not omit to record here the facts so familiar to you, as to his connection with this Society. He was elected a member May 15, 1873. He had during the preceding year read a paper here on "The circumstances attending the election of William Pennington, of New Jersey, as Speaker of the Thirty-sixth Congress."

He was elected First Vice-President of the Society, and was re-elected annually until his death. In January, 1879, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee to enquire as to the history of the exemption of Brotherton Indians from taxation. In January, 1884, he read a paper before the Society on the life and character of Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, and on the 20th of May, 1886, he was appointed a member of the committee on the Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington.

Thus amidst the burdens of official duty he was ever ready to render service in the Church, the College and the institutions of the State. And his zeal in these good works was always according to knowledge.

To all of these duties which lay outside of the lines of his professional and judicial life he brought the mental and moral qualities which distinguished him throughout his career. And it was indeed the harmonious blending of these qualities that formed his true distinction. Observing his conduct one felt the truth of Emerson's remark, that moral-

ity is religion in practice, and in turning from this phase of his life to observe him during his long service on the bench we are ready to say with Charles Sumner, that "the true grandeur of humanity is in moral elevation sustained, enlightened and decorated by the intellect of man."

It remains then to say a few words as to his character as a Judge, for upon his services in this capacity his fame must chiefly rest. He desired the appointment of United States Judge, at the close of his congressional career, as I have said, yet when it came to him suddenly, upon the resignation of Judge Field, he entered upon its unaccustomed duties with much diffidence, but with his characteristic earnestness of purpose. His training as a lawyer and as a compiler of the Statutes had qualified him fully for the new task devolved upon him. And his experience in the National Legislature during the early stages of the war had enabled him to comprehend clearly the nature and extent of the novel duties imposed upon the Federal Judiciary in the States, in consequence of the civil war and its results. Before the war the District Court of the United States in New Jersey had been of little importance. The office of Judge of that Court was always one of dignity, but in the nature of the case it was not one of responsibility or labor, for it was seldom that matters of any consequence were brought before it. Seven judges only occupied that bench during the first century of the existence of the Court, now just closed. It may be interesting to name them here. Robert Morris, from 1790 to 1815; William Sanford Pennington, from 1815 to 1826; William Rossell, from 1826 to 1840; Mahlon Dickerson, for only six months in the latter year; Philemon Dickerson, his brother, from March, 1841, to the latter part of 1862; Richard S. Field, from January, 1863, to May, 1870, and John T. Nixon, from May, 1871, to September, 1889.

During the seven years of Judge Field's incumbency the duties of the Court became much more important, especially because of the grave questions arising out of the civil war, and from the necessary extension of the powers of the Federal judiciary in the States.

But shortly before the appointment of Judge Nixon several circumstances concurred to create a marked advance in the scope of the powers of the Court and the extent and importance of its business. The Bankrupt law was passed in 1867, and the administration of its important and intricate provisions was chiefly entrusted to the District Courts of the United States. About the time of Judge Nixon's accession the machinery of this law had come into full working order, and it became his duty to enter into at once upon this novel and difficult branch of judicial administration. During the year preceding his appointment the law establishing the Circuit Courts of the United States was passed, and William McKen-
nan was appointed by President Grant as the Judge of the Third Circuit, embracing Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey—a position which he has filled with distinguished ability since that time. By that law it was provided that the Circuit Courts shall be held by the Circuit Justice or by the Circuit Judge of the Circuit, or by the District Judge of the District, sitting alone, or by any two or more of the said judges sitting together.

The duties of the Circuit Judge in so large a district, embracing the second city in the Union, made it impossible for him to give full attention to the increasing business of the Court in New Jersey, and the result was that year by year more of the Circuit Court business devolved upon the District Judge.

The vast Internal Revenue system made necessary by the war was in full operation when Judge Nixon assumed his duties. And the situation of New Jersey between two great cities, and the large extent of her manufactures, from which internal revenue was derived, caused a very large increase in both the criminal and civil business of the District Court.

The Customs collection district of the City of New York comprised all the shores of New Jersey, in the Counties of Bergen and Hudson as far as the mouth of Kill von Kull, and thus a large part of the business arising from that source found its way into the Federal Courts of New Jersey. Besides this it was soon discovered by suitors in patent cases in

the two great States on either side of us, that here was a tribunal in which such controversies could receive prompt and intelligent consideration. Such cases are not confined to the locality of their origin. They seek a tribunal which is found fitted to dispose of them carefully and without delay.

Such was the varied and novel character of the duties assumed, without any special preparation or experience by Judge Nixon twenty years ago. He had been trained in the atmosphere of the common law in a small town, removed from the sphere of the active commercial life of cities. He was at once called upon to administer the law both as an equity and common law judge in a State which is one of the few which retain a separate system of equity practice. He was required to act indiscriminately as a Judge in criminal cases arising under multifarious and intricate Federal Statutes; as an admiralty judge in cases of maritime law wholly foreign to his experience; as an equity judge, sitting in the Circuit Court with its jurisdiction much enlarged by the provisions of the Act of Congress of 1875; and as a judge in patent cases which increased more and more in consequence of the patience, ability and urbanity which he brought to their consideration.

I have thought it desirable to state thus clearly the nature of the work to which Judge Nixon devoted the latter years of his life, because, although his personal worth and his judicial ability are so well known, yet it is only by a consideration of the wide scope of his labors that their true value can be appreciated.

I feel reluctant to attempt to portray his characteristics as a judge. It rarely happens to one lawyer to see so much of the workings of one judicial mind. For fifteen years I was in a position to observe his whole judicial conduct. In my official duties and in private practice it fell to me to argue before him a large proportion of all the causes he heard. But, perhaps, for that reason it would be well for me to abstain from any effort to depict his judicial character. A few points, however, I will venture to touch upon. He was eminently a

just and upright Judge. It was in his nature to be fair and outspoken. He had no concealments or evasions. He welcomed all who sought equity, and required them to do equity. There was no room in his court for sharp practice, nor any favor for idle technicality. In the strongest sense he held straight all the commandments of justice, and all false ways he utterly abhorred. Although trained especially in the common law, these qualities led him to become a wise and capable chancellor, as we understand the name. Mr. Phillemore in the preface to his work on Roman law made this bitter criticism on the English common law courts of that day, "At present, if a principle shows itself in our courts, it is like a cask in a rough sea, sometimes one part appears, some times another, never the whole." The reverse of this was true of the Court over which Judge Nixon presided. He took a large view of the questions that came before him and strove to see them on all sides, in the light of a strong common sense.

He was also endowed in a large degree with that excellent judicial gift—patience, not only in investigation but in the hearing of cases. He never failed to listen to counsel with that manifestly interested attention, which is so winning and so encouraging to forensic effort. This was, I believe, the secret of his wide popularity, as well as of his success as a Judge. He desired to hear all that could be said, for the sake of counsel, that they might be helped to say it well, and for himself that he might "the better judge."

And as a last and crowning characteristic, he was full of kindness and never-failing courtesy. I have often heard him speak with admiration of Horace Binney. Let me apply to Judge Nixon in this respect the words used by Mr. Binney in his eulogy of Charles Chauncey. He said: "He was conspicuous through life in all relations, at the bar and everywhere else, for his good will to everybody. I think he was distinguished from all the men I have known, by an habitual and unaffected expression of benevolence. It seemed to be a necessity of his nature that he should not only feel but also show it, and show it to all, in every way, by his looks, words

and acts. The gentle and gracious smile, the cordial grasp of the hand, the placid attention to all, a serene and equal tenor on all occasions—these were his characteristics which all hearts acknowledge; in which I think I have never known him equalled, and certainly have never known him surpassed.”

This was said of one of the lawyers of fifty years ago. All the members of the bar of our own and other States, who have engaged in their legal contests before that face—venerable beyond its years, with its glory of white hair—and beneath those eyes beaming with kindness, will recognize it as a true picture of Judge Nixon. And all to whom that picture had become familiar felt a keen regret when, about two years before his death, his sight became impaired, and with unabated mental power he was compelled to withdraw in a great measure from his active labors on the bench. It was in his nature to follow the injunction “Sow good services; sweet remembrances will grow from them.” And the reward followed, for such remembrances did spring up around him abundantly, in his partial retirement from labor, and while the light was fading from his eyes, and they will flourish still when the light is wholly gone.

His brethren of his circuit, deeply attached to him, were eager to relieve him to the extent of their power, and he continued to discharge official duties until the summer vacation of 1889, during which he died at Stockbridge, in Massachusetts, on the 28th of September of that year.

The varied labors of his life were closed just within the period fixed by law for voluntary retirement.

His work remains—as lawyer, citizen, legislator, almoner and judge—a work which redounds to the honor of his native State, and is worthy to be commemorated by this Society, which has for one of its chief purposes to preserve the records and cherish the memory of such lives for the succeeding generations.



Geo. H. Cook
Nov. 9. 1887

GEORGE H. COOK,

STATE GEOLOGIST OF NEW JERSEY—DIRECTOR OF THE
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION OF NEW
JERSEY—PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY AND
AGRICULTURE IN RUTGERS COLLEGE.

*A Paper Read by Request Before the New Jersey Historical
Society, at Trenton, January 28th, 1890,*

BY JAMES NEILSON.

Dr. George H. Cook.

George H. Cook, Ph.D., LL.D., State Geologist of New Jersey, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the State, Vice-President of Rutgers College, and its Professor of Geology and Agriculture, died at his residence in New Brunswick, N. J., Sunday, September 22d, 1889. He died as he had lived, and as he wished to die, in the active discharge of his duties.

George Hammell Cook was born at Hanover, Morris County, New Jersey, on January the 5th, 1818. He was the third son of John Cook and his wife Sarah Munn. The family, consisting of five sons and three daughters, all lived to mature age, excepting one daughter. One brother and two sisters survive. His ancestors on the male side came from England in 1640 to Lynn, Mass. They soon after removed to Southampton, Long Island, and thence to Hanover, New Jersey, where their house, the home of several generations, still stands. It was built one hundred and seventy-five years ago, and is still owned by Dr. Cook's brother. An old record of a will dated 1751, states that John Williams gives it to his daughter, Mary Cook, wife of Ellis Cook.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis Cook, of Hanover, Morris County, son of the last named, [born 1732 and died 1797] and the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the prominent men of the State during and after the Revolution. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence, and afterward of the Legislature, where he was one of the active men, always a member of the great committees. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Morris Militia, and was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1776, which

organized the State by its constitution. Where important work was to be done, there, like his distinguished great grandson, we find him quietly doing it.

Dr. Cook was married on March 26th, 1846, to Mary Halsey Thomas, daughter of William and Emma Thomas. Mrs. Cook and two sons, (Paul, who married Esther Maria Gurley, and Robert Anderson, who married Margaret McIntosh Seabury), and two daughters, (Emma Willard and Annie Bigelow), survive. An older daughter, Sarah, who married Nicholas Williamson, M.D., died August 12th, 1878. Naturally of exceptional powers, developed under association with her mother's well-trained mind and her father's constant companionship, Mrs. Williamson gave promise of a life of rare usefulness.

As a boy Dr. Cook attended the country school of his native town. In 1836 he served on the survey for the Morris and Essex Railroad, and then on that of the Catskill and Canajoharie road. In December, 1838, he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, and graduated thence with the degree of C. E. in 1839. He there acquired, under the inspiration of the famous teacher, Amos Eaton, that love for the natural sciences which distinguished him, and which has borne fruit to the great advantage of his native State and of a wide circle of friends and pupils—a notable instance of the power and far-reaching influence of the enthusiastic and magnetic teacher. After graduation, Dr. Cook was employed as a tutor, then as adjunct professor, and from 1842 to 1846 as senior professor in the Institute.

In 1846 he removed to Albany, where for two years he was engaged in business, and from 1848 to 1851 was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Albany Academy, and from 1851 to 1853 he was Principal of the Academy. In 1852 he was sent to Europe by the State of New York to study the salt deposits for the benefit of those of Onondaga County.

In 1853 he was called to the Chair of Chemistry and Natural Sciences in Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, and retained his connection with the College during his life. He had

already received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of New York, and in 1856 Union College conferred upon him that of Doctor of Laws. In 1854 he was appointed Assistant Geologist of the State of New Jersey, and was in charge of the southern division of the State for three years. At this time he made reports on the green-sand marl beds, the clay beds and on the coast changes. The fact of the subsidence of the coast, and the stratigraphical relations of the marl beds were discovered by him at this early day. The geological survey was suspended from 1856 till 1863, when the Legislature put the property of the survey in his charge, and in 1864 he was made State Geologist by act of the Legislature, which by nearly unanimous votes in 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1885 continued the survey with Dr. Cook at its head.

In 1864 Dr. Cook used his influence successfully to connect the State "College for the Promotion of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" with Rutgers College, and he was made Vice-President of the combined institution. In 1873 he lent his aid in the formation of the State Board of Agriculture, and was ever after a member of its Executive Committee.

In 1877, at the Wilkesbarre meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers he read a paper "On the Southern Limit of the Last Glacial Drift Across New Jersey and the Adjacent Parts of New York and Pennsylvania." He was one of the first to discover the existence of a great terminal moraine in the Eastern United States; a description of which appears in the reports of the survey for 1877 and 1878.

The geological survey under Dr. Cook's management has been the medium through which the closest scientific research has been applied to the practical needs of the State. The knowledge thus communicated has led to the development of the clays, of the iron and zinc, the soils, the swamp lands, water supply, and many other interests. One of the most important achievements of the survey has been the beautiful series of twenty maps on the scale of one mile to an inch, topographical, geological and hypsometric, executed with the

last degree of accuracy and care, and just completed before Dr. Cook's death. They are said by competent judges to be the best of any published by the different States. He was assured by leading officers of the United States geological survey, which has adopted them, that they would in future be used as models for such work; indeed, they are considered the best which exist.

Dr. Cook's interest in popular education was untiring; his efforts in that direction extended throughout his life, and were wise and comprehensive. He was early impressed with the great importance of Agricultural Experiment Stations, and examined carefully into their organization and working, visiting the more prominent stations in Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, Norway and England in 1870, and again in 1878, while in Europe as a delegate to the Congress of Geologists at the Paris Exhibition.

During the session of 1879 he brought the subject before the New Jersey Legislature, and with his usual perseverance again in 1880, when, owing to the confidence of the State Government in him the Station of New Jersey was established. He was appointed its director, and under his wise management it has obtained the confidence of the farmers in a remarkable degree; it has been of the greatest possible service to the agricultural interests of the State, and its bulletins have been sought throughout the country.

While attending the recent annual convention of experiment stations and agricultural colleges at Washington, the delegation from the New Jersey stations were greatly impressed with the remarkable foresight shown by Dr. Cook in the many lines of work and policy not adopted elsewhere, which were there considered, in the light of events, wise for the future, but which *he* had already inaugurated in the College and Station here, in numerous instances, since many years. Although the Stations of Connecticut and North Carolina were established a short time before the one in New Jersey (the first in 1875; the second in 1877, and the last in 1880), Dr. Cook already in 1870 had thoroughly investigated the subject in Europe, and had planned the work to be done.

The passage by Congress of the Act of 1887 creating the system of Stations in every State was largely due to his efforts.

His duties as professor of agriculture and director of the Experiment Station led to the delivery of lectures on agriculture in every part of the State. In this way his personality impressed itself in every direction. Some one said while sadly referring to his death, "Who now will tell us what we want to know?" He devoted much research to ascertain the best methods of water supply for cities, and early pointed out the danger of supply from wells and polluted streams. He induced the boring of artesian wells to supply the sea coast resorts, and executed surveys and maps of the water shed of Northern New Jersey.

He took an active interest in the introduction of water to New Brunswick and served for more than fifteen years as a member of its Water Board. He was among the first if not *the* first to analyze the well waters, and to show the people of his town, that they were unfit for drinking.

He planned the drainage of the Pequest and upper Passaic meadows and accomplished the first and saw work begun upon the last, thus converting worthless and unhealthy regions into fertile and salubrious fields. He brought within the scope of the geological survey, the botany and climatology of the State, and the development of soils, and called attention to the mild and healthful climate of the pine lands and the sea coast, and made known the agricultural value of the light soils. He also organized the New Jersey weather service.

By reason of his knowledge of the changes of coast level, as well as of the history of the controversy, Dr. Cook rendered valuable service as a member of the commission for the determination of the boundary between New York and New Jersey. Many of those present will recollect the clearness with which he described the history of the titles of the Proprietors in a paper read at Perth Amboy, November 25th, 1884.

He was much interested in historical investigation. He knew what people had done, and were doing, and all about

them; every locality for him was teeming with historical association. He manifested a lively interest in this Society, and in the historical club at New Brunswick, and was constantly accumulating books and documents relating to Jersey history.

He was one of the founders of the New Brunswick Free Library, and a member of its Board of Managers until his death. He often visited the library in the evening, and, pleased at seeing the rooms filled with readers, would express his conviction, that the library was accomplishing more for the citizens of the town than any other public institution.

In 1870 and again in 1878 the writer had the privilege of travelling in Europe with Dr. Cook. It was certainly like being admitted to a new world. He was at home on so many subjects, and with all sorts of people, and had not only a general and broad view but technical and detailed information, which he delighted to communicate, in the simplest and most interesting manner. He would often spend whole days, and travel long distances without accomplishing much; this in no way discouraged him—he would say, “that is to be expected; another day we shall accomplish more than we anticipate, and so the loss and gain will be equalized.” He had a remarkable facility for drawing others out; after stating in a general way the subject on which he wished information he would let his informant tell his story in his own way, and at length, not interrupting or checking him because he might wander, or give unimportant or irrelevant facts—after he had finished, he might ask further questions. He said talking was necessary for the transaction of business, and that the time consumed was part of its legitimate cost. In this way, while gaining large information in his own lines, he won the confidence of men, and received a vast fund of information on every conceivable subject, which was carefully entered in his note book. These note books must be a perfect treasure-house; he always had one in his pocket, and could refer to what he wanted. Indeed, he made it his business to obtain information general as well as specific, and after a long day spent in travel and investigation, the evening would be spent

in writing up his notes and planning for another busy day, and the morning, before others were awake, in examining maps and laying out routes.

At home he carried on with energy and success as we have seen, not only the geological survey, which alone would have overtasked the powers of most men, but also the agricultural experiment stations and his college work. To all this he added the creation and constant care of the geological museum of Rutgers College. The year before his death he gave the summer, which others were spending in needed vacation, to supervising the erection of the new Laboratory for the experiment stations, in addition to all the rest—and this when past the age of seventy. Change of occupation, he often said, was sufficient rest. He did not hesitate to assume responsibility when his public work required it.

To illustrate Dr. Cook's devotion to the public welfare, to the sacrifice of his own pecuniary gain, it should be mentioned, that when as State Geologist, he was discovering the valuable clays underlying much of Middlesex county as well as other parts of the State, it was proposed that he should drop the survey, and form a partnership with gentlemen of great wealth, to mine and sell the clays; he declined the offer, which must have led to fortune, preferring that the knowledge should be public property.

Again, when the State Agricultural Experiment Station was established in 1880, in order that the work should not be hampered by even a suspicion of self-seeking (although he was the only man thought of for director, or who could successfully organize it), he insisted that a sum equal to his salary as such director should be deducted from his salary as State Geologist, and then proceeded cheerfully to do work double in intensity if not in time.

Dr. Cook considered it fundamental, that undertakings should be *finished*, and constantly warned his pupils and friends against the habit of going from one thing to another, leaving work incomplete. He often in the last years expressed his uneasiness lest he should not be permitted to finish his own works, which from their nature extended over years. It

is a source of satisfaction to his friends, and of the greatest importance to the State, that he *did* live to see his work substantially completed. His labors and attainments extended his fame not only throughout the United States, but among the scientific men of Europe. He was a member of numerous learned societies; among others of the Royal Agricultural Society of Sweden; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (of which he was Vice-President in 1887); of the American Philosophical Society; the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia; the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the National Academy of Sciences. He was also Surveyor-General for the "Proprietors of East Jersey."

He was a member and for a long time an elder of the Reformed Church, always in his seat on Sunday; and for many years this busy man found time to conduct a Bible class. His religion was carried into every hour's occupation, as is shown by the record of his life. He did not talk much about religion, he lived it. He loved God, that is he kept His commandments; he loved his neighbor as himself; he was not slothful in business; he did what his hand found to do with all his might;—a practical religion, and real, and, were it generally observed, the world need not wait for a millennium, nor look to a future existence alone for happiness.

His was a noble life—utterly unselfish, devoted to the public welfare on the wisest and broadest lines. His great scientific attainments, his wisdom, good judgment and marvelous powers of observation and work, were employed during a long life in inaugurating and carrying through great public enterprises, such as have already made life brighter and fuller to multitudes. He never considered his own reputation or ease or advantage. He often said in advising young men, "I have always been doing work which no one else would do." He was simple and unassuming in his life. His friendships and attachments were strong. His disinterestedness and wisdom were widely recognized. Probably no man of his generation has so commanded the public confidence of New Jersey. He was known and looked up to by all classes

from one end of the State to the other, and far beyond its boundaries. His versatility was marvelous and his successful efforts for the development of the State were in most varied channels.

His was a beautiful, simple, unselfish, loving, kindly, helpful Christian life, devoted to duty and to constant, strenuous effort for the welfare of others, continued past the allotted term of life, with scarcely a thought for his own distinction or pecuniary reward. In his life he was one of the happiest of men, cheerful, even tempered, overflowing with knowledge and information, delightful in conversation and admirable in every relation of life, loved and honored throughout his State, and among a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this and other lands.

His life is a model for all, which may well be followed. A great and good man has passed away.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. **XI.**

1890.

No. 2.

NEWARK, May 15, 1890.

The Society met in St. John's Lodge room, on the fourth floor of the building of the National Newark Banking Company, at the northwest corner of Bank and Broad streets; the Society's rooms on the third floor being overcrowded with book shelves to such an extent as no longer to permit of meetings being held in them.

The attendance of members was large, among whom were several ladies.

In the absence of the President, the Hon. JOHN CLEMENT, of Haddonfield, the First Vice-President, Dr. SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, of Newark, called the meeting to order at noon.

The minutes of the meeting held at Trenton, January 28, 1890, were read and approved.

The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY read extracts from the correspondence since the last meeting, among which were letters from Governor Leon Abbett, Hon. John Clement, R. C. Bacot, Rev. Dr. Hall, Hugh H. Hamill, Miss Caroline Nixon, Dr. Joseph Parrish, John P. Hutchinson and Edmund D. Halsey.

The report of the TREASURER was read and approved, showing a balance of \$1,075.09 on hand.

The report of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE was read and approved, recommending a wider distribution of the Society's publications, and suggesting a hope of the erection of a building for the Society at an early date.

The report of the LIBRARY COMMITTEE was read and approved, as follows:

"The Library Committee respectfully report that during the last four months 375 pamphlets and 234 bound volumes have been added to our collection, increasing the total number of bound volumes to 13,486. Forty-eight of the volumes recently added, including Rees' Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences, are the gift of Hon. Lewis C. Grover.

"Also included in these recent additions is a full set of the *Newark Morning Register*, forty-eight volumes, presented by Dr. M. H. C. Vail.

"Of manuscripts, we have also received a large and valuable collection, for which we are chiefly indebted to James E. Howell, Esq., of Newark, N. J., and it may be said that many more have been promised to the Society as soon as a sufficiently safe place is provided for their reception.

"Several portraits, and among them one of our late lamented Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Stephen Wickes, the gift of his bereaved widow, have been added to the large number with which we hope, at no distant date, to decorate our walls. Of these, there are three which, on account of their size, it has been necessary to place in store, as there is not even standing room for them upon our floors.

"That our collections are growing with great rapidity is made evident today by the fact that our assembly room, in which we gathered a year ago, has, since that time, been so crowded with books that we are not able to meet in it upon this occasion."

The PUBLICATION COMMITTEE reported progress on the proceedings of the January meeting, and stated that about

forty more subscriptions would be required before the work of publishing Rev. G. C. Schenck's history of the early settlements and settlers of Pompton could be commenced.

The COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY and the COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS both reported progress.

One volume of archives is nearly ready, and another is in course of preparation.

No money has been expended on the archives within a year.

The COMMITTEE ON CENTENNIAL MEDAL, in the absence of Mr. Niles, made no report.

Mr. ELIAS VOSSELLER, of Flemington, Secretary of the Hunterdon County Historical Society, reported that the Society had greatly increased its collection of books and documents and had done good work in gathering scraps of local history. He asked for information of Rev. Jacob Field, who was pastor of the Flemington Presbyterian Church from the Fall of 1810 to the Spring of 1813. It was replied that one Rev. Jacob T. Field was pastor of the Paterson Reformed Church sixty years ago.

The COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported favorably on a large number of persons, as applicants for membership, who were duly elected.

The names of those from whom acceptances are received will be published later.

Mr. GEO. J. HAGAR moved that the Finance Committee be instructed to confer with the Board of Directors of the Newark Library Association, to ascertain whether they would sell to the Society a portion of the vacant lot between the new building of the Library Association and the property of the Historical Society, on West Park street, and if so, on what terms.

After considerable discussion and the suggestion of several substitutes and amendments, the matter was referred to

the Executive Committee, with power to purchase if they saw fit.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. JOHN WHITEHEAD, was adopted:

Resolved, That it be referred to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the Chairman, to take into consideration the expediency and feasibility of procuring title to the triangular lot situated north of Trinity Church, in Newark, to be used for erecting a building thereon for the purposes of the Society, and if the title can be procured, to take into consideration also the expediency of a building on said lot, and that said Committee confer with the Executive Committee.

Dr. PENNINGTON appointed, as this committee, Messrs. John Whitehead, Allan L. Bassett, Charles G. Rockwood, L. Spencer Goble and William R. Weeks.

Mr. L. SPENCER GOBLE moved that the Publication Committee be authorized to publish the proceedings of the Society in a volume, neatly and strongly bound.

On motion of Mr. WM. NELSON, the matter was referred to the Committee with power.

The Society then took a recess, and lunch was served in the adjoining room.

After lunch, the Society listened to an interesting address by Gen. James Grant Wilson, of New York City, an honorary member of the Society, on Augustine Herrman.

Before delivering his address, Gen. WILSON presented to the Society "A list of all the votes with the names of the voters for Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. Taken on the 14th & 15th October 1828."

It was found among the papers of the Hon. Littleton Kirkpatrick at New Brunswick.

At the close of Gen. Wilson's address, Mr. William Nelson related other incidents in the life of Mr. Herrman, and then moved that the thanks of the Society be extended to Gen. Wilson, and that a copy of his valuable paper be requested for publication in the proceedings of the Society.

MR. WILLIAM A. RIGHTER made some remarks, in seconding the motion, which was then adopted.

Dr. PENNINGTON then requested Gen. William S. Stryker to take the chair, and read a memoir of Dr. Stephen Wickes, the late Corresponding Secretary, which had been prepared by Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Burlington, who was unable to attend the meeting.

At the close of Dr. Pennington's reading, remarks were made by Messrs. W. A. Freeman and F. Wolcott Jackson, on the influences of college life on professional men.

On motion of Mr. JACKSON, a copy of the paper was requested for publication in the proceedings of the Society.

Rev. GEORGE S. MOTT, D. D., on seconding the motion, referred to his early acquaintance with Dr. Wickes, and spoke of the gratuitous service rendered by physicians generally, and paid a tribute of respect to the profession.

On motion of Mr. AARON LLOYD, the thanks of the Society were ordered to be tendered to Dr. Parrish for his memoir.

The thanks of the Society were also tendered to St. John's Lodge, for the use of the meeting room and the lunch room, and a set of the Archives of New Jersey was donated to the lodge.

The report of the Special Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-laws was then considered by sections and adopted, and the revision was ordered to be printed.

Rev. GEORGE S. MOTT, D. D., gave notice of a motion to change the word "Tuesday" in Article I, of the By-laws, to read "Thursday."

Rev. ALLEN H. BROWN gave notice of a motion to change the same article so as to read the "third Wednesday in January."

Mr. F. WOLCOTT JACKSON gave notice of a motion to amend Article XIII, of the By-laws, by adding, at the end of the article, the words "and of adding thereto."

On motion, the Treasurer was authorized to sign a lease to Mr. Leopold F. Segadlo, for one year, ending May 1, 1891, for the building on West Park street, at \$600 a year.

Mr. WILLIAM NELSON mentioned the purchase, by Honorary Member Luther Kountze, of the correspondence of ex-Governor Livingston, at the sale of the library of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, and stated that it would be accessible to the Society.

Mr. DANIEL T. CLARK offered to donate to the Society the title-papers of the Lindsley family, which were received with thanks.

Mr. GEORGE J. HAGAR inquired in how many cemeteries had copies been made of the gravestone inscriptions.

Rev. ALLEN H. BROWN stated that 1,000 inscriptions had been copied from the gravestones in the cemetery of Cold Spring Church, in Cape May County.

Hon. EDMUND D. HALSEY said that the files of the Society contained a partial list, and that efforts were being made by private parties to obtain other inscriptions.

Mr. DANIEL T. CLARK mentioned work he had done in that direction.

On motion of Mr. F. WOLCOTT JACKSON, the matter was referred to the Committee on Genealogy.

The Society adjourned at 4.45 p. m.

WILLIAM R. WEEKS,

Recording Secretary.

NOTE.—Rev. Dr. John Hall, of Trenton, having written to the President, asking to be relieved from further duty as Chairman of the Publication Committee, the President, Hon. John Clement, wrote to Garret D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, August 19th, 1890, requesting him to take Dr. Hall's place until the next annual meeting.

Treasurer's Report.

F. W. RICORD, in account with New Jersey Historical Society.

Balance on hand, January 28, 1890.....	\$210 65
May 14, initiation fees.....	165 00
Annual dues.....	408 00
Life members' fees.....	450 00
Rent.....	300 00
Books sold.....	6 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,540 15
	<hr/>
Freight and cartage.....	\$1 12
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.....	2 50
Postage.....	2 00
James Ward.....	15 98
Walter P. Dunn.....	29 87
J. F. Glutting.....	2 50
Salary.....	338 32
Theodore Brunner.....	48 00
Incidentals.....	29 77
Balance in Howard Savings Institution.....	111 30
Balance in National Newark Banking Co.....	968 79
	<hr/>
	\$1,540 15

NEWARK, N. J., May 14, 1890.

We, the undersigned, Committee of Auditors appointed by the Finance Committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, do hereby certify that we have examined the same and found vouchers for all expenditures, and the same are just and true.

L. SPENCER GOBLE.

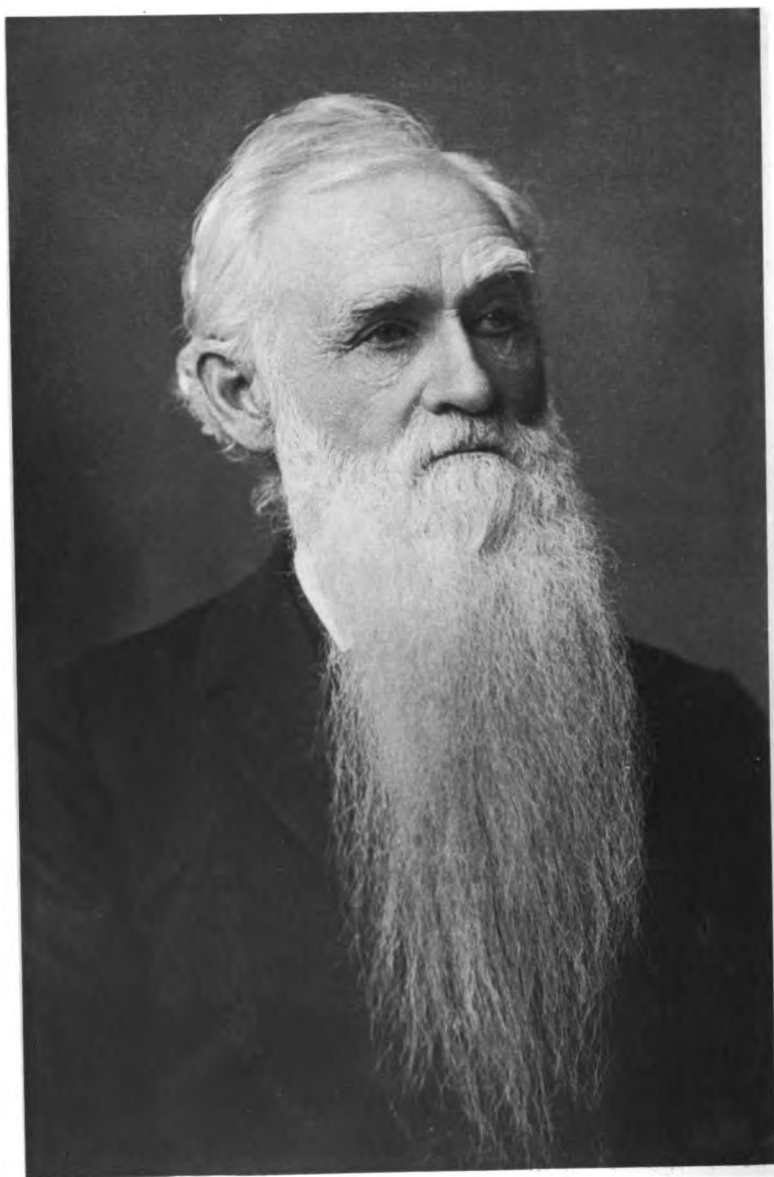
J. D. ORTON.

List of Donors of Books or Pamphlets,

REPORTED BY THE LIBRARIAN, MAY 15, 1890.

Ames, John G.
Bacot, Robert C.
Ballantyne, William.
Battey, David S.
Beekman, Miss Catherine.
Benet, Gen. S. V.
Bradlee, Rev. Dr. C. D.
Brown, Rev. Allen H.
Buck, Jas. S.
Coe, Ernest E.
De Peyster, J. Watts.
Draper, Dr. S.
Drowne, Henry T.
Fairchild, Mrs. Ruth E.
Gaylord, Irving C.
Green, Samuel A., M. D.
Grover, Lewis C.
Hagar, George J.
Haynes, Joseph E.
Howell, James E.
Iverson, Blake & Co.
Keasbey, Edward Q.
Lacey, E. L.
McClellan, Carswell.
Montgomery, James M.
Mundy, J. Crowell.
Nelson, William.
Parrish, Joseph, M. D.
Patterson, John H.
Peet, S. D.
Poor, H. V. and H. W.
Pope, Leonard.
Raymond, W. O.
Righter, William S.
Rockwood, Charles G.
Traver, Clayton L.
Tuttle, Rev. J. F.
Vail, M. H. C., M. D.
Watkins, J. Elfreth.
Whitehead, John.
Wickes, Dr. Stephen, Family of.
Williamson, Rev. J. G.
Wynkoop, Richard.
Yatman, Charles B.

American Antiquarian Society.
Am. Museum of Nat. History.
American Philosophical Society.
Astor Library.
Canadian Institute.
Cayuga Co. (N. Y.) Hist. Society.
Centennial Commissioners, National.
Chicago Hist. Society.
Cornell University.
Essex Institute.
Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of N. J.
Harvard College.
Huguenot Society.
Iowa Historical Society.
Kansas Academy of Sciences.
Lafayette College.
Maine Historical Society.
Massachusetts State Library.
Minnesota Academy of Sciences.
Newark Library Association.
Newark Public Library.
New England Hist. General Society.
New London Co. (Conn.) Hist. Soc.
New York Gen. and Biog. Society.
New York Hist. Society.
New York Meteorological Observatory.
Ohio Hist. and Philos. Society.
Pennsylvania Hist. Society.
Philadelphia Library Company.
Regents of the University of N. Y.
Rhode Island Hist. Society.
Smithsonian Institution.
St. Louis Public Library.
Taunton Library.
U. S. Bureau of Education.
U. S. Bureau of Ethnology.
U. S. Dept. of the Interior.
U. S. Dept. of State.
U. S. Fish Commission.
U. S. Geodetic Survey.
U. S. Treasury Department.
Virginia Hist. Society.
Wisconsin Hist. Society.
Worcester Society of Antiquity.
Wyoming Hist. and Geol. Society.



Stephen Weeks

Digitized by Google

Doctor Stephen Wickes.

A M E M O I R.

BY JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D.,

P R E P A R E D F O R T H E

*New Jersey Historical Society, and Read at a Meeting
of the Society held at Newark.*

May 15, 1890.

DR. STEPHEN WICKES.

The attempt to write an acceptable memoir of Dr. Stephen Wickes, is confronted by two embarrassing facts:

1st. The consciousness of powers unequal to the task.

2d. The generally admitted fact, that the life of a busy practitioner of medicine furnishes but little material from which to compile a complete biographical sketch.

Day after day he performs a round of duties, very similar in kind, with a monotonous regularity, such as is known to but few, if indeed to any other avocation.

His services being personal, and confidential, are but seldom known to the public; and they may not outlive the generation which is benefitted by them.

As the doctor visits from house to house, from one scene of sadness and sickness to another, bearing with him the means of relief and comfort, he is unconsciously making an unwritten history of himself; while sitting at the bedside he is transferring his feelings, his sympathies, his thoughts, his actions, his utterances, his attitudes, his smiles, his manners—indeed, his whole self—to the sensitive plate of his patient's mind and memory.

It is after this manner that he stamps his record, and makes his history, as no other man can make it. It may be written *about*, but cannot be written. The spirit and genius or power of such a relation no man can write. We, who now live, knew, honored and loved our departed brother; but those who are to come after us, when they hear his name,

will enquire, What manner of man was he? Our reply is written for them, in words following:

Dr. Wickes was a remarkable man: I may almost say—unique. From whatever standpoint he may be viewed, he was remarkable. His personal appearance and dress are described in one of the newspapers as follows:

“Dr. Wickes was a gentleman of the Old School. His courtly elegance of manner, and his white hair, and long snow-white beard, made him a marked figure on the street. It was his habit to wear a full dress suit at all times, and he was seldom seen on the street in any other than the regulation suit of black, with the conventional ‘swallow tail’ coat. His white hair and beard gave him a venerable appearance, but his eye was bright, his step elastic, and mind clear and vigorous.” In stature, he was slender, about five feet and eight inches high and of erect carriage. This is a faithful picture of the visible man, but it shows Dr. Wickes in his most superficial aspect, simply as one of the multitude who crowd the streets, and are busy with affairs—the outside man—the physical and mortal part.

Dr. Wickes was born at Jamaica, Long Island, on the 17th of March, 1813. In due time he was a student of Union Academy of his native town; and soon afterwards entered Union College of Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated in 1831, and afterwards was advanced to the second degree in Arts in 1834, soon after which he took a short course in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as a student of the natural sciences. In 1832, he had matriculated as a student of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, from which institution he received the degree of M. D., in 1834.

We may now see Dr. Wickes at a most interesting and important period of his career; surrounded with the temptations of a college life in a great city, and associated with a motley crowd of fellow students, from all sections of the country. His was the part of wisdom, in accepting the offers of Divine guidance and protection, through the slippery path of his youth, and the society and fellowship of Christian peo-

ple. He had been trained by his parents in the Presbyterian Church; to which body he gave his name, not because of parental bias, but as the fruit of his own deliberate and independent choice. It was thus the foundation was laid for a life of usefulness to his fellow men, and of happiness for himself. We have thus followed Dr. Wickes through the earliest years of his existence, and now find him entering into a new life and experience, equipped and fitted to endure its strivings and conflicts, by faithful study, and he enters into the service with earnest endeavor to attain to higher and broader knowledge. The beginning of his practice in medicine was in the city of New York. But it was not long before he removed to Troy, being aided and encouraged by his former preceptor, Dr. Blatchford. He lived in Troy fifteen years, during which time he attached himself to those who knew him by his skill in his profession, his urbane and kindly nature, and his exalted Christian bearing and beautiful example. He became a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church, a diligent observer of her methods and ordinances, and a Christian citizen doing his part to elevate and improve the community of which he was a conspicuous member. He was a trustee of the Polytechnic Institute of Troy until his removal to Orange, in New Jersey, in the year 1852 where he lived until the day of his death. It need not be said of him, that he was skillful as a physician, and remarkable for his sympathy and kindness in the sick room, at the same time earnest and positive in his directions for the care of the sick. He possessed a quality of mind which enabled him, as if by intuition, to take a rapid and accurate survey of the symptoms of disease, to form a correct diagnosis, and prescribe a treatment with clearness and soundness of judgment, which was recognized by his professional associates, as superior practice, and especially qualified him for consultations with his medical friends. In the State Medical Society, his peculiar fitness as an organizer and leader was soon recognized, and he was made Chairman of the Standing Committee, which important position he held for twenty-five years, at the expiration of which time he resigned, not because he was

wearied of work, but because his friends in the Society believed the time had come for him to retire from such arduous service and to be promoted to the Presidency of the Society. He consented, and took the usual course to reach the chair, which he occupied in 1883. His address on that occasion was published in the transactions for that year, and was entitled, "Living and Dying, Their Physics and Psychics." Among his other literary productions may be named "A History of Medicine in New Jersey, and its Medical Men from the Settlement of the Province to A. D. 1800;" and a volume entitled, "Sepulture, Its Methods and Sanitary Requirements." At the time of his death he had nearly completed a volume to be called "A History of the Newark Mountains."

A distinguished and well-deserved honor was conferred on him in 1868, by granting him an "*ad-eundem*" degree, in recognition of his scholarship and labors in the field of letters and science, by the College of New Jersey.

We have now to do with Dr. Wickes as a member and Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society. Too much cannot be said of his labors in this behalf. His fondness for historical research, and his natural aptitude for work, made him a rare correspondent, and a success in his department. Indeed, it may be said I think with truth, that Dr. Wickes' connection with any branch of service, that he would accept, meant in the beginning—success, and at the end success. Here, in the Historical Society, he had a desk in the Library, at which he might have been found twice and often three times a week in the forenoon, attending to the duties of his office. The Society is indebted to him for the introduction into its published proceedings of complete records of its deceased members. In the preparation of these notices, he spared no pains, omitted the name of no member whose death came to his knowledge, and when he left his desk for the last time everything in it was in perfect order. Who shall wear his mantle? We cannot close this sketch without reference to a few decided characteristic traits which should not be overlooked. Dr. Wickes was ever a man

of strong convictions, of pronounced views, and of necessity, with his constitutional make up, and devotion to truth, he was bold and fearless in his declaration of his views. With all these positive characteristics there was a toleration and even kindness toward those who were sincere and honest in opposite directions. If in this seeming difference of mental traits, there is the power of combination so as to appear harmonious, it is owing to an underlying gentleness of nature which softens the bold and positive manner, and commands the admiration of those of opposite disposition. So prominent was this tenderness of his nature and so striking in its contrasts, that with reference to other mental and moral qualities it may be said to be the key note which holds and binds all the parts in one. It is possible that Dr. Wickes might have said without presumption, what the Royal Psalmist said in that inimitable song of gratitude and thanksgiving.

“Thy gentleness hath made me great.”—*Psalms xviii: 35.*

It is said that *absolute truthfulness* was a strongly marked feature of Dr. Wickes, and as an illustration of it, I offer the following, that has been kindly furnished by a friend. He was one day asked why he had not kept a record of interesting and remarkable cases which he had seen in the practice of his profession. Mark his answer! “Well, I did for a while; but I found it so difficult to refrain from slight exaggeration. It was such a temptation to make the case a little *more* interesting, and to round off a sentence so that it would sound well. It was so easy to ascribe results to treatment employed or to remedies administered which perhaps were due to nature’s recuperative powers, that I gave it up entirely.”

To show his reverence for the Sabbath day, and to prove also that it is not impossible for even a busy physician to be a faithful worshipper at the house of prayer on the Sabbath day, it was his custom, before retiring on Saturday night, to remove from his office tables, all books and papers, all manuscripts of his own on science, or history, or anything that would remind him of the week day employment.

It is a rare thing to meet a more devoted Christian gentle-

man and physician, and while the community may speak of the death of such a citizen as a calamity, and the professions may regard such a bereavement as an irreparable loss, it is no wonder that the Church should bow her head, and exclaim in sorrow, as the king did to his servants, "Know ye not that there is a Prince, and a Great man, fallen this day in Israel."

No reference has yet been made in this sketch to the private domestic life of our friend, but it will be incomplete without the following:

He was married February 24, 1836 to Miss Mary Whitney Heyer, daughter of Isaac Heyer, of New York. In 1838 she died. His second marriage occurred April 1, 1841; this time to Mrs. Lydia Matilda Van Sinderen, the widow of Dr. Wm. H. Van Sinderen and the daughter of Joseph Howard, of Brooklyn. A son and daughter were born of the first marriage. The son deceased and Miss Eliza P. Wickes the daughter is still living. His widow and children, Miss Mary H. Wickes and Mrs. Matilda V. S., wife of Charles K. Ensign, are the survivors of the last marriage.

It is an old saying, and as true as it is old, that "Every man's house is his castle," into which no one should enter unbidden. In the case before us, it would be an intrusion, for it goes without the saying that such virtues as were conspicuous to the world in the life of Dr. Wickes could shine no less brightly when reflected in the fire of his own hearth-stone, and re-kindled by the affection which flows from conjugal and filial attachment.

Whence came this remarkable man and what lineage had he?

His parents were Van Wyck, and Eliza Herriman Wickes. of Long Island, N. Y., his father serving in the war of 1812, and passing through all the grades from Captain to Major-General of the Division which then embraced the Counties of Queens and Suffolk.

His ancestor was Thomas Wickes (Weekes), one of the original patentees of Huntington, L. I., which grant was obtained in the year 1666; who came to Long Island from the Massachusetts Colony of 1635, to which he belonged.

Dr. Wickes' grandfather, Thomas Wickes, served in the Revolutionary War, having the rank of Major, and enjoyed the intimate friendship of Washington.

We have thus traced in brief, the career of Dr. Stephen Wickes through the several phases of his life, first as a school boy at the Union Academy of his native town, advancing to Union College, and the Polytechnic Institution; and then a candidate for medical honors in the University of Pennsylvania and coming forth from its halls with diploma in hand. At this interesting period of his life, he stands upon the threshold of his new and untried manhood—face to face with the ambitions, conflicts and rivalries incident to his profession, and with the allurements and temptations of the world that are common to us all, and steps forth to meet them quickened and fortified by a devotion to his Christian faith, relying upon Providential guidance, and so begins the race of a long and fruitful life, enduring and conquering all, till the end comes, without a stain upon his record, and bequeaths, to those who are left, an example which we desire to perpetuate by this feeble record, which is gratefully dedicated to his memory.

Augustine Herrman,

BOHEMIAN, 1605-1686.

A PAPER PREPARED BY

GEN. JAMES GRANT WILSON,

Of New York, an honorary member of the New Jersey
Historical Society,

And read at a Meeting of the Society, held May 15,
1890.

AUGUSTINE HERRMAN,

Bohemian, 1605-1686.*

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :

A few years ago, while preparing an address on "Bohemia Manor," Maryland, for the Historical Society of that State, your speaker became interested in the busy and active career of the founder of that extensive estate of 20,000 acres. Although Augustine Herrman had been a prominent actor in the early history of Manhattan Island, a large land-holder in New Jersey, and a highly important personage in the public affairs of Lord Baltimore's Colony, no satisfactory account of him was anywhere to be found, and so your speaker resolved at some future day to bring together the waifs and strays of Seventeenth Century history in which he played no inconsiderable part in the stage of several newly settled Colonies of the Western World. It is in accordance with that resolution that the following short and somewhat incomplete story of the life of the accomplished and handsome Bohemian, Augustine Herrman, is now submitted to this Society.

During the past summer your speaker saw some twenty millions of books and manuscripts contained in the principal public and private collections of England, France, Germany, Holland and Switzerland. In company with the chief official of the library of the British Museum he spent several September days examining a small portion of the precious and

* The author is indebted, for valuable data introduced in this address, to John Thompson Spencer, Esq., of Philadelphia, a descendant of Augustine Herrman.

priceless literary treasures of which there have been gathered together perhaps a greater number than anywhere else exist today, or that have ever been collected under one roof since the world began.

During the same month your speaker enjoyed the privilege of being accompanied through the National Library of France by Director Delille, and of seeing many of the gems of that collection which numbers nearly a million more titles than the English Library, and is doubtless the largest accumulation of books and manuscripts that the world has ever seen. Its shelves would extend in four lines from Newark to New York.

Among the unique productions of the press shown to your speaker in the British Museum was a map of Maryland and Virginia with a part of what is called "New Jarsy" engraved by William Faithorne, and published in London in 1673, from the surveys and drawings of Augustine Herrman, whose arms, autograph and portrait appear on the map. It has recently been reproduced by the State of Virginia from the only known original. The map is more than double the size of the copy herewith submitted to the inspection of the members of this Society. The original it may be added is in perfect condition, is lined with linen, folded in four sheets of folio form and beautifully bound by Bedford, in full morocco. The map is included in the Grenville collection which was bequeathed to the Museum authorities. Where he found it is unknown. It is to Augustine Herrman the author of this unique map of the Colonies of Maryland and Virginia as they were in 1670, that your attention is invited. He was born in Prague, the capital of Bohemia, and among the most beautiful cities of Europe, about the year 1605. His father, Augustine Ephraim Herrman was an opulent merchant and councilman of Prague; his mother, Beatrice Redal, a member of a patrician family of Bohemia.

For signing a Protestant Memorial to the Emperor of Germany in 1618, the elder Herrman was outlawed. From this date he disappears from history, but his widow and son soon after appear in Amsterdam, and the presumption is

that he was killed in one of the many battles occurring in Bohemia during the second and third decades of the Seventeenth Century.

Unfortunately, we have no details of the youth of Augustine Herrman, but he seems to have enjoyed exceptional advantages, for he acquired a knowledge of six languages, including Latin, and was well skilled in drawing, map-making and mathematics. He studied the profession of a surveyor and is supposed to have seen some service as a soldier under the Protestant hero, Gustavus Adolphus, before he entered the employment of the Dutch West India Company, and made voyages to the Antilles, Curacoa and Surinam. Herrman claimed to have been the discoverer of the Virginia tobacco trade, and so he must have been in America at least as early as 1629. He was with Arent Corssen in 1633, at the time of the Dutch purchase from the Indians of the land on the Schuylkill river on which Fort Beversred was subsequently erected. In 1643, Herrman became the agent in New Amsterdam of the mercantile house of Peter Gabry & Co., of Amsterdam, and the following year made successful experiments in planting indigo on his farm near the site of the Astor Library. His place of business and residence, which he purchased in Pearl street, near Pine, was adjoining the warehouse of the West India Company.

In the prosecution of his business he made several voyages to Holland, and became interested in privateering, being one of the owners of the frigate "La Garce," engaged in depredations on Spanish commerce and shipping. Herrman was, about 1650, perhaps the most enterprising and prosperous merchant in New Netherland dealing in furs, tobacco, wines, groceries, dry goods and negro slaves. He was also a banker and lawyer, although in the latter profession he was less successful than in other fields of activity having lost several cases, in fact so far as can be discovered all those in which he was retained.

Augustine Herrman was also a land speculator, owning many lots on Manhattan Island and several houses on Broadway. He purchased from the Indians 30,000 acres of land

where the township of South Amboy is situated, and another large tract that stretched from Newark bay to the west of Elizabeth town. In 1651 he also purchased, for a client in Holland, the land north of the Raritan river, now Perth Amboy, extending as far north as the Passaic. December 6, 1651, Augustine Herrman purchased a vast tract, which included all the land from "the mouth of the Raritan Creek westerly up into a creek, Mankackkewachky, which runs north west up into the country, and then from the Raritan Creek aforesaid northerly up along the River behind States Isle, unto the Creek, namely, from the Raritan Point, called Ompoge, unto Pechciesse, the aforesaid creek, and so the said creek Pechciesse up to the very head of it, and from thence direct westerly thorowe the land untill it meets with the aforesaid Creek and Meadow Ground called Mankackkewachky aforesaid."* Subsequently, Herrman also purchased a tract of land called "Kehackanick wakonaback", on the south side of the Raritan opposite to Staten Island. A few years later, with his friend Adrian Van der Donck, he bought the tract on which stands today the prosperous and attractive city of Yonkers-on-the-Hudson.

Among the earliest representations of New Amsterdam, perhaps the very first, was that drawn by Augustine Herrman and published by Nicholas Jan Visschers in 1650. Reduced copies of the engraving were issued and largely circulated in Holland as well as in other countries of Europe attracting, it is believed, many new comers to the banks of the Hudson.

Herrman was a sincere patriot who did all in his power to promote and preserve the prosperity of New Netherland. He was also the ablest speaker and diplomatist in the Dutch Colony. Soon after the arrival of Director-General Peter Stuyvesant, a brave, honest, but tyrannical and arbitrary soldier of experience, and a scholar of some learning, Herrman with his friend Van der Donck and Govert Loockermans, the richest man in America, stoutly opposed Stuyve-

* East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments, pp. 19 and 20.

sant in several of his measures of aggrandisement at the expense of the people. Herrman and Loockermans suffered vindictive persecutions. "Our great Muscovy duke," wrote the Vice-Director to Van der Donck, "keeps as of old—something like the wolf, the longer he lives the worse he bites—He proceeds no longer by words and writings, but by arrest and stripes." Herrman in a letter which is still preserved wrote to Van der Donck 20th September, 1651, "Govert Loockermans is totally ruined because he will not sign that he knows and can say nothing of Director Stuyvesant but what is honest and honorable. I fear we too shall experience a like fate whether we have safe guard from their High Mightinesses or not. 'Tis all alike. The Directors have written not to pay any attention to their High Mightinesses safe guards or letters but to theirs, and every one can see how prejudicial that is to us. In fine, matters are so situated that God's help only will avail. There is no trust to be placed in man, and there is no use in complaining. We must suffer injustice for justice. At present that is our wages and thanks for devotion to public interests." "Yet," Herrman bravely concludes, "We will trust in God."

Herrman, Van der Donck and Loockermans were the leaders of the popular or liberal party of New Amsterdam, known as the "Country party," resisting the dictatorial sway of Stuyvesant and wresting from him for the people the right of representation in the Council of which they were members for several years. Herrman heads the list of Nine Men organized by Stuyvesant in 1647, and again held that office in 1649 and 1650.

For reasons not apparent, unless it was caused by Gov. Stuyvesant's persecution, Herrman was unfortunate in his extensive business operations, making an assignment in September, 1652. In the following year he was granted "liberty and freedom" by the Council, having settled with his creditors. It appears that his affairs were soon again in a prosperous condition, and that better relations existed between himself and "hard-headed Peter," who sent him with Adrian Keyser as ambassadors to Rhode Island. In the

same capacity Herrman was sent to the New England authorities at Boston respecting an alleged conspiracy of the Dutch and Indians against the English. Soon after his return from Massachusetts he was again employed in public business, being ordered to Virginia to negotiate with Gov. Richard Bennett, his predecessors, Van Halten and Van Tienhoven, having been unsuccessful in their mission. In 1659, Stuyvesant sent him, in company with an associate, as ambassadors to Maryland. They reached the Peninsula by way of the South or Delaware river, crossed it and then sailed down Chesapeake bay to St. Mary's, the seat of government. Herrman kept a journal of their travels and proceedings in this service, and urged, it appears, with great ability, before the Maryland Governor and his Council, the rights of the Hollanders in opposition to Lord Baltimore's claim to the South river, as the Delaware was then called. To the arguments then used, and employed eighty years later in the interest of William Penn, the existence of the present State of Delaware, as independent of Maryland, is mainly to be attributed.

During their October excursion, the Commissioners dined with Philip Calvert, and a week later met the Council of the Maryland Colony at an official dinner given at Patuxent, Herrman occupying a seat by the side of Governor Fendall. In the course of the discussion with Herrman, Col. Nathaniel Utye lost his temper as well as his argument, and the Governor was obliged to interfere. Clearly the Colonel was no match for the astute and cool New Netherland ambassador.

The Dutch authorities were not unmindful of Augustine Herrman's influence when, upon sending two ambassadors to Governor Bennett early in 1660, they instructed Brian Newton and Nicholas Varleth "to inquire in Maryland if danger threatened the South river," and to avail themselves of his aid and advice, as he was then in Virginia on private business. Nor was the proprietary of Maryland slow to recognize Herrman's accomplishments, for, before the close of 1660, he received as compensation for his proposed

services in preparing a map of the Colony, a grant of twenty thousand acres, situated at the head of Chesapeake bay, in Cecil and New Castle Counties. In honor of his native land it was named by Herrman "Bohemia Manor," and is so known to the present day, and to it he removed with his family and servants in 1661, having erected on a noble site at the junction of the Bohemia and Elk rivers a commodious brick mansion. The Manor house endured until 1786, and the outlines of his deer park may still be traced after 229 years. In 1661, Herrman received from Lord Baltimore a charter for the founding of Cecil Town and County, and in the following year a patent for another tract of land known as Little Bohemia, to which was added, in 1671, St. Augustine's Manor, including the territory east of the former, between St. George's and Appoquinimack creeks to the banks of the Delaware. These extremely liberal concessions from the proprietor embraced about 30,000 acres and were accompanied by manorial privileges, and the title of "Lord" applied to the grantee, who was authorized to hold a "Court Baron and a Court Leet." The latter was the popular court of the Manor. When the grant of the leet included the view of frank pledge, that ceremony took place at the leet. At the opening of the court, the steward, who was the judge, having taken his seat, the bailiff made proclamation with three "Oyez," and directed all to draw near and answer to their names. Then followed the impanelling of a jury from the assembled residents of the Manor. Their duties appear to have been those of both grand and petty juries. All felonies and lesser offences were inquirable.

It should be here stated that Augustine Herrman, whose name is frequently given in the Maryland records as Harrman, married in New Amsterdam Jane Varleth, a daughter of Casper and Judith Varleth, and a sister of Nicholas Varleth, who for his second wife married, in 1656, Anna Stuyvesant, sister of Governor and the widow of Samuel Bayard. Varleth was one of the chief merchants of New Amsterdam, who sometime prior to October, 1665, left that city and settled permanently in Bergen, New Jersey, where he filled

various local offices, and in November, 1666, was appointed a member of Governor Carteret's Council. At the time that Herrman removed to Maryland his family consisted of his wife and their children Ephraim, George, Casparus, Anna Margaretta, Judith and Francina.

They were accompanied by a tutor, various servants and several families who were to occupy small portions of the Manor. Writing at this time, Herrman says, "I am now engaging settlers to unite together in a village," presumably referring to Cecil Town, for which he had received a charter from Lord Baltimore. It should also be mentioned that an important member of the cavalcade that proceeded to Bohemia Manor was Herrman's famous horse "Gustavus," on which he had made more than one visit to Virginia and Maryland, and of which there are many interesting traditions. On his gallant steed the Lord of the Manor followed many a fox, and was doubtless always in at the death, for he was unsurpassed as a horseman.

Fox hunting was a pursuit in which Marylanders then, and still take delight. Mounted on horses that seemed almost tireless, they sometimes chased the cunning fox across the peninsula from the Chesapeake to the Atlantic. One of the rich landholders of colonial Maryland, when importuned by his relatives to break the entail in his estate, replied, "If one of you inherit it, I shall be responsible for the production of one fox-hunter. If I divide the property, I shall make as many fox-hunters as I make heirs."

Herrman was the great man of his section of Maryland. He was a member of the Governor's Council, Colonel of the militia, a justice of Baltimore County, and, in 1678, was appointed a Commissioner to treat with the Indians. In the journal of a visit to this country in 1679-80, by Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, will be found many particulars concerning Augustine Herrman and his family. Dankers and Sluyter belonged to the community of Labadists, a religious sect founded by Jean de Labadie, born near Bordeaux in 1610. Having made an unsuccessful attempt to colonize at Louisiana, they visited several of the American

colonies on a tour of observation having for its ultimate object the founding of an establishment of their co-religionists. Their journal says, "Ephraim and Mr. Moll left together for Maryland to see Ephraim's father, who wanted to speak to him, as we heard, in relation to the land or Manor which he possessed there; for while he had given portions to all his other children, namely, one son and three daughters, he had made Ephraim, his eldest son, heir of his rank and Manor, according to the English law, as *fiis de Comys*, that is, Ephraim could enjoy the property during his life, and hire or sell it for that period, but upon his death it must go to his eldest son and so descend from heir to heir.

Mr. John Moll, who was a person of importance in the early affairs of Delaware and was presiding judge of the appellate tribunal from all the courts on the river, was the witness of this and had the paper in his care. Ephraim Herrman, like Peter Bayard of New York, became tinctured with Labadist doctrine, and persuaded his father into an agreement to convey a portion of his Manor to Dankers and Sluyter, with a view of drawing a large community near his domain and thus enhancing its value. In 1684, Herrman conveyed 3,750 acres to the Labadists, upon which they immediately settled, but nothing remained of them as a religious community five years after the death of Peter Sluyter, which occurred in 1722.

Two years after signing this deed Augustine Herrman, having past four score years of age, was buried in his vineyard, between his wife and his favorite horse "Gustavus." Over his grave was placed a massive tablet of oolite, found on the Manor, which he had ordered previous to his death, and which bears the following inscription:

"AUGUSTINE HERRMAN, Bohemian
The first founder and
Seater of Bohemia Manor
Anno, 1661."

His eldest son, second Lord of Bohemia Manor, was born in New Amsterdam in 1652. On coming of age, he was appointed clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at New York, and three years later he was made clerk of the Courts of Upland and New Castle. In 1677, he became clerk of the customs and receiver of quit-rents within the jurisdiction of those courts, and in 1680, Surveyor for the Counties of New Castle and St. Jones. He became a Labadist, but, almost in exact fulfillment of his father's malediction that he might not live two years after joining the Community, he was taken ill, lost his mind and died in 1689. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Lucas Van Rodenburgh, vice-director of the island of Curacoa from about 1646 till his death in 1657, who survived him, subsequently marrying Major John Donaldson, a member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania.

Casparus, third Lord of Bohemia Manor, was born in New Amsterdam in 1656. He was the youngest son of Augustine, and succeeded his brother Ephraim in the title and estate in 1689. He represented the County of New Castle in the general assembly of Pennsylvania from 1683 to 1685, and was elected a member of the legislature of Maryland in 1694, representing Cecil County. His first wife was Susanna Huyberts, whom he probably met and married on the Delaware; his second, Anna Regniers, whom he married in New York, 23 August, 1682. Of his third wife, to whom he was married in Cecil County, 31 August, 1696, we only know that her name was Katherine Williams, and that she survived her husband.

He died at the Manor house in 1704. His only son, Ephraim Augustine Herrman, fourth and last Lord of Bohemia Manor, was born at St. Augustine's Manor in New Castle County, near the Delaware river, during the year 1683. He was the grandson of Augustine, and succeeded to the title and estate on the death of his father. He filled various local offices and was a Colonel of the militia and a member of the legislature of Maryland, representing for many years Cecil County. His estate comprised about

30,000 acres, including some of the best land in the Maryland peninsula. He retained the ownership of St. Augustine's Manor, which was connected with his more spacious mansion by a good road twenty-two miles in length, constructed by his grandfather, and over which he used to drive his coach and four, accompanied by liveried servants.

His first wife, to whom he was married about 1712, was Isabella, daughter of Maurice Trent, of Pennsylvania, by whom he had two daughters, Catherine and Mary. After her death he married again, and by his second wife, Araminta (only her first name is known), he had a son Augustine, who survived his father, who died in 1735, only four years, and with him died the last of his name, but not of his race, for the daughters and other female descendants of Augustine Herrman left a numerous posterity. Among them there was a long-continued litigation for their respective rights in Bohemia Manor. Suffice it to say that after the contests had been continued in the courts for several decades the tiresome struggle ended about the close of the Revolutionary war, and at the same time was terminated the legal existence of Bohemia Manor, which had continued for more than a century.

By his will, executed in 1684, Herrman directed that in the event of his family becoming extinct, a portion of Bohemia Manor should go to the State of Maryland for the purpose of founding a Protestant school, college and hospital, to be known by his name. This contingency did not arise, but the entail was broken and the noble estate was divided into many smaller ones on which, to this day, some of the descendants of his daughters continue to reside.

George Bancroft says, "The Netherlanders divide with England the glory of having planted the first colonies in the United States, and they divide the glory of having set the example of public freedom. If England gave our fathers the idea of a popular representation, the United Provinces were their model of a federal union."*

* History of the United States, Vol. I, p. 473, New York, 1883.

It would seem that few men of his day in the new world did more to bring about the idea of popular representation than Augustine Herrman. From what we can gather concerning him, it would also appear that he was a Christian patriot of many accomplishments, an ever steadfast and faithful friend, an energetic man of affairs who was not free from the vicissitudes of a widely extended business, but that he could take fortune's frowns and smiles with equal complaisance, and could say, in the words supplied by the great dramatist—

“Come what, come may,
Time and the hour run through the roughest day.”

Herrman's portrait, presumably drawn by himself, which appears in his map of Maryland, Virginia and South New Jersey, represents a man with a fine countenance, finely set lips, and piercing dark eyes and long flowing locks parted in the middle, after the manner of the cavaliers of that period. It is easy to imagine that, mounted on his magnificent charger, with his military bearing, Augustine Herrman must have been a noticeable figure, either when seen riding among the Hollanders of New Amsterdam or New Jersey, or when, still erect at threescore and ten, he was leading a fox hunt on the eastern shore of Maryland.

I commend his memory to the care of this Society, and trust that it may be cherished “Far on in summers that we shall not see.”

NOTE.—It was at first intended to insert here a copy of the map referred to on page 24, but it was found impracticable to still further reduce it, and it is necessarily omitted.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society

VOL. XI.—Second Series.

1891.

VOL. XXI.—Whole Series.

No. 3.

NOTE.—By an oversight, the paging of Part No. 2 of this Volume was given as 1 to 34, instead of 65 to 98. The correct paging is here resumed with page 99.

“Press” Print, 269 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.

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TRENTON, N. J., January 27, 1891.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held to-day in the State House, the President, the Hon. John Clement, in the chair, assisted by Vice Presidents Pennington, Stryker and Mott.

The minutes of the meeting held at Newark, May 15, 1890, were read and approved.

The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY submitted the correspondence since the last meeting. Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Burlington, wrote as follows: "While I know it must be the chief object of the Society to gather together facts relating to the history of our State, I want to know how far we may extend our researches, with a view of preserving records concerning our country at large—of men and women not of New Jersey, who have made for themselves a 'good name,' or contributed anything of special value to our history as a nation, without reference to geographical boundaries. For instance, my father (who died in 1840), was the physician to John Randolph of Roanoke. His death bed utterances and singular appearance and manner are described by my father in a style that was peculiar

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to him, in the form of a manuscript. There is a printed copy, which if I can get I shall forward." To this it had been replied that the history of New Jersey is so closely interwoven with that of other States of our country, that it was never possible to say that any historic fact might not have a bearing on some point in the history of our own State; moreover, it was not the practice of historical societies to restrict their scope to the borders of their own State. From A. D. Bache of Philadelphia, stating that he had in his possession a superb original miniature of Gov. William Franklin, painted in England, representing him in a Knight of Windsor uniform. From Dr. Henry Race, of Pittstown, in relation to the parentage of Samuel Green, Deputy Surveyor in West Jersey early in the last century, and who gave its name to Greenwich, Warren county (first "Green's Ridge," then "Greenridge," and finally Greenwich), and to Green Pond, Morris county; also in relation to a paper which he had been invited to read before the Society, on "Greenland in New Jersey;" also enclosing a slip from the Flemington Republican, December, 1890, giving an interesting document in his possession, being a subscription, in 1774, by inhabitants of Alexandria township, Hunterdon county, toward defraying the expenses of the New Jersey delegates to the Continental Congress. From Alan Johnstone, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, stating that the present representative of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Monckton, a British officer killed at the Battle of Monmouth in 1778, was the Viscount Galway, and giving his address. From E. D. Halsey, Morristown, N. J., in relation to the early history of the iron industry in Northern New Jersey, to be embodied in a revised edition of James M. Swank's "History of Iron in All Ages;" also correspondence between the Corresponding Secretary and Mr. Swank on the same subject. From Alfred Elmer Mills, of Morristown, N. J., asking "the

meaning of the Indian name Loantaka or Lowantica as it is sometimes spelled. The name is applied to a stream and valley near Morristown." From Mrs. L. M. Wickes, of Orange, regarding a portrait of her late husband, Dr. Stephen Wickes. From Benjamin F. Lee, Clerk of the Supreme Court, as to the condition of the early records of the Court. From W. S. Baker, of Philadelphia, asking whether Washington arrived at Morristown on the evening of Nov. 30, 1779, or on the following day, December 1. From P. R. Voorhees, New York, inquiring about contemporary newspaper notices of the capture of British ships off the Battery about March 17, 1783, by Col. Crane and Capt. Quigley; also in relation to the capture by Capt. Adam Hyler and Capt. Marriner of a sloop near the Battery. Mr. Voorhees was referred to the New York Historical Society, our own collections of Revolutionary newspapers being quite imperfect. From the Hon. John Clement, saying that he had the success of the Society at heart, but would be pleased if Dr. Pennington, the oldest Vice President, would take his place as President; also enclosing an article of his own from a Camden newspaper, on Slavery in New Jersey. From E. D. Halsey, Morristown, N. J., as follows: "Mr. David A. Nicholas has sent to me to forward to the Historical Society, an iron chimney back-plate about two feet square. It is very old, and represents two soldiers with a skeleton between—after Holbein evidently. Underneath is a German or Dutch inscription, partly illegible: HIR FELT MIT IR DER BITER as near as I can make out. It was probably part of an old Dutch fireplace. He sent it to me on my suggestion that in the new building it might be worked in." From John P. Hutchinson, Bordentown, N. J., asking information about John Van Way and the location of a tract of 200 acres of land granted to him by the East Jersey Proprietors by deed dated April 2, 1745, at Ramapock, on the

west side of Saddle River. The Secretary stated that he had referred Mr. Hutchinson's letter to Mrs. William Roome, of Butler, N. J., who he knew had a perfect map of the entire Ramapo Tract, and who had immediately furnished a sketch showing the location of John Van Way's plot. From Nathaniel Niles, in relation to the Centennial Medal of Washington; also several letters relating to other business of the Society and several of its Committees. From the Rev. George S. Mott, D. D., regarding Dr. Henry Race's paper. From John D. McCormick, editor of the American Potter's Journal, Trenton, N. J., seeking light on the religious predilections of Lord John Berkley and Sir George Carteret; also promising to present the Society with a copy of his book on Catholicity in New Jersey, and the Church in Trenton, when published; also calling attention to a Supreme Court record in the Clerk's office at Trenton, dating back to 1681: "It throws a flood of light upon that period that was so obscure to Bancroft and Whitehead. It shows that the Courts were held regularly, and enables us to form a correct estimate of society then." From Daniel T. Clark, South Orange, N. J., suggesting references that might throw light on the family history of the Ogdens. From W. H. Nearpass, Port Jervis, N. Y., transmitting a copy of the "History of Deerpark," by the late Peter E. Germaer, it being the first publication of the Minisink Valley Historical Society. From J. C. Pumpelly, accepting an invitation to prepare and read a paper on Mahlon Dickerson. From Mrs. Emeline G. Pierson, of Elizabeth, the Rev. Dr. G. R. Crooks, of Drew Theological Seminary, and others, relating to various departments of the Society's work, and from various kindred Societies and institutions, acknowledging the receipt of our publications. From the Hon. George T. Werts, Morristown, N. J., enclosing a letter from Henry P. Drake, Esq., of Chester, N.

J., transmitting to the Society a part of the Chester Township Records, from 1799 to 1813.

The TREASURER reported a balance of \$816 43 on hand.

The LIBRARIAN reported accessions since the May meeting of 1237 pamphlets and 196 bound volumes, making the total number of bound volumes 13,682.

"A valuable collection of papers, known as the Lindsley Manuscripts, was presented by Daniel T. Clark, Esq.; and a bust of William A. Newell, late Governor of New Jersey, the work of the late Henry Dexter, a distinguished artist of Cambridge, Mass., was presented by Mrs. Anna E. Douglass of that place."

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE presented the following report:

"The Executive Committee in submitting its report at this meeting has little of an unusual nature of which to speak. The Society's work goes steadily on from year to year, in ever widening circles of influence, and it is believed that its mission is more generally recognized as the time goes by. The need of a building of its own, ample to contain its fast-accumulating treasures, is more apparent every month, as space after space in its limited quarters becomes choked up with fresh contributions from its ever increasing number of friends. Your Committee still cherishes the hope—though long deferred—that this building will yet be forthcoming, so that not only will there be room for the proper display of the valuable collections now scattered through its apartments at Newark, but space for the reception of new treasures only awaiting the providing of a safe and proper receptacle for historic papers and relics.

"An illustration of the danger the Society runs of being deprived of many valuable documents now deposited with

us was recently presented, when the heirs of the late Alfred Vail, under date of November 8, 1890, presented to the Society a written demand for the surrender to the Curator of the American Historical Association of the large and interesting collection of Papers and Journals of their deceased father, containing a vast amount of data relating to the experiments made by him and others in perfecting the magnetic telegraph. The history of that wonderful invention could not be written without these papers. The heirs were not satisfied with the manner in which the papers were kept in our rooms, considering them exposed to danger from fire and loss in other ways. The subject came before the Committee on Library, which referred it to this Committee, at a special meeting held at Newark on November 19 last. As the wish had been expressed by the heirs that the papers might be taken to Washington in season for the December meeting of the American Historical Association, this Committee authorized the Librarian to lend the papers to the Curator of that Association; it further authorized the Librarian to surrender the papers when assured that the gentlemen claiming them were legally entitled thereto, and the Corresponding Secretary was requested to make the proper inquiry on that point, which he did,¹ with the result that it was shown that the claimants were the legal owners of the papers, which fact was communicated to the Librarian. The papers, however, have not yet been taken away by the Curator of the American Historical Association. Your Committee have hoped that the Vail family would yet be persuaded that the fame of their ancestor could be more safely left with the New Jersey Historical Society, than committed to the care of a society located at Washington.

"In connection with this matter it came to light that Alfred Vail bequeathed his first telegraphic instrument to

¹ By correspondence with E. D. Halsey and Theodore Little. Morristown, and by personal examination of Alfred Vail's will, as recorded at Morristown.

his friend Prof. S. F. B. Morse, with the request that he give it to the New Jersey Historical Society. Upon inquiry it was learned that this instrument is now among the relics displayed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the basement of its building on Broadway and Liberty street, New York. That Company says it came into its possession with other property of the old American Telegraph Company, and that none can now dispute the Company's ownership.

"Your Committee takes pleasure in calling attention to the History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, by the late Edwin Salter, for many years an active and useful member of this Society. It represents the patient and persevering labors of more than a quarter of a century by one who made it a labor of love. The full title is: 'A History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, embracing a Genealogical Record of Earliest Settlers in Monmouth and Ocean Counties and their Descendants; the Indians, their Language, Manners and Customs; Important Historical Events; the Revolutionary War, Battle of Monmouth, the War of the Rebellion; Names of Officers and Men of Monmouth and Ocean Counties engaged in it, etc., etc. By Edwin Salter.' It forms a well printed octavo volume of 442 pages, besides 80 pages of Genealogical Notes relating to 2,000 families. It is handsomely bound in cloth, and embellished with portraits of the author and of the late Governor Parker. The work is for sale by Mrs. Margaret Salter, the widow of the author, at Forked River, Ocean County, at \$4 per volume. It forms a lasting memento of our deceased fellow member, and we doubt not that many members of the Society will be glad to secure a volume that will remind them so fittingly of the gentle and painstaking author.

"The history of the principal city of our State is so closely identified with the history of its oldest church, that it

seems worth while to mention the very interesting centennial celebrated by the First Presbyterian Church of Newark on the first Sunday in January of this year, commemorative of the dedication of its stately stone edifice one hundred years ago.

"The members of the Society will undoubtedly be pleased to be reminded that one of our most active and interested members is to be inaugurated next week as President of Rutgers College. Prof. Austin Scott, Ph. D., is recognized throughout the country as one of the foremost among the younger educators of the country, while his reputation as a leader in the modern school of historic research is wider than America.

NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

"On January 17, 1891, there passed away the Nestor of American historians—George Bancroft. He had been an Honorary Member of this Society since 1846. In a long life of incessant activity and almost constant employment in public affairs, he yet found time to write the only History of the United State prior to 1789 that has yet appeared. It is not only a testimonial of his great and unwearied industry, but as a mine of information as well as a noble literary work it will always remain a grand monument to his memory.

"At the meeting of this Society a year ago there was present with us the genial John H. Stewart, President Judge of the Mercer County Court of Common Pleas, but more widely known as Reporter of the Court of Chancery. He then appeared the embodiment of robust health. Six weeks later, on March 8, 1890, he died after a week's painful illness. Judge Stewart was born in Warren county in 1844, and was graduated from Union College in 1863. He studied law with Mr. A. G. Richey, of Trenton, and was licensed as an attorney in 1867 and as a counsellor in

1870. After practising a short time in Belvidere he removed to Trenton. In 1879 he was appointed President Judge of the Mercer County Courts, which office he held until his death. In 1877 Chancellor Runyon appointed him Chancery Reporter, and he issued eighteen volumes, including the June Term, 1889. His annotations were marvels of labor, so full and careful were they, and were greatly appreciated by his brethren of the bar. His Digest of New Jersey Decisions, 1876, with Supplement to 1886, was also a great boon to lawyers. A man of bright intellect, scholarly in his tastes, and a pleasant companion, his death was a serious loss to the community.

"Dr. Joseph Parrish, son of another celebrated physician of the same name, died in Burlington Jan. 17, 1891, at the age of 72. Dr. Parrish established a wide reputation as an authority on the cause and cure of mental diseases resulting from the use of liquor, morphine, opium, etc. He was founder of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriety. His work was recognized by a summons from the English Parliament to testify before a committee of that body on the subject, and his evidence led to the establishment of homes for inebriates in England, and the passage of a law by which patients could be placed in them for treatment. He was a member of many medical societies, at the time of his death conducted an institution for the treatment of nervous diseases, and was one of the Board of Managers of the State Institution for Feeble Minded Woman at Vineland, N. J.

"Clinton G. Rogers, a lawyer practising in New York, but living at Orange, and who became a life member of this Society within a year, was shot dead in his office in New York a few months ago by an insane man."

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE reported that the membership of the Society consisted of 315 resident and 175

life members; 93 persons have accepted membership since the meeting in January, 1890, of whom 21 became life members; and 21 persons (resident members before 1890) became life members since the meeting in January, 1890.

The Committee presented a list of 67 persons, who were elected members of the Society, May 15, 1890, and have accepted, as follows:

Ackerman, Ernest R., Plainfield,	Lindsley, James H., Newark,
Babcock, George H., Plainfield,	McGregor, Austin H., Newark,
Baker, Jeremiah, Madison,	Miller, Bloomfield J., Newark,
Blake, Robert, Madison,	Nichols, Charles, Newark,
Blanchard, Theo. C. E., Newark,	Parker, Chauncey G., Newark,
Brumley, Horace T., Newark,	Peckham, William G., Westfield,
Bushnell, Thomas C., Morristown,	Peddie, John D., Newark,
Butler, M. D., Clarence W., Montclair,	Peters, Malcolm, Bloomfield,
Carter, William T., Newark,	Pitney, Hon. Henry C., Morristown,
Chambers, Rev. Theo. T., Ger. Valley,	Randolph, Lewis V. F., Plainfield,
Colgate, Samuel, Orange,	Raymond, George B., Morristown,
Cox, Rowland, Plainfield,	Renwick, Edward S., Millburn,
Curtis, William H., Newark,	Rowe, John E., Newark,
Day, Edward A., Newark,	Salmon, Joshua F., Boonton,
Deats, Hiram S., Flemington,	Sell, George W., Newark,
Dryden, John F., Newark,	Shepard, Augustus D., Fanwood,
Durand, Wallace, Newark,	Smalley, Andrew A., Newark,
Durand, Wickliffe B., Newark,	Smith, W. Bradford, Newark,
Dusenberry, James P., Newark,	Stetson, Horace, Orange,
English, Theodore J., Newark,	Stevens, Frederick W., East Orange,
Fort, J. Frank, Newark,	Talmage, Henry P., Netherwood,
Gallagher, Joseph D., Bloomfield,	Trusdell, John G., Newark,
Garrison, Wendell P., Orange,	Trusdell, Warren N., Newark,
Green, Dr. James S., Elizabeth,	Tyler, Col. Mason W., Plainfield,
Green, D. D., Rev. R. S., Orange,	Van Doren, William C., Morristown,
Harrison, John W., Jersey City,	Van Dwyne, Harrison, Newark,
Haynes, Hon. Joseph E., Newark,	Van Wagenen, Dr. Geo. A., Newark,
Headley, William C., Newark,	Vogt, LeClerc, Morristown,
Holden, Dr. Edgar, Newark,	Wadsworth, William B., Plainfield,
Johnson, Hon. John L., Verona,	Ward, Frederick W., East Orange,
Kanouse, Edward, Newark,	Ward, Joseph G., Newark,
Kingsley, George P., Orange,	Wrightson, M. D., J. T., Newark,
Lambert, George H., Newark,	Young, Henry, Newark.
Lelong, M. D., Alexander, Newark,	

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported as follows:

"The Committee on Publications respectfully report that no meeting of the Committee has been held since the last meeting of the Society, so that the motion then referred to it in relation to issuing the Proceedings of the Society in cloth, instead of in paper covers, has not been considered.

"It appears to your Committee that some better method might be adopted both in relation to the supervision of the printing of the proceedings, and the contents thereof, that they might be made more interesting to the members of the Society and to our correspondents.

"Your Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That all officers and committees of the Society be requested and directed to furnish to the Committee on Publications, within thirty days after each meeting of the Society, all reports and other papers pertaining to such meeting, and that as soon as practicable thereafter the Committee shall decide which of such reports or other papers, if any, and what other matter, if any, shall be printed in the Proceedings.

"Resolved, That no bills for printing the Proceedings be paid without the previous approval in writing of the Committee on Publications.

The report was received and the resolutions adopted.

THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS reported as follows:

"Since the last meeting of the Society Vol. XIV of the New Jersey Archives has been issued; Vol. XV is in print, and will be issued from the press in a few weeks. These volumes, like Vols. IX, X and XIII have been edited by Messrs. Frederick W. Ricord and William Nelson, two members of the Committee. The very full indices, prepared by Judge Ricord, add greatly to the value of these volumes. Vol. XV brings the Journal of the Governor and Council down to 1747. Probably three more volumes will be required to complete this Journal. Your Committee still keeps in mind the possibility of discovering the

whereabouts of the original manuscripts of these Journals. It has long been thought that perhaps Governor Franklyn carried away with him to Connecticut the Journals of the Governor and Council, but a letter written by Governor William Livingston to Gov. Trumbull, of Connecticut, in 1776, which has recently come into the possession of a member of this Committee, dispels any hope in that direction. It appears from this letter that Gov. Franklin during the week or ten days before he was arrested took the opportunity to conceal sundry books and papers of the Council.

"Another clue is presented in the fact that when Samuel Allinson was appointed to print the laws in 1776 he was given permission to take and examine the early volumes of the Council. It is possible that those volumes never found their way back from the printing office to the Council.

"Other possible clues in England are still being pushed.

"The preparation of a volume of newspaper extracts relating to the Revolutionary period in New Jersey, and also of a volume of Livingston Letters, is going steadily forward under the editorship of Gen. William S. Stryker.

"A strong demand comes from various quarters for the reprinting of the Journal of the Committee of Safety for 1777, which was very inaccurately printed in 1872, and without an index, which would be supplied in the reprint. Your Committee has this under consideration.

"Recent autograph sales have brought into the possession of several members of the Society a considerable number of letters and documents bearing on New Jersey history, especially during the Revolution. These letters have been placed by their owners at the disposal of your Committee, whereby the accessible material for a history of the State has been materially increased.

"A collection of letters and documents belonging to Gen. Matthias Ogden has recently been bought in New York and presented to the Washington Association at Morristown by a public-spirited gentleman interested in New Jersey history and New Jersey families.

"The correspondence carried on by your Committee has been very voluminous, and if submitted in full would be convincing proof of the industry of your Committee, if any such proof were needed."

THE PRESIDENT appointed the following

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1891.

Finance.—L. Spencer Goble, Theodore Coe, James D. Orton, John W. Taylor, Charles G. Rockwood.

Publications.—Garret D. W. Vroom, William Nelson, Austin Scott, Ph. D., Edmund D. Halsey, William S. Stryker.

Library.—Robert F. Ballantine, Frederick W. Ricord Aaron Lloyd, George A. Halsey, George J. Hagar, William R. Weeks, Henry S. Haines.

Statistics.—F. Wolcott Jackson, Arthur Ward, M. D., William R. Weeks, Ernest E. Coe, Edward H. Stokes.

Nominations.—L. Spencer Goble, Henry R. Cannon, M. D., Rev. Allen H. Brown.

Genealogy.—Atlantic—John J. Gardner, Atlantic City; Bergen—William M. Johnson, Hackensack; Burlington—Clifford Stanley Sims, Mt. Holly; Camden—John R. Stevenson, M. D., Haddonfield; Cumberland—William E. Potter, Bridgeton; Essex—Daniel T. Clark, South Orange; Hudson—Charles H. Winfield, Jersey City; Hunterdon—Henry Race, M. D., Pittstown; Mercer—William S. Stryker, Trenton; Monmouth—James S. Yard, Freehold; Morris—Edmund D. Halsey, Morristown; Passaic—William Nelson, Puterson;—Somerset—A. V. D. Honeyman, Somerville; Salem—William Patterson, Salem; Sussex—Thomas Lawrence, Hamburg; Union, Henry R. Canuon, M. D., Elizabeth.

THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY reported that letters were frequent on this subject. They usually came to the Corresponding Secretary, who answered them himself, or referred them to those members of the Committee most likely to have the desired information. George Kinsey, of

Cincinnati, O., sought information concerning Samuel Kinsey, of Maryland, where he was born, when and where he died, and as to his service in the Revolution. The Secretary replied that he had been informed by a grandson of Samuel Kinsey that he lived in Maryland, married an Ingham, of Pennsylvania, removed to Baltimore (where his son Charles was born in 1773, who was a member of Congress from New Jersey 1817-21), and thence to Trenton, where he died. Inquiry from the Maryland Historical Society, and from the Adjutant-General of Maryland failed to elicit any information as to his service in the Revolution. Daniel H. Carpenter, of Maplewood, N. J., wrote to inquire about Christopher Hoogland, and was informed that he was the first grantee of land within what is now Passaic county, in 1678, the tract being called after him "Stoffel's (Christopher's) Point," but now Dundee, in Passaic City.* F. Burley Johnson, of Topeka, Kans., desired to know about the Revolutionary record of his great grandfather, John Johnson, of New Jersey. He was given a list of *eight* men of that name whose services are recorded in Stryker's "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution," with references to the pages. Griffin C. Callahan, of Philadelphia, sought particulars about Henry Garretson, who married Elizabeth Cantwell, daughter of Edmund Cantwell, Sheriff of Delaware in 1676. He was given some details about the Garretsons of Northern New Jersey, and was directed to sources of information regarding those in Southern New Jersey. A. Lowe Rieman of Baltimore, Md., wrote to inquire about the family of Cornelius Low, who married Judith Mideagh. There were two persons of this name—one living at Paterson, who died early in this century, some of whose papers are in the possession of the Secretary, and the other who lived

*This and much other information has been embodied by Mr. Carpenter in a handsome volume on "The Hoogland Family in America."

at New Brunswick. Edmund Smith Middleton wrote from Worcester, Mass., to inquire as to the ancestry and place of birth of Thomas Middleton, of Springfield, Burlington county, N. J., whose will is dated 1704, and who was presumably the father of John Middleton of Nottingham, Burlington county, whose will is dated 1741, and who married Esther Gilberthorpe. Mr. Middleton enclosed a list of the descendants of the latter couple. He was given some data on the subject of his inquiry. E. D. Halsey, of Morristown, wrote in reply to a query giving some interesting information about the families of Josiah, David, Uzal and other Ogdens of Newark.

The following persons were elected to membership:

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Arnold, Conway Hillyer, Morristown,	Jackson, Philip N., Newark,
Borden, J. Edward, Eatontown,	Jaueway, Henry L., New Brunswick,
Boyd, Rev. William, Camden,	Jones, Charles H., East Orange,
Corbin, W. H., Elizabeth,	LaMonte, George, Jersey City,
Colles, Mrs. Julia K., Morristown,	Lippencott, Job H., Jersey City,
Dimock, George E., Elizabeth,	McGill, Alexander T., Jersey City,
Eagles, T. Frederick, Newark,	Parker, Cortland L., Perth Amboy,
Griffith, Foster C., Trenton,	Richards, George, Dover,
High, Mrs. K. B., Westfield,	Sayre, James R., Jr., Newark,
Houston, Gavin, Maplewood,	Seitz, Carl F., Newark,
Holzhauser, Charles, Newark,	Thompson, Sidney Sayre, Elizabeth,
Homman, Charles C., Perth Amboy,	Upson, Irving S., New Brunswick,
Howe, Will Read, Orange,	Welles, Rev. Theodore W. Paterson,
Halsey, C. H. K., Elizabeth,	Young, Edward F. C., Jersey City,

HONORARY MEMBER.—Hardin, William, Savannah, Ga.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.—Poillon, William, New York City.

MR. JOHN F. HAGEMAN, on behalf of Miss Julia T. Smith, of Princeton, presented a copy of the Princeton Courier, printed in 1833, containing a story entitled "The Outlaw of the Pines." Accompanying the paper was a letter from Miss Smith, giving some historical notes in reference to "Fagan, the Pine Robber," stating that the story was corroborated by Major Phares, of New Jersey, who had charge of the wagon department, under Gen. Wash-

ington, in the Battle of Princeton, and saw the robber Fagan hanging on a tree, dead.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE (Messrs. John P. Hutchinson, William Nelson and William S. Stryker), appointed January 28, 1890, to communicate with the family of the late Edwin Salter with reference to securing, if possible, the historical manuscripts of the late Edwin Salter, reported "that in November last the way seemed to open for such communication, and as soon as the matter was presented to Mrs. Salter, the widow of our deceased friend and fellow worker, she responded favorably, and without delay gathered together all of Mr. Salter's papers which she thought would likely be of any interest to us, and within the past two weeks forwarded a large box of such papers to the Society in care of your Committee.

"It is recommended that your Committee be authorized, in conjunction with the Committee on Library, to classify and arrange said papers in volumes or portfolios in such manner that they shall be most effectually preserved, and at the same time made accessible to the students of history.

"And it is further recommended that the following resolution be adopted and transmitted to Mrs. Salter by the Corresponding Secretary :

"Resolved. That the New Jersey Historical Society accepts with deepest gratitude the historical manuscripts of the late Edwin Salter, presented by his widow, Mrs. Margaret Salter; that we shall preserve these papers not only as a precious memento of one who for many years was a most useful, active and esteemed member of this Society, but as an invaluable contribution of material toward the history of Monmouth and Ocean Counties."

THE PRESIDENT appointed, as a Committee to Nominate Officers for the ensuing year, Edmund D. Halsey, Henry S. Haines and Ernest E. Coe, who subsequently reported as follows :

OFFICERS FOR 1891.

President.—John Clement, Haddonfield.

Vice Presidents.—Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Newark; William S. Stryker, Trenton; Rev. George S. Mott, D. D., Flemington.

Corresponding Secretary.—William Nelson, Paterson.

Recording Secretary.—William R. Weeks, Newark.

Treasurer and Librarian.—Frederick W. Ricord, Newark.

Executive Committee.—George A. Halsey, Newark; John F. Hageman, Princeton; David A. Depue, Newark; Nathaniel Niles, Madison; John I. Blair, Blairstown; Franklin Murphy, Newark; Robert F. Ballantine, Newark; Garret D. W. Vroom, Trenton; James Neilson, New Brunswick.

No objection being offered, the above named persons, as recommended by the Committee, were declared duly elected as officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

On motion of MR. G. D. W. VROOM, the Committee on Colonial Documents were authorized to fill any vacancies that might occur from time to time in the Committee.

MR. L. SPENCER GOBLE spoke of the efforts which had been made to increase the membership, and moved that the Committee on Finance be authorized to take measures to that end. Agreed to.

The SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed at the meeting in May, 1890, to consider the question of a building for the Society on Trinity Park, Newark, reported that it was neither expedient nor feasible. The Committee was discharged, with thanks, and the matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

MR. ELIAS VOSSELER, Secretary of the Hunterdon County Historical Society, made an interesting report, full of amusing anecdotes, and showed a picture of Rev. John Atkinson, the oldest Methodist minister in the United States, who was born in Flemington in 1798.

After a recess for lunch, the Society listened to a report from MR. FRANKLIN V. LEVIS, of Mt. Holly, in relation to the work of the Burlington County Historical Society. He spoke of Mr. Nathan Dunn, a resident of Burlington, and founder of the Chinese Museum, at Philadelphia, who

had left by will property valued at \$10,000, to establish a library for apprentices, and stated that the Burlington County Lyceum of Natural History, at Mt. Holly, had been selected as the agent for carrying out this purpose.

MR. HENRY S. HAINES, of Burlington, on behalf of the Surveyors' Association of West New Jersey made a few remarks about the Swedish and Finnish settlements on the Delaware river, on the Burlington County front. He stated that the original records of the Swedesboro church had been found, and now were in possession of the present church organization.

MR. J. C. PUMPELLY read a paper on Mahlon Dickerson.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. Pumpelly, and he was requested to furnish the Society with a copy of his interesting paper.

MR. WILLIAM NELSON read a paper on Sir George Carteret.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. Nelson, and he was requested to furnish the society with a copy of his interesting paper.

On motion of GENERAL STRYKER, Mr. Nelson was also requested to furnish the Society with a copy of a paper written by him on John Lord Berkley, and the Committee on Publications were directed to print the same in the Society's Proceedings, together with the paper on Sir George Carteret.¹

DR. S. H. PENNINGTON then made some feeling remarks on the death of Dr. Parrish, and spoke of the paper he was to have read before the Society at this meeting.

On motion of MR. J. F. HAGEMAN, Dr. Pennington was requested to prepare a memoir of Dr. Parrish.

The Society then adjourned.

¹ MR. NELSON'S Papers on John Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret will appear in the Proceedings for January, 1892.

Treasurer's Report.

F. W. RICORD, *in account with the New Jersey Historical Society.*

Balance on hand, May 15, 1890.	\$1,075 09
January 24, 1891, Annual dues.	138 00
Initiation fees.	305 00
Life members' fees	600 00
Rents.	300 00
Interest	80 49
Books sold	22 75
	<hr/> \$2,521 33
January 24, 1891, S. & J. Davis Bill.	\$ 49 00
John Whitehead	116 00
Vogt Bros	39 50
American Ins. Co.	35 00
Frank H. Huber.	5 00
Niagara Ins. Co.	35 00
Post Office Bill	2 00
Randolph R. Beam	45 00
Post Office Bill	2 00
Carleton M. Herrick.	7 75
R. R. R. Co. Freight	1 80
Publisher Weekly	6 00
J. L. Murphy.	5 42
J. F. Glutting	5 00
Newark Journal.	7 50
Rent N. Bkg. Co.	500 00
Salaries.	666 64
Assistant	108 00
Sundry expenses.	67 79
	<hr/> \$1,704 90
Balance in Howard Savings Institution.	111 30
" N. Bkg Co. 705.12. In hand 1 cent.	705 13
	<hr/> \$2,521 33

GENERAL STATEMENT.

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

January 24, 1891, Park St. Property.....	\$ 9,000 00
Books and Furniture.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$19,000 00

BARRON FUND.

In Am. Trust Co	\$ 2,287 99
" Newark Savings Institution ..	39 64
" Howard " "	2,672 37
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,000 00

LIFE MEMBERS' FUND.

In Am. Trust Co.	\$ 225 65
" Dime Savings Institution.....	364 33
" Howard " "	100 36
	<hr/>
	\$ 690 34

AVAILABLE FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

In Howard Savings Institution	\$ 111 30
" N. Bkg Co.....	705 13
	<hr/>
	\$ 816 43

List of Donors of Books, Pamphlets, MSS., Paintings, Books, etc.

Aikman, Rev. Dr. Robert,
Bangs, Edward,
Ball, Mary E,
Beam, Randolph R,
Bernard, George L,
Bigelow, Samuel F,
Bishop, James,
Boutwell, Francis M,
Boyd, Rev. William W., D. D.
Bradlee, Rev. Dr. C. D,
Brown, Rev. Allen H,
Carpenter, Daniel N,
Clark, Daniel T,
Coe, Ernest E,
Darling, Gen. C. W,
De Peyster, Gen. J. Watts,
Douglass, Mrs. Anna E,
Draper, Dr. A. S,
Dreer, Ferdinand J,
Drowne, Henry Thyre,
Foster, L. L,
Goble, L. Spencer,
Goode, Dr. G. Brown,
Green, Dr. Samuel A,
Hagar, George J,
Hall, Rev. Dr. John,
Halsey, Edmund D,
Halstead, Mrs. N. W,
Howell, James E,
Huber, Frank H,
Hunt, Samuel H,
Ingersoll, Edward,
Jennings, Halsey,
Lacey, E. S,
Larrison, C. W,

Leach, Edward O,
Lippencott, J. B,
Mc Dowell, William O,
Maxwell, Robert A,
Nelson, William,
Peckham, W. G,
Pumpelly, J. C.
Peet, Rev. S. D,
Parker, Cortlandt,
Peck, Charles F,
Revere, Paul,
Righter, William S,
Rockwood, Charles G,
Ross, Theodore A,
Rowe, Dr. G. H. M,
Russell, Gurden W,
Salter, Mrs. Edwin,
Schenck, William E,
Spader, P. Vanderbilt,
Speiden, William,
Sprague, Henry H,
Stewart, Mrs. John H,
Taylor, John W,
Terhune, Walter S,
Thurstone, William,
Tuttle, Rev. Dr. J. F,
Upton, Irving S,
Vosseller, Elias,
Waterhouse, S,
Weeks, William R,
Wilson, Gen. James Grant,
Wood, J. F,
Wyncrop, Richard,
Yard, James S,

SOCIETIES.

American Antiquarian Society, American Museum of Nat. History, American Philosophical Society, Bunker Hill Monument Association, Buffalo Historical

Society, Canadian Institute, Chamber of Commerce of New York City, Chicago Historical Society, City of Boston, Connecticut Historical Society, Cornell University, Essex Institute, Harvard University, Hyde Park Historical Society, Iowa Historical Society, Kansas State Historical Society, Maine Historical Society, Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society, Maryland Historical Society, Massachusetts Historical Society, Michigan State Library, Minisink Valley Historical Society, Minneapolis Public Library, Minnesota Historical Society, Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association, Newberry Library, New England Historic Genealogical Society, New York Historical Society, New York Meteorological Observatory, New York Mercantile Library, New York State Library, New York Gen. and Biog. Society, Oneida Historical Society, Old Colony Historical Society, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia Library Company, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn N. Y.; Regents of the University of the State of New York, Smithsonian Institution, South California Historical Society, Tennessee Board of Health, U. S. Bureau of Education, U. S. Bureau of Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, U. S. Dept. of State, U. S. Geological Survey, U. S. Patent Office, U. S. Signal Service, U. S. Treasury Department, University of Nebraska, University of California, Washington Association of New Jersey, Worcester Society of Antiquity, Wyoming Hist. and Geol. Society, Yale University.

Selections from Correspondence

LAI D BEFORE THE SOCIETY, JAN. 27, 1891.

INDIAN PLACE-NAMES.—LOANTICA.

I.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 27, 1890.

WM. NELSON, ESQ., *Secretary Historical Society* :

DEAR SIR:—I am informed that you will probably be able to give me the meaning, or can direct me where I can find the meaning of the Indian name Loantaka

or Lowantica as it is sometimes spelled. The name is applied to a stream and valley near Morristown.

If without trouble to yourself you can give me the meaning or can direct me where I can find the meaning of the word, you will greatly oblige,

Yours Respectfully,

ALFRED ELMER MILLS.

II.

ALFRED ELMER MILLS, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR:—It is exceedingly difficult to give any satisfactory explanation of Indian place-names as a rule. The first whites did not understand the Indian methods of naming places, nor did they understand the peculiar construction of the language; and the pronunciation of Indian names has been sadly changed from the originals.

From numerous investigations regarding the meanings of place-names, particularly of rivers and streams, I am inclined to believe that the Indians did not give one appellation to any river or stream. I am inclined to believe that the names we have received from the Indians, as applied to streams and valleys and mountains, were but indicative of some peculiarity about a particular spot, or some incident, historical or otherwise, relating to that spot. Moreover, nouns and adjectives were unknown in the Delaware language, and in the Algonkin languages generally. Instead, by an aggregation of particles a *theme* was suggested, instead of a noun. Thus there are substantival or adjectival words, instead of nouns and adjectives, as we understand them. The Indian place-names given by Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary in the last century, and some of which

are to be found in the "Historical Collections of New Jersey," are absolutely worthless.

Now for the meaning of "Lowantaka:" I have these suggestions to make: In the Delaware language, "lowan" means "cold," and hence "winter," or "North." "Hacki" (or in the dialect of this locality "achgi") means "land." Inserting the letter "t" for euphony we get "Lówan-t-hacki," "the cold land," or "North land," or "place at the North." I have found the termination "hacki" sometimes applied to "valley." The accent in Delaware polysyllables falls on the penult. If you pronounce "Lowantaka" with the accent on the ante-penult it would indicate to me that the word is derived from "Lowan-hanne-tak," or "cold or North stream at a tree or wood." Or, it might be derived from "Laweel-hanne-tak," a "stream flowing through the middle of a wood." Syllables were often dropped in these agglutinate words.

I should be pleased to hear if any of these interpretations appears applicable to "Lowantaka."

Very respectfully,

WM. NELSON, *Corresponding Secretary.*

III.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am extremely obliged to you for your kind letter in regard to the meaning of the name Lowantaka.

From your derivations I have no doubt, but that the name was first applied to the stream—and later to the valley.

The valley was formerly well wooded and is commonly called Spring Valley because of the numerous cold springs that rise there and feed this stream.

The stream flows from the north in a southerly direction.

Loantaka or Lowantaka is pronounced with the accent on the antepenult and the most probable derivation is from "Lowan-hanne-tak" or "cold or North stream at a tree or wood."

Again thanking you very heartily for the trouble and interest you have taken,

I am very respectfully yours,

ALFRED ELMER MILLS.

THE RECORDS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

TRENTON, Dec 16, 1890.

MY DEAR SIR:—I regret that I can give you so little satisfaction in reply to your inquiry. At the time of the State House fire all of the old books and papers we were compelled to pile up in the vaults in the cellar of of the State House and without much reference to order: Besides there was never kept any *docket* of the cases and proceedings of the Supreme Court previous to 1842.

We had an appropriation made by the Legislature to enable the Clerk to arrange for filing and preserving such papers and records and to prepare a Docket going back to cover the earliest proceedings of the Supreme Court; for lack of vault conveniences this work has been necessarily slow, although prosecuted as fast as they could make room to dispose of the papers and records. We hope to have our new office vaults, fittings, files, etc., by the 10 January next, when the work will proceed with more speed. In the meantime I will try to make such search and examination as I can with our limited facilities for the information you desire and when I come across it will advise you.

Yours,

BENJ. F. LEE, *Clerk*.

THE EARLY IRON INDUSTRY OF MORRIS AND PASSAIC
COUNTIES.

I.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 19, 1890.

MY DEAR MR. NELSON:—My grandfather's brother, William Jackson, when an old man spent much of his time at Rockaway, where he was born and brought up. He wrote a long MS. account of early iron enterprises in which he was engaged, and in it he said he and his brother (my grandfather, Col. Jos. Jackson), were the first to roll, round and square iron in this country—that they did it in the Paterson mill which they leased of Colt. I knew this from others also. That they built together the rolling mill in Rockaway 1822 I also *know*. It cost them I think \$8,000, and my grandfather paid his brother as much for his half as the whole cost. Uncle William then went off and built Clinton furnace, near Newfoundland, which enterprise nearly ruined him. In 1865 I went with him to Clinton to see the ruins. It was just forty years from the time he cut the first stick at Clinton. Did you ever notice the sketch I prepared of my grandfather, Col. J.? Only a few were printed but I think I sent one to the Historical Society? It contains some account of this first rolling mill.

Old Judge David Ogden, of Newark, was a very prominent man. He was a son of Col. Josiah Ogden, who built Trinity Church, and was born 1679 and died in 1763. Judge David was born 1707 and died 1798 at Jamaica, Long Island. He was a Tory, as was his son Isaac, and son-in-law, Nicholas Hoffman. He married Gertrude Gouverneur, but your letter gives me the first notice of her death.

Yours Very Truly,
E. D. HALSEY.

II.

Letter dated February 22, 1859, from William Jackson, giving an account of Iron Enterprises in Morris and Passaic Counties:

"The first bar of round and square iron ever rolled in this country was done by Col. Joseph Jackson and myself in the old rolling mill at Paterson then owned by Samuel and Roswell Colt in the year 1820, under our contract to furnish the United States government with a certain quantity of rolled, round and hammered iron at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, in which we succeeded to the entire satisfaction of the government. Our experiments at rolling round and square iron induced us to build the rolling mill at Rockaway in 1820 and 22. During the time of our rolling iron in Paterson, Messrs. Blackwell and McFarlan were the owners of the Dover rolling mill and forge built by Israel Canfield & Co. Seeing our success they proceeded to alter and rebuild their rolling mill for rolling all kinds of iron, which they completed about the same time we finished our rolling mill in Nov. 1822 and from thence sprang into being the various Rolling mills of the day."

III.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, }
PATERSON, N. J., December 12, 1890. }

JAMES M. SWANK, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR:—Our friend Mr. Edmund D. Halsey, has written me asking me to look over your History of Iron in All Ages, edition of 1885, and to suggest any additions or corrections.

I have annotated the work, and send you the results, which were not intended to be comprehensive, but such

ordinary facts as come within my own knowledge, regarding the history of iron in this—Passaic—county.

In 1732 Cornelius Board bought 157 acres of land for half a mile along the Passaic river at Little Falls, evidently in connection with a proposed iron industry. About 1768 Captain James Gray had a foundry and mill there, using the water power.

In 1737 Board bought several tracts of land along the Wanaque and Ringwood rivers, evidently for the iron in them, and for the water power.

In 1737 there is a reference to the "Busseton Forge by Ringwood cold spring."

In 1740 the Ringwood Company—the Ogdens of Newark—bought of Board 16 acres at Ringwood for £63. They afterwards bought all or most of his property in that neighborhood.

Twenty years ago I saw at Charlottenburg a small pig, with the letters raised on it, "Charlottenburg 1770." I believe it is now in the New York store of Cooper & Hewitt.

In January, 1776, Joseph Hoff, manager, advertised for workmen to work at Hibernia Furnace, owned by Robert and John Murray.

In a letter in my possession, written by David Ogden in 1761, from Newark, acknowledging an order for "5 Tonns Comon Iron and 3 Tunns of flat 3 1-2 Inch," he says he had written to his works, but they were not making any flat iron of that size. "Cart Tire from 3 to 3 1-4 Inches fetches from 40s. to £3 P. Tun more than any other Iron." He therefore asks £38 per ton for that sort of iron. This is interesting as showing prices in those days.

The statement that there is a pig dated 1755 in the Historical Society's collections at Trenton is an error. There is no Historical Society there. The pig may be at the

Trenton Rolling Mill, but probably is in Cooper & Hewitt's store in New York.

Charles Reed should be Read.

The Rolling Mill at Paterson was established in 1812 by Nicholas Delaplaine, Samuel Colt and John Colt. It turned out large quantities of camp utensils, iron pots and the like, in the War of 1812. I have always supposed that it was a rolling mill from the first. John Colt told me a great deal about it in 1874 and 1876.

If these data are of any use to you I shall be pleased.

Very respectfully,

WM. NELSON.

IV.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1890.

DEAR SIR:—I am much obliged for your full and valuable letter of the 12th instant. I shall take pleasure in incorporating in my New Jersey chapter most of the facts to which you call my attention. The correct spelling of Charles Read's name is very important. I understand that he was Provincial Secretary of State at the time he built his furnace at Batsto about 1760. Is this correct?

I am much interested in what you tell me of Colt's rolling mill at Paterson. If built as early as 1812 it could not have been a rolling mill as that term is now understood. It may have been a mill for rolling strips to be slit into nail rods. I am certain that there was no mill in this country for rolling sheet iron to be converted into camp utensils, etc., as early as 1812. In 1820 the Jacksons are said to have rolled round and square iron at Colt's rolling mill, which is possible, and if true is an interesting fact. I do not wish to give you too much trouble, but would be greatly obliged if you could ascertain for me the exact

character of Colt's works from their inception in 1812 until 1820. There may be some old gentleman of your acquaintance who can recall their exact character.

Very Truly Yours,

JAMES M. SWANK.

[Mr. Swank was given additional particulars of the Paterson Rolling Mill, including a diagram of the buildings as they were in 1835, just before they were removed to make way for the erection of a great stone mill for the manufacture of revolvers for which the lad Samuel Colt had just secured a patent.]



MAHLON DICKERSON

INDUSTRIAL PIONEER AND OLD TIME PATRIOT

BY JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY

*A Paper read by request before the New Jersey Historical
Society January 27 1891*

MAHLON DICKERSON OF NEW JERSEY.

INDUSTRIAL PIONEER AND OLD TIME PATRIOT.

BY JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY.

The nineteenth century is fast waning, and we are forgetting the men who laid the foundations if they did not make its history. Our Civil War seems to have closed a former volume, and to open new pages for our inspection. This may be no more than we should expect, yet we have good reason to regret that the former heroes of our nation should pass so soon into an unmerited oblivion. There is no happy career for a man or a people that shall be unmindful of its predecessors, or of those to whom the present greatness and prosperity are due. It is the province of the annalist, the biographer and the historian, to revive the old memories, to bring the deeds and personalities of former years to our cognizance, and to preserve them for future regard and contemplation.

Among the men whom the citizens of New Jersey, as well as of the entire nation should delight to honor, MAHLON DICKERSON must always be awarded a high rank. Though never brilliant as an orator, he excelled in the other qualities of a public man. He was broad of conception, comprehensive, of sound judgment, and energetic in execution. In short, he possessed in an admirable degree the endowments of the statesman, and he exemplified them through a long and honorable career. When we call to mind the great names that New Jersey has enrolled in the archives

of the Republic, it is no small testimony to declare that Mahlon Dickerson was worthy of a place in the number.

His ancestry appears to have been of the genuine Puritan stock. In the register of the Massachusetts Genealogical Society, we find a record bearing date May 10, 1637, enumerating emigrants from Yarmouth in England and reciting as follows:

"The examination of Beniemen Cooper of Branton, husbandman age 50 years, * * * * his sister aged 48 years, and two servants, John Kilin and fileman Dickerson, are all desirous to passe to New England to inhabitt."

This "fileman Dickerson" did "passe to New England" that same year. John Young, the minister of the little party, was the leader. They came in the ship "Mary Ann of Yarmouth," of which M. Goose was master. In the record of the Genealogical Society Philemon Dickerson is twice mentioned, once as having married Mary the daughter of Mr. Payne, and again as "the son-in-law of widow Paine." The emigrants arrived safely at Salem, Massachusetts Bay, and were duly received as members of the colony. Land was granted them according to custom, Dickerson's homestead being twenty acres. This constituted him a "freeman." He of course had to be a church member to be a full citizen.

A little while afterward came a person from Long Island holding out flattering inducements for emigration. The errand was distasteful to the leaders of the colony at Salem, but it seems to have succeeded with some of the inhabitants. Our Puritan forefathers certainly brought with them to the New World an ardent passion for owning large tracts of land. The later colonists at Salem, many of them, resolved to go to Long Island. Mr. Young went with them.

Philemon Dickerson was of the number. They emigrated in 1643, purchased land from the natives, and founded

the town of Southold. "Goodman Dickerson" was not long in becoming a prominent man among the settlers. He was owner of a handsome house in the village, and several farms in other parts of the town. He was a tanner, and his calling appears to have been lucrative.

He lived about thirty years at Southold. His will, bearing date June 20, 1665, was recorded May 8, 1672. Mr. John Young, his pastor and life-long friend, was a subscribing witness. It mentions three sons, calling two of them, Thomas and Peter, by name; and also "two dafters" to whom he makes bequests to be paid them "when the com of the age of one and twenty." He gave the bulk of his estate to his wife during her life or widowhood, after which it was to be disposed to his children. He made his wife Mary sole executrix. At the time of his death he was seventy-four years of age.

Peter Dickerson succeeded to his father, and being diligent in business, and of a thrifty turn of mind, increased the property. The Dickerson family remained in Southold till 1741, almost a hundred years. They belonged to the First Congregational Church, the Pastor of which, the Rev. Ephraim Whitaker, graphically describes them as "all and always respectable, but not specially eminent."

Peter, the son of Thomas Dickerson, nephew of the first Peter, seems to have given signs of the talent and breadth of view which afterward characterized his family. Leaving Southold in 1741, he removed with his three brothers to Morris County, New Jersey, where he became an extensive land-owner. He early took part in the political controversies of the time, and was active in arousing and organizing opposition to the encroachments of the British crown and colonial government. His house was the rallying place for the patriots, and he was recognized early as a leader. On the 9th of January, 1775, he was appointed on a "Committee of Observation" for Morris County; and on the 1st

of May ensuing he was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress. On the 7th of February, 1776, he was commissioned as captain in the 3d Battalion, 1st Establishment of New Jersey, and 'at his own expense equipped his company for active service.

His more distinguished grandson, Mahlon Dickerson, was born at Hanover Neck, New Jersey, April 17, 1770, when those controversies were at their height, before actual conflict. He was the eldest of five children, who all excelled in similar respects. He was fitted for college in Morristown, as we learn from the following memorandum in Mr. Joseph Lewis's diary:

"Monday Nov. 27, 1786, Jonathan Dickerson's son (Mahlon) began to board at 7s a week." He graduated at Princeton in 1789, after which he engaged in the study of the law, and was licensed as an attorney in 1793. The next year he served in Captain Kinney's cavalry in the expedition to suppress the "whiskey rebellion" in Western Pennsylvania. After this he and his brothers removed to Philadelphia, where he continued his legal studies in the office of Mr. James Miller, and was admitted to the bar in 1797. In those times a man practised law in the lower tribunals years before admission to the higher courts.

He soon began a political career, and was elected a member of the City Council. In 1802 he was appointed, together with A. J. Dallas, John Sergeant, and Joseph Clay—all leading supporters of Mr. Jefferson—Commissioner in Bankruptcy. In 1805 he became Adjutant-General of the State. About this time he received advantageous offers to remove to New Orleans in the newly acquired Orleans territory. Personal and family reasons, it is said, induced him to decline. Perhaps these are explained by the following extract from a letter to his sister, dated January 1, 1805:

"If I can but get a wife in the course of the winter to

please me, I shall rejoice I did not leave the place. There is a lady in this city I have serious thoughts of making love to; but she knows nothing of the matter, and I suspect never will. However, with the blessing of God, I hope another year will not find me an old bachelor."

Whether from the traditional "faint heart" or the pre-engaged affections of the one on whom he had fixed his wishes, the fond plan of this "old bachelor" of thirty-five years seems to have gone "aglee." Mahlon Dickerson never married. He was always gentle and courteous to women, as well as tender and affectionate to children; but no wife ever shared his home.

He resigned the Adjutant-Generalship in 1808 to accept the position of recorder of Philadelphia. In 1810 his father who, in partnership with a Mr. Le Fever, owned the Succasunna iron mines died, leaving his extensive estate to be settled and carried on. Mahlon purchased the claims of the other heirs, and transferred his residence to Succasunna. He had no love for the profession of the law, and now cheerfully abandoned it. He continued to manage the works with energy and diligence, and they became very profitable.

He maintained his lively interest in public affairs, and became a political leader in the State. He was elected to the Legislature in 1811 and again in 1812. At this time the matter of steam navigation was one of the problems to be solved. The Legislature of New Jersey had granted to Aaron Ogden and Daniel Dod, the exclusive privileges before enjoyed by John Fitch. Mr. Dickerson was upon the legislative committee having the topic under consideration. The result was a letter of enquiry from Mr. Robert Fulton, expressive of deep anxiety lest his rights should be disregarded. Under date of January 14, 1814, Mr. Dickerson reassures him, concluding as follows: "I think you will find no disposition in our legislature to protect any of

our citizens in the use of your improvement without your permission; for generally they think, as I sincerely do, that but for your talents and perseverance, the science of steamboat navigation would still have remained where it was ten years ago, buried under a heap of obloquy and ridicule. It is very evident that the difference between your boat and that of Mr. Fitch is the difference between a successful and an abortive experiment, which is all the difference in the world."

This matter possesses historic interest from the fact that the subsequent failure of the enterprise afforded Cornelius Vanderbilt his opportunity. He purchased one of the steamboats with money saved by his wife from her weekly household expenses; and from this beginning laid the foundation of his colossal fortune. Indeed, "water" was the great source of his prosperity.

In 1813 he succeeded the Hon. W. S. Pennington as associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. In 1814 his name was proposed for United States senator, but withdrawn; and in October, 1815, he was elected Governor by the two houses of the Legislature, in joint meeting, which was the former mode of electing that officer. Mr. Dickerson received the unanimous vote. At that time the Governor was, by virtue of his office, Chancellor of the State. He was chosen again in 1816, but resigned the year following, having been elected to the Senate of the United States.

In this position he exhibited the same devotion to public business which he displayed in private affairs. From the day he took his seat in the Senate till he retired from it in 1833, a period of sixteen years, he was but three times absent from his place. He was re-elected to a second term with little opposition in November, 1822. This was during "the era of good feeling," in which acrimonious partisan politics seemed to have died out. But in 1828

all this had been changed, and a political campaign of most intense bitterness was carried on through the country. Old Federalists, rather than support Mr. Adams, joined the new Democratic party. Neighbors were estranged, and even the new President took office in 1829, exasperated to the highest pitch against his opponents.

The Legislature of New Jersey had been carried at the election by the party opposed to the incoming administration. The Senator elected two years before had resigned his seat, and the term of Mr. Dickerson was about to expire. Successors to both were to be chosen. The Hon. Samuel L. Southard, then Secretary of the Navy, and a Dr. Ewing were rival candidates for the short term. The excitement ran high, and each candidate counted confidently upon aid from the Jackson men. Ten ballots were had without a choice, when a Mr. Potts offered a resolution declaring Mr. Southard ineligible on the ground that, being a cabinet officer, he was not a resident of the State. The Jackson men united with the supporters of Dr. Ewing and secured its adoption. The friends of Mr. Southard, in a rage, gave votes enough for Mr. Dickerson to elect him for the four years' term. The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen was chosen to the other seat.

The scheme was next set on foot to make Mr. Dickerson the Democratic-Republican candidate for Vice-President. He was regarded as a representative man, both as a patriot and a politician. He had uniformly ranked among the foremost members of the Jeffersonian school, and was perhaps the most efficient man in New Jersey in the struggles of the Democratic party, in promoting its success. He had been honored by his own State by the stations of judge, governor, and United States senator. He had filled these places acceptably.

A leading Democrat of Ohio thus summarized his career :
"As chairman of the Committee of Manufactures in the

Senate, his whole energies and the most untiring devotion of his abilities have been directed to the cause of national industry—not blindly, not with subservient views of stimulating an excitement or promoting partisan objects; but with an enlarged national patriotism looking to the permanent prospects of the country, independent of the temporary fluctuations of popular opinion. To him likewise is the praise due of originating the plan for the division of the surplus revenue among the States in the ratio of their representation. This subject he introduced into the Senate several winters ago, and advocated against the giants of both South Carolina and Virginia. The President, in adopting his views in his last message in relation to this question, certainly paid him the highest compliment."

Other counsels ruled in the new Democratic party. Some of the official acts of Martin Van Buren had made him obnoxious to leading senators, and they defeated his confirmation as minister to England. He then became the candidate for Vice-President, and Mr. Dickerson retired to private life.

He had during the sixteen years of service as senator been an energetic supporter of the protective policy, and his speeches were generally in its support. He was a close student of the subject; and if not as brilliant or eloquent as others, he was not behind them in influence. Free trade he denounced as "a system as visionary and impracticable as the everlasting and universal pacification of the world."

John Randolph, a little before his death, took pains in his characteristic way to sneer at these views. Coming into the Senate after months of absence he was asked to hear Mr. Dickerson's argument upon the Tariff. "Oh," said he, "I heard that speech sixteen years ago."

Mr. Dickerson did not remain long in seclusion. He

was popular at home, and it was the boast that he held more public positions than any other citizen in the township of Randolph. He was elected again to the Legislature in 1833, and after the close of the session was nominated and confirmed, May 20, 1834, as minister to Russia. He declined the place, however, because, it is said, he desired to remain at home to help Mr. Van Buren's aspirations for the Presidency. He was then appointed Secretary of the Navy, taking office June 30.

Few events occur to make the term of office of a cabinet minister memorable. Mr. Dickerson more than others was a man of affairs; and such men, while they render the institutions of a country stable and permanent, do not often have the opportunity to "make history." Yet a few occurrences served to make his term of office eventful.

On the 2d of July, 1834, the figure-head of the frigate *Constitution* was cut off by one S. W. Drury. It was purely an exhibition of political spite. At that time the official conduct of General Jackson was subject to bitter animadversion. He had, in open disregard of law, removed the public moneys on deposit in the United States Bank; and the Senate, unable otherwise to hold him to account, adopted the famous resolutions of censure, which were expunged years afterward when the Democrats obtained the majority. The *Constitution*, more familiarly known among sailors by the name of "Old Ironsides," had been built over at the Navy Yard, and the bust of the President placed on her as the figure-head. This was distasteful to many, as she was manned by New England sailors, with whom he was not a favorite. For some cause or other the officials were remiss in efforts to restore the mutilated symbol. Secretary Dickerson finally set himself about the matter and held an animated correspondence with Commodore J. D. Elliott. Setting aside all subterfuge, he addressed a letter dated March 13, 1835, directing the work to be done

at once. This was effectual, and the *Constitution* was quickly ready to sail upon a cruise.

Another occurrence was more sensational. On the 13th of January, 1835, as the President was walking in a procession, a crazy man named Lawrence, the prototype of the later Guiteau, attempted to kill him. Mr. Dickerson was walking with him and shared the danger. The man was arrested, and Mr. Dickerson was a witness at the trial.

Life at Washington began to tell sadly upon his health. His letters gave account of severe illness, which was aggravated by severer treatment. The third week in October, 1836, he was compelled to leave the office and go to his boarding-house. Here the physician, he remarks, "relieved me of sixteen ounces of my blood, and filled my stomach with medicine of all sorts—such as calomel, antimony, tartar, etc. For four days I was horribly sick."

His brother, being at this time Governor of New Jersey, asked his advice in regard to the Electoral College. The Hon. John Travers, a representative in Congress, had been chosen an elector. He told him of his own action when Governor in 1816, when at the meeting of the electors he attended and appointed an elector who voted in place of an absentee. He advised a similar course in this instance.

He did not recover his former health. 'As soon as he learned the certainty of Mr. Van Buren's election, he gave notice to him that he must appoint a new Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Van Buren at once looked over the diplomatic roll for the customary foreign appointment, but without satisfaction. He informed Mr. Dickerson that it would not be practicable to give him the mission to Russia. General Eaton, who was in Spain, would probably return in less than two years, and if he would wait he could have that place; or, if diplomatic relations could be established with Naples, he should go there. But the only place that could be given immediately was an appointment as

Charge d' Affaires to Belgium. Mr. Van Buren assured Mr. Dickerson that he would find Brussels a delightful residence, both on account of its climate and its situation in the heart of Europe. Mr. Dickerson was not willing to accept. He explains his motive as punctilious. "If I refuse this, it will be merely as a matter of pride and repugnance to taking a diplomatic appointment of a second grade."

He did not remain long in office. The sweeping financial disaster of 1837 endangered his private fortune, and his health threatened to give way utterly. He resigned in 1838. Says he:

"I continued in the Navy Department until my health was nearly destroyed. Duties had accumulated upon me which were unusual, and which no former Secretary was obliged to perform. My health immediately improved on my leaving Washington, but was not entirely re-established under a year. On leaving my office I would have made a short visit to Europe, but, having been absent from home for four years, my property required my immediate attention for at least two or three years; and, although I should have retired from business, yet I felt no disposition to do so, and, in fact, have been more actively engaged, and have done more to increase the value of my estate, particularly of my iron mines, than I have ever done before."

When he left Washington in July, 1838, the financial condition of the country was depressed to the lowest degree, and he worked against powerful odds. He described the difficulty of getting on without money as "horrible." He pushed business briskly, taking iron for ore with the result of accumulating a large stock on hand that he had no hope of disposing of for one or two years. The outcome, however, was most fortunate. Writing to Mr. Van Buren, May 20, 1839, he says:

"I am engaged in as much business as I can attend to. I am actively employed from the rising to the setting of the sun. I have made a very great and successful effort in carrying on my mine, and in a few months shall be more a man of leisure than I have ever been. My health has been uniformly good since I left Washington."

This leisure was somewhat disturbed, however, by political exigencies. The terrible financial crisis of 1837 was followed by the defeat of the Administration at the elections. The Congress chosen in 1838 was almost equally balanced. New Jersey appeared with two contesting sets of representatives—one with the usual credentials under the "broad seal" of the State, and bearing the signature of Governor Pennington, then Mr. Dickerson's great political rival. The other had a certificate of election signed by the Democratic Secretary of State. The seats were finally awarded to the latter delegation, assuring the Administration a small majority. One of the members was the Hon. Philemon Dickerson, brother of Mahlon. The office of Judge of the United States District Court of New Jersey becoming vacant by the death of the incumbent, he became an applicant for the position. Mr. Van Buren was not willing to take a man away from the slender majority, when the Independent Treasury bill and other measures were pending. The candidate appealed to his brother for help. "I have an almost insuperable objection to asking favors at this time in behalf of myself or family," was the reply. He did so, nevertheless. The President would only consent to the arrangement of appointing Mahlon Dickerson himself, but accepted his resignation the next February and made his brother his successor. The proceeding was distasteful to him, but he yielded his scruples in order to help his brother.

He succeeded in rescuing his business from the threat-

ened disaster, as well as in recovering his health. "I have never had better health than I have had for the last three months," he wrote in April, 1840. Not only had he attained his normal weight, but he had brought up the revenues of his property and doubled its value. In 1840 he raised twenty-five tons of ore each day, and during the period of sleighing sold eighteen.

His sympathy with Mr. Van Buren was warm, and their relations were familiar. He was free in offering counsel, and we can now see that his advice might have been taken with profit. A letter to the President, dated May 20, 1839, relates as a wonder the reading of his message in exactly twenty-six hours after it was delivered to both houses of Congress—a celerity of despatch which he would not have dreamed of twenty years before. He praises the document with the sagacity peculiar to a politician, because "it makes no new question upon which the Administration is to be sustained by a whipping-in of votes, which is sure to result in a whipping-out of friends."

He also suggests a course which has gone out of fashion now, and which hardly seems to have been in fashion at that time. "It is dangerous," says he, "to urge upon Congress any great measure resting for its support upon Executive influence. It is unjust to the friends of the Administration who may not be in favor of such a measure upon its intrinsic merits; and who, if Democrats, *resist everything like coercion.*"

He then declares his confidence that Mr. Van Buren would be elected in 1840 without the vote of New York. He grounds this belief upon the probability that the Conservatives, who had become disaffected, would yet vote for him, and deprecates their rough treatment by the editor of the *Washington Globe*. "The greater part of those who have left us will return," said he, "if not driven from our

ranks; and they would never have deserted us for a moment if they had been treated with the forbearance and respect due to them."

Such, however, was not the policy adopted, and the Conservatives generally supported the Whig candidates. General Harrison was elected President, receiving 234 out of 294 electoral votes. General Lewis Cass was then minister to Paris. Mr. Dickerson, who was warmly attached to him, wrote him of the result and the future, November 19, 1840:

"You will know before this reaches you that Van Buren is defeated horse and foot; in fact, we are all swept by the board. Much fraud has been practised by our opponents, and much money expended in buying votes; but all this will not account for the immense majority against us. * * A majority of the people have decided against the measures of the Administration, and we must submit.

"The calling of an extra session in 1837 was a mistake, and the attempt to force down the Sub-Treasury Bill was a greater. The bill itself was right enough, but the country was not prepared for it. It was known that many of our leading men and members of Congress were opposed to it. Blair undertook to whip them in, but instead of whipping in he whipped them out—of which we had the most decided proofs in 1838—yet those who deserted our ranks were considered as Federalists, not worthy of our attention, and the system of proscription was followed up with greater vigor than ever, in order that the party might be made *perfectly pure*. *It is indeed made very pure, but inconveniently small.*"

He now proposes to his former colleague the policy for the future, the leading feature of which was that General Cass himself become a candidate. "Before you left us," he writes, "I once mentioned to you that had I your reputation, civil as well as military, I would push for the Presi-

dency—all which at that time you seemed to consider as an idle speculation. The time has arrived, sooner than I anticipated, when you will be called upon by the old Jefferson party to take your place at their head as a candidate for the highest office in their gift. There is no other man on whom we can rally." He then predicted the return of the Conservatives from the Whig party: "A large portion of those who have deserted our ranks have been governed by honest motives, and will rejoice at the opportunity of returning to our party when they can do it without what they consider a sacrifice of principle."

In a letter to General Cass a year later he foreshadowed the failure of the Whig administration. "The people," he says, "disapprove of much that took place in '38, '39 and '40, inasmuch as they were not relieved of their pecuniary distress." He does not scruple to impute this distress to the want of a *protective tariff*, and to hold Henry Clay to account.

"When the people are in distress," said he, "they consider any change for the better. No system of administration can be permanent unless the country is prosperous, and in this there is some justice, as the prosperity of the country depends entirely upon those who have the administration and the making of the laws in their hands. Heaven has showered down its blessings upon us, but we have been cursed with legislation. In four years after Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill the excess of our imports over our exports amounted to more than \$125,000,000."

The nephew of Mr. Dickerson, Captain Augustus Canfield, of the U. S. Army, had married a daughter of General Cass. He writes her father, November 28, 1841, expressing his gratification. "Nothing could give me greater pleasure," says he, "than the connection that has taken place between your family and mine. Hitherto I have been your warm and sincere friend from the time of my

first acquaintance with you. I rejoice in a circumstance that brings me nearer to you ; and the more so, as I have long entertained the most sincere attachment and esteem for all your family." After a warm praise of Captain Canfield, the son of his dead sister, he concludes with the assurance that the young wife will be cherished by him rather as a daughter than a niece.

In the same letter he implores General Cass to draw a line between himself and the Whig party. He assures the General that the Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania had promised, in that event, to forego their preferences for Mr. Buchanan, and to support him instead. From the pronounced opinions of these men in favor of high protective duties, it was necessary to have such a caution.

In a letter to the Hon. William Cost Johnson, a leading Whig member of Congress from Maryland, December 5, 1842, Mr. Dickerson reiterates these sentiments, advocating a stated annual distribution to the States, and proposing a system of commercial reciprocity :

"I would have such a revenue from commerce as would enable the Government, with the proceeds of the public lands, to divide \$10,000,000 a year among the States. This would enable the States to carry on public improvements, or would relieve the people from local taxation largely. I perceive you are in favor of such a system of duties upon imports as will insure us a reciprocity of commerce with the powers of Europe. Let such a system be adopted, and our country must prosper. Our imports of sugar and molasses in 1841 amount to more than \$11,000,000—prostrating the State of Louisiana. Our imports of iron for '41 amount to more than \$8,500,000. You mention the fact that in ten years we have paid England alone \$85,000,000 for the article of iron. We are the most stupid nation in Christendom, except the Portuguese."

He further unfolds his views respecting reciprocity:

"I hope you will persevere in your efforts to enforce a perfectly reciprocal commerce—not with one nation, but with all nations—and that by legislation, not by negotiation. Let this be done by the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the President—not by the Executive alone, with the advice of the Senate. The House of Representatives of the people should never submit to any infringement of their constitutional powers to regulate commerce."

Mr. Dickerson was destined to meet a sad disappointment. At the meeting of the Democratic National Convention in 1844 a majority of the delegates were in favor of Mr. Van Buren as the candidate. The adoption of the famous two-thirds rule enabled the friends of other candidates to prevent his nomination; but that rule proved then as always a two-edged sword for the beheading of statesmen and the exalting of mediocrities. General Cass was also defeated, and James K. Polk bore off the prize. In a letter written to the General, February 7, 1845, Mr. Dickerson freely unbosoms himself:

"Since our horrible Democratic Convention at Baltimore in May last I have felt but little disposition to write political letters to any one." After relating his engagements at the convention to revise the Constitution of New Jersey, and mentioning the rebuilding of his house, he plunges into the topic near his heart:

"But as to the Baltimore convention. It is true their nominee has been elected, and the ascendancy of our party maintained for the present; but this forms no apology for the atrocious conduct of the convention. They were appointed to select one of the leading candidates for the Presidency, whose characters were known, and whose claims had been the subject of discussion for many months. It was soon discovered that the contest was between you and Van Buren, and that it was the duty of the

convention to nominate one of you: and so thought the majority of the convention, till it was clear that you would be nominated in one or two ballots more, when the Van Buren clique, to prevent this, determined to blow up the ship. * * * Yet, had you been nominated, you would have been elected in spite of them. * * * To gratify the malignant passions of a few members of that convention, the Democratic party were placed in this predicament—they must support the nomination or be totally defeated. It was an outrage upon the Democrats of the country.”

He then proposes a policy for General Cass to pursue: “I hope you are not to be of Polk’s cabinet. * * * Your game will be a plain one. Pursue the course you adopted immediately on the nomination; and let Calhoun, Wright, Benton, and Buchanan do the rest for you, and I think without doubt you will take the trick.”

If any one thinks Mr. Dickerson too strong in his language, or too outspoken, it may be well to bear in mind that he expressed a sentiment which was for a time quite general. Even General Cass himself declared in a letter, that the Democratic party was not obliged to support Mr. Polk’s nomination.

Mr. Dickerson employed himself during the political campaign of 1844 in building over his house at Succasunna. It was the period when a furor for decentralization raged over the North, and many of the States held constitutional conventions. Mr. Dickerson was chosen that year a delegate to the convention held in New Jersey. It detained him till July, when he plunged into the excitement and confusion incident upon the rebuilding of his house. He gives as his reason for this, that he might not die of spleen at the action of the Democratic National Convention. The “torments of building” assuaged that of disappointment. From August till the end of November he was constantly occupied amidst the din of hammers, and saws, and

trowels. "I have so enlarged and altered my house," he wrote to General Cass, "as to make three times as much room as I had before, and a good deal more than I want. My building will be finished about the beginning of May, when I shall be at leisure for a few months, and what I shall do with myself then I know not—perhaps visit you and make a tour through the Western States; perhaps make a short visit to Europe."

The house and estate was named by him "Ferro Monte." Here Captain Canfield and his wife made their abode, and Mr. Dickerson meanwhile carried out his proposition of a tour over the Western States. Never for a moment did he abate in zeal for the nomination of General Cass. He kept up a frequent correspondence, advised him in regard to great measures, and employed himself diligently to prevent any extensive movement in behalf of Mr. Polk's renomination. The free-trade views then in vogue met his ardent disapproval.

In 1846 he became president of the American Institute, and in his addresses warmly upheld the policy of protection to domestic industries. He held the office a second term, and took pains to enforce the same views when he found the opportunity.

Writing upon the subject to General Cass, in 1846, he took strong ground against the Tariff bill of that year. "Should Mr. Walker's bill be adopted," says he, "I have no doubt the next President will be elected by the Whigs."

His letters upon political matters at that time are yet full of interest as giving an intelligent view of the policy then pursued. The question of terminating the joint occupation of Oregon had been prominent in the canvass of 1844. Mr. Dickerson favored giving notice of the termination at the end of a year, opposing any warlike measure without such notice. But he writes: "At the expiration of the year

take possession of the whole, if we are willing to fight for it; and up to latitude 49°, if we mean to be at peace."

The war with Mexico was in progress, and the acquisition of territory became certain. Mr. Dickerson's views sound queerly now.

"Our schemes of unbounded ambition alarm all Europe," says he. "When we extend our views to Texas, Mexico, California, Cuba, and Canada, connected with the foolish declaration of Mr. Monroe in 1824, and repeated by Mr. Polk, we are inviting Great Britain, France, and Russia against us. I would sooner have quiet possession of Cuba than of all Oregon and California together, and would sooner go to war with Europe immediately than see her in possession of it."

To a friend he writes: "I am for Cuba, Canada, and Cass."

He could never excuse or extenuate the nomination of Mr. Polk in 1844. In a letter written two years later he makes this charge: "The General was defeated at the Baltimore Convention by the miserable intrigues of rival candidates, who were willing to prostrate the Democratic party rather than witness the success of a man whose superior merits excited their jealousy and hatred."

His letters to General Cass himself point out the intrigues for the nomination in 1848. Writing January 26, 1846, he says:

"By the steps you have taken in the Senate, I think you have gained in public estimation; but be assured you have enemies at Washington. Men dislike to be honest upon compulsion. Those who reluctantly voted in favor of your resolutions will, if possible, make you feel the effects of their spleen. Polk, be assured, wishes again to be a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren still hopes that he is a favorite. Wright is looking forward with great confidence. Calhoun, Benton, Buchanan, Dallas, and Walker,

etc., etc., are in full chase; not one of these but would willingly put you out of the way—they would even combine to do it."

Again, writing in May of the same year:

"A great effort is now making to enlist the West under Mr. Calhoun's banner by adopting the principles of free trade. He may be able to defeat any other Democratic candidate for the Presidency, although not able to secure his own election. For a free-trade Nullifier never can be elected President of the United States."

Mr. Dickerson's efforts were successful. The Democratic National Convention of 1848 made General Cass the candidate. Mr. Polk withdrew his name in advance. Mr. Dickerson was in close communication with the candidate during the canvass, and at the solicitation of Mr. Lewis Cass, Jr., made diligent endeavor to secure the electoral vote of New Jersey. All in vain. The refusal of Mr. Van Buren's friends to support the nomination lost the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to the Democrats, and General Zachary Taylor was elected President.

This was the end of Mr. Dickerson's active participation in politics. He was now an old man. Yet he never faltered in public spirit, or in any way became soured by defeat. He was friendly to all alike, and wherever known he was generally respected and beloved. So generally were his name and residence familiar, that a letter from Ireland, directed to "John Murphy, care of General Dickerson, North America," reached its destination without delay.

An interesting sketch of him was given to the writer by Mr. Whitehead, of Morristown:

"I remember Mahlon Dickerson well," says Mr. Whitehead. "He was in advance of me, being quite an old man when I commenced my public career. He was tall, well made, of excellent proportions, of dark complexion, and with

a kindly dark eye. His manners were those of a gentleman of the olden time. He was a bachelor, but fond of the society of young people, and particularly delightful in his deportment toward them. My wife remembers with great pleasure a visit she made, when quite a young woman, to his country seat near Succasunna, which he named Ferromonte. He put all the young people, of whom there were quite a number visiting at his house, perfectly at their ease, and played the host in a most charming manner. He was of the very best Revolutionary ancestry, and was himself a decided patriot. He was a firm Democrat at a time when the politics of the country was divided between the two great parties—Whig and Democratic. I was an ardent Whig, which fact he well knew, but it never interfered between us in social intercourse.

“I mentioned as one of his characteristics his fondness for young people. Although he never married, yet he always manifested a liking for children. I remember now very vividly an occurrence which has always lingered with me. I met him accidentally in the omnibus in the streets of Newark. My oldest daughter, then quite a small child, was with me. After the ordinary salutation, and a few remarks such as will be made between acquaintances when meeting, he turned to the child and said to her: ‘Are you a Democrat?’

“‘Tell Mr. Dickerson your name,’ said I.

“‘Frances Pennington Whitehead,’ came very distinctly from the lips of the girl.

“‘Ah,’ said Mr. Dickerson, laughing quite heartily, ‘no chance for any Democrat there!’”

The Rev. Mr. Whitaker, pastor of the First Church at Southold, New York, also gives a description of Mr. Dickerson during the last year of his life:

“Mahlon Dickerson, fifty years since, excelled in hearty, unpretentious, and generous hospitality at his home in

Morris County, New Jersey. His house was remarkable, especially in this respect: that even the hall and passages were more or less lined and obstructed by wagon-loads of books and public documents which he kept for reference, and which he gave away freely. A very intimate friend of mine, fifty years since (1840), was never weary of acknowledging Mr. Dickerson's kindness and generosity. Mr. Dickerson came to Southold in the Summer of 1851 or 1852, and put up a costly marble monument to the memory of his Southold ancestry. He ordered it to be made in New York, and had it made so that it would stand, as he thought, for a thousand years. The exact point where the first Philemon was buried could not be ascertained. He set up the monument very near the spot where it is most probable that his ancestors were buried, in the oldest part of the cemetery of the First Church.

"At the time he set up this monument he was no longer a young man, for it had been nearly forty years since he became the owner and intelligent worker of the famous Succasunna Iron Mine, three miles from Dover, New Jersey; but he was erect and tall. His hair was abundant and gray, not white. His movements were deliberate, and he was rather slow of speech than otherwise. He had the bearing and manners of an aged man of business, not specially the air of a venerable statesman. He manifested a kindly interest in the welfare and usefulness of the young pastor of the church in whose communion his Southold ancestors were members, and the pastor cherishes the most pleasant and grateful recollections of this worthy descendant of one of Southold's earliest citizens."

Mr. Dickerson was passionately devoted to tree-culture, as his grounds at Ferromonte afforded abundant evidence. He was also an amateur of science, and his cabinet contained numerous geological and other specimens showing his taste. A rubellite presented to him was gratefully ac-

knowledgeed, and duly labeled in his collection. He was always a student, and eager for all kinds of knowledge.

He was never connected with any religious communion, though a man of profound convictions. As he lived, so he passed from this stage of existence, serene, hopeful, and placid. He was eighty-eight years of age. His body reposes in the churchyard at Succasunna, where a plain monument marks the spot, with the following inscription :

“MAHLON DICKERSON, son of Jonathan and Mary Dickerson; born April 17, 1770, died October 5, 1858. His biography is written in legislative records. ‘Mark the perfect man and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace.’”

Whether we consider him as a citizen, a public man, or as a friend and neighbor, Mahlon Dickerson was alike grand and unexceptionable.*

*The writer of the above takes this opportunity to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. Wm. Nelson for the privilege of copying extracts from valuable autograph letters of Mr. Dickerson, and to Mr. Canfield, of Dover, for information as to correspondence with Fulton.

Contributions to Hunterdon County History.

BY HENRY RACE, M. D.

I

PITTSTOWN IN 1764.

The following memorandum, in the handwriting of John Emley, is lying before us:

"On the 23 of November 1764 William McAdam from New York attorney to Sir Robert Barker in London came to the house of Isaac Fitzrandolph in Pitts Town and sent for me. I then lived about three miles Westward from Pitts Town. I waited on him. He gave me a letter from a Gentleman in New York, one of my acquaintance, desiring me to assist McAdam in leasing the land belonging to Sir Robert Barker in Hunterdon and Sussex," &c.

John Emley, at that time, lived at his father's (John Emley Sen.) homestead, known, later, as the Edward Mason place, and now occupied by Isaiah Mathis. The next year, 1765, he removed to White Hall, near Pittstown, where George W. Bonnell lives. Sir Robert Barker's tract was situated on both sides of the Musconetcong creek; bounded on the west by the Delaware river; and comprised, originally, 7,308 acres in Hunterdon, and 1,701 in Sussëx.

The village of Pittstown, in 1764, was partly in Bethlehem township and partly in Kingwood. Fitzrandolph's was not a public house. The licensed taverns in Bethlehem, at that time, were kept by James Bailey, Abraham Bonnell, John Delap, Stephen Dunham, John Farnsworth, Jacob

Moore, Patrick Nixon, Daniel Pridmore, Daniel Reynolds and Daniel Shannon; those in Kingwood by Daniel Cahill, William Coulbaugh, Mansfield Hunt, and John Oliphant. It may be remarked, incidentally, that many of these taverns were mere tippling houses. The eastern half of Kingwood was settled, principally, by Quakers from Burlington, which accounts for the comparative fewness of such houses in that township.

Later, we find the name of Isaac Fitzrandolph among petitioners of Alexandria township for the appointment of a Justice of the Peace, which shows that his residence was in the part of the village which became a portion of that township.

The better known, prominent citizens of Pittstown were Rev. John Hanna, Pastor of the Bethlehem and Kingwood Presbyterian Churches, a practicing physician and a farmer: Charles Hoff, a store-keeper, miller and iron-forgeman; a Trustee of Kingwood Presbyterian Church in 1754; a Justice of the Peace in 1756, and a large land proprietor. And Dr. John Rockhill, a practicing physician, a Deputy Surveyor under the Colonial authorities; in 1767 a Justice of the Peace; also a farmer. These men belonged to the class designated by Rev. Andrew Burnaby, D. D., an English clergyman who traveled through part of the country in 1759-60: "The New Jersey men, as to character, are like most country gentlemen; good hearted, hospitable and of a more liberal turn than their neighbors, the Pennsylvanians. They live altogether upon their estates, and are, literally, gentlemen farmers." (*Travels through the Middle Settlements of North America.*)

The current tradition that Pittstown was first so named by Hon. Moore Furman, on the completion of his hotel building at that place, in honor of Sir William Pitt for his unfaltering opposition to the passage of the Stamp Act, like many other unwritten reminiscences, will have to be

relegated to the department of "false facts." Moore Furman was a trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Trenton, 1760-64. Soon after the latter date he removed to Pittstown. He lived in what became, later, "The Old Red House," which stood, till 1850, near where Mr. Porter C. Little's house stands. He purchased real estate in and around the place; erected the stone grist-mill; kept a store near where Mr. Probasco's house stands; and had a grain distillery, and a hand wrought nail factory in the basement of the old house near the mill, where Mr. Amos Quick lives. He was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1777-85; a Justice of the Peace, 1781 and 1786. He was a Deputy Quartermaster General in the Revolution, which position he resigned Sept. 20, 1780. His storage of Commissary Supplies was kept in a house where Mr. William R. Smith's residence stands. In Vol. VIII, of Original Manuscript Letters relating to the Revolution, in the Library of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, are five or six of Moore Furman's, dated from Pittstown, 1779; and in Vol. IX is one, dated Pittstown, Nov. 8, 1779. These letters relate, principally, to commissary business.

Soon after resigning the office of Deputy Quartermaster, he removed to Philadelphia, leaving his business at Pittstown to be carried on by his Superintendent, Benjamin Guild. After remaining in that city a short time he returned to Trenton. In 1783 he was again chosen a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, which office he continued to hold until his death. He was the first Mayor of Trenton, by appointment of the Legislature, on its incorporation in 1792; and was a Presidential Elector in 1805. His hotel in Pittstown was not built till 1801—37 years after the date in Mr. Emley's memorandum. He died at Trenton, March 16, 1808.

Pittstown, for many years written Pitts Town, was undoubtedly named in honor of Sir William Pitt, but not on

account of his opposition to the Stamp bill. That obnoxious measure was introduced in Parliament by Granville in 1765, one year later than the date of Mr. Emley's paper.

II

HOW NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN WERE PAID IN 1774.

The following paper is found among old MSS. in my collection pertaining to the Revolutionary times:

"Trenton Aug 10 1774

"Gentlemen

Whereas at a Meeting of the Committees of the several Countys at New Brunswick the 21st July it was Unanimously agreed that the sum of Three Hundred pounds should be raised by subscription or otherwise in the most equitable manner towards the expence of the Delegates then Chosen to Represent this Province at the General Congress to be held at Philadelphia on or about the first of September, and forty pounds five Shillings being the Proportion of this County agreeable to the mode of Tax in the Sinking Fund (fund?) which being divided between the Townships the Sum of £2-8-3 is your Township proportion which you will please to Collect in such manner as may be most agreeable, when collected please to direct it to be paid into our Hands.

We are

Gentlemen

Yr Very hble Servts

"To Messrs John Emley	Sam Tucker
Jos Beavers	Isaac Smith
Henry Stull	Abm Hunt"
Sam Everitt	
William Everitt and others free-	

holders and Inhabitants
of Alexaudria"

On the back of this paper is written :

"I Richard Stevens Give	pd £0-7-6
Henry Stull	0-7-6
Joseph beavers	0-3-9
Henry Sharp	2-6
John Sherrerd	7-6
Richd Stevens	7-6
John Emley	12-0
	<hr/> 2-8-3

"Sent the Money to Tucker Nov 18, 1774"

These were leading men of the township at this period. Richard Stevens, who resided at the Cornwall Mansion, near St. Thomas' Church, was a Justice of the Peace in 1777 and 1781, and a Deputy in the Provincial Congress in 1775. He was a brother of the Hon. John Stevens.

Henry Stull lived below Milford, near where is now Case's saw-mill. He was a Chosen Freeholder 1766, 1774, 1775 and 1784.

Joseph Beavers lived near the old Hickory Tavern, at what was familiarly known, later, as the "Uncle Tommy Kitchen place," now occupied by David McCrea. He was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas 1783, 1788, 1794: Judge of the Orphans' Court 1785; Justice of the Peace 1781, 1787, 1792 and 1798, and was a Colonel in the Second Hunterdon Regiment of Militia in the Revolution.

Of Henry Sharp we know nothing. The name is illegibly written, and we are not certain it is correct.

John Sherrerd had the ferry, and kept a store at what is now Frenchtown.

John Emley lived at White Hall, near Pittstown—now occupied by George W. Bonnell. He was a Chosen Freeholder 1774, 1775 and 1791; a land-surveyor and conveyancer, and agent for the rent and sale of lands of the American company that purchased, in 1752, the West Jersey Land Society's Great Tract in Hunterdon county; also, for lands of Sir Robert Barker's tract.

The Convention which met in New Brunswick, July 21, 1774, consisted of seventy-two members, selected from the most respectable citizens of the Colony. They appointed James Kinsey, William Livingston, John DeHart, Stephen Crane and Richard Smith to represent them in the General Congress which assembled in Philadelphia on the fourth of September.

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Title Page

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. XI.—Second Series. 1891.

VOL. XXI.—Whole Series. No. 4.



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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. XI.—Second Series.	1891.
VOL. XXI.—Whole Series.	No. 4.

NEWARK, N. J., May 21, 1891.

The Society met in St. John's Lodge room, DR. SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON presiding.

The minutes of the meeting held at Trenton, January 27, 1891, were read and approved.

The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY read several letters from Mrs. Edwin Salter, Mr. J. C. Stuart, of Utah, and Lord Galway, of England.

LORD GALWAY thanked the Society for its interest in the matter of erecting a monument to Lieut. Col. (brevet Gen.) Monckton, and stated that he was willing to do so and would be glad to have the co-operation of the Society.

REV. JOHN MILLER, in commenting upon Lord Galway's letter, spoke of a mark (as if made by a bayonet) on the church building, indicating the location of Col. Monckton's burial.

The report of the TREASURER was read, showing a balance of \$791.82 on hand,

The LIBRARIAN reported that "since the last January meeting, 305 pamphlets and 77 bound volumes have been received, making the total number of bound volumes now upon our shelves, 13,759."

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE dwelt on the need of a building in which to preserve the collections of the Society. Attention was directed to the recent publication of the Hackensack Church records, by the Holland Society, in New York. Appropriate mention was made of the death of Francis Barber Ogden, a grandson of Matthias Ogden, and of Dr. Abraham Coles, an extended obituary being read of the latter.

The Committee spoke of the difficulty of gaining knowledge of the death of members, and requested volunteer information.

The COMMITTEE ON FINANCE reported that the membership of the Society consisted of 331 resident and 177 life members; 18 persons have accepted membership since the meeting in January, 1891, of whom one became a life member; and one person (a resident member before 1891) became a life member since the meeting in January, 1891.

The COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS reported that Volume XV of the Archives was ready for distribution, and Volume XVI was nearly finished; Volumes XI and XII, consisting of newspaper extracts relating to New Jersey prior to the Revolution, were in course of preparation. The editorial work was done by different members of the Committee, Volume XV being edited by Messrs. Ricord and Nelson; Volume XVI by Judge Ricord alone; Volumes XI and XII were being prepared by Mr. Nelson, and Gen. Stryker was preparing a series of volumes pertaining to the period of the Revolution.

The COMMITTEE ON CENTENNIAL MEDAL reported that the delay in issuing the medal was caused by the difficulty in

deciding which of the many portraits or busts of Washington to copy from. The dies for the medal were engraved by Tardier, after the bust by Houdon, a copy of which bust is owned by ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York city. Tardier, who is now in the employ of Tiffany & Co., is the engraver who cut the present seal of the United States. The medals are not yet ready for distribution, but, when completed, would be supplied to members who wish them. The price had not yet been decided, but would be probably from \$2.50 to \$5. The Committee recommended that copies of the medal be awarded as prizes to grammar school scholars; one medal each year to be given to the pupil who shall pass the best examination in the history of New Jersey; the competition to be limited to one pupil from each county.

The report was received, and the Committee continued. It was voted that applications for copies of the medal be made to the Treasurer. On motion of Mr. Niles, it was ordered that the first medal struck be presented to the President of the United States; and, on motion of Mr. William A. Righter, it was ordered that the second medal be kept by the Society.

The COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported favorably on the following persons, as applicants for resident membership, who were duly elected:

ALLEN, REV. LYMAN WHITNEY, D. D.,	Newark.
BOYD, REV. WILLIAM W., D. D.,	Newark.
CLARKE, WM. M.,	Newark.
ENGLISH, THOMAS DUNN,	Newark.
KEEN, OSCAR,	Newark.
MATTHEWS, JOHN C. D.,	Newark.
MCCLINTOCK, EMERY,	Morristown.
HEPPENHEIMER, WILLIAM C.,	Jersey City.
VREDENBURGH, LA RUE R.,	Somerville.
TRIPPE, HENRY M.,	East Orange.
SUYDAM, ELIZA GRACIE,	Elizabeth.

MR. NATHANIEL NILES moved that Mr. Garret D. W. Vroom be requested to prepare a paper, to be read at the next meeting, describing the portraits and busts of Washington. The motion was agreed to.

At half-past one o'clock the Society took a recess of half an hour, and lunch was served in the adjoining room.

When the Society reassembled, MR. ELIAS VOSSELLER spoke of Dr. Henry Race, of Pittstown, as one of the founders of the Hunterdon County Historical Society, and then read an interesting report of the work of that society. He spoke of Robert Rittenhouse, who started a manual labor school in 1730, and of the complaint of his wife that most of the manual labor came on her. It is almost needless to say, the school did not last long. He mentioned the recent death, in Michigan, of the Rev. John Atkinson, who was born at Flemington, in September, 1797, and was the founder of Methodism in the place of his birth. Mr. Vosseller also exhibited a photograph of Fleming's Castle, the oldest house in Flemington, which was built by John Fleming in 1756 for a public house. The photograph was donated to the Society. He stated that a committee of the Hunterdon County Historical Society a few days ago opened the grave of Cornet Francis Geary, who, in the latter part of the year 1776, with about twenty British soldiers, raided Flemington, and was killed and buried by the farmers. Several buttons, marked "Q. L. D. 16," were exhibited, which were taken from his grave. His scarf, boots, spurs, hat and watch were taken from his body before its burial, and were known to be in possession of descendants of those who buried him.

GEN. STRYKER, who presided during the afternoon session, stated that "Q. L. D. 16," meant the 16th regiment, Queen's Light Dragoons, which was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William Harcourt.

The thanks of the Society were extended to MR. VOSSELER for the photograph of Fleming's Castle.

DR. HENRY RACE read a paper on "Greenland in New Jersey: A Historical Sketch of the Moravian Settlement in Sussex County, 1768 to 1808." Dr. Race also exhibited a map or plan of Greenland, which is now known as Hope, and is now in Warren County.

On motion of MR. WILLIAM NELSON, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Dr. Race, and copies of the paper and map were requested for publication.

DR. S. H. PENNINGTON read a memoir of Dr. Joseph Parrish.

MR. JOHN F. HAGEMAN spoke in praise of Dr. Pennington's admirable memoir, and the suitableness of his having been chosen to prepare it; and then moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Dr. Pennington, and that a copy of the memoir be requested for publication.

GEN. STRYKER, as presiding officer, put the question, and, after a few remarks by Mr. William Nelson, it was adopted.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to St. John's Lodge, for the use of its rooms.

During the day, there was exhibited the original book of minutes of the Reformed Dutch Church of Freehold and Middletown, commencing in the year 1709.

MR. C. L. TRAVER presented to the Society a small octavo volume, in manuscript, containing several sermons and lectures, and a list of books recommended, by Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology at Princeton, N. J., 1818.

The Society then adjourned.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

F. W. RICORD, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE NEW JERSEY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

Balance on hand, Jan. 27.		Edward Bierstadt.....	\$29 50
1891	\$816 43	Postage	4 00
Initiation fees	90 00	John F. Glutting	8 20
Life members' fees	50 00	Trenton Times.....	1 40
Annual dues	375 00	Paterson Press.....	2 00
Rent	200 00	Chapin, Hall & Co.	8 00
Books sold	10 00	C. L. Parker.....	12 00
		Brentano's	2 00
		Newark Daily Advertiser..	250 00
		Hamilton & Co.	6 00
		Freight	2 72
		Salary	333 32
		Theodore Brunner.....	51 00
		Sundry expenses	39 47
			<hr/>
			\$749 61
		Balance in Howard Sav-	
		ings Institution.....	111 30
		Balance in Newark Bank-	
		ing Co.	680 52
			<hr/>
			\$1,541 43
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	\$1,541 43		\$1,541 43

List of Donors of Books or Pamphlets,

REPORTED BY THE LIBRARIAN,

MAY 21, 1891.

Boyd, Rev. William W., D. D.	Jackson, F. Wolcott.
Bradbury, Hon. J. W.	Kuhn, Frederick.
Bradlee, Rev. C. D., D. D.	Larison, Dr. C. W.
Brentano's.	Lehlbach, Herman.
Brown, Rev. Allen H.	Nelson, William.
Carter, Aaron, Jr.	Patterson, J. H.
Coe, Ernest E.	Peck, Dr. George.
Conover, George S.	Peet, Rev. S. D.
Drake, Henry P.	Peters, Dr. Alex. C.
Durand, F. T.	Pott, James.
Frazer, Rev. David R., D. D.	Roberts, Jonathan W.
Goodwin, James J.	Rockwood, Charles G.
Green, Dr. Samuel A.	Smock, John C.
Hagar, George J.	Swan, Robert T.
Hamilton, Morris R.	Torrey, D.
Haynes, Joseph E.	Tuttle, Rev. Joseph F., D. D.
Holbrook, Albert M.	Webb, William S.
Howell, James E.	Yatman, Charles B.

American Antiquarian Society; American Museum of Natural History; American Philosophical Society; Boston, (Mass.), City of; Brooklyn (N. Y.) Library; Buffalo (N. Y.) Historical Society; Buffalo (N. Y.) Library; Canadian Institute; Cayuga County (N. Y.) Historical Society; Chicago (Ill.) Historical Society; Delaware Historical Society; Diplomatic Review; Essex Institute; Harvard University; Hyde Park Historical Society; Illinois Historical Society; Iowa Historical Society; Kansas Historical Society; Lenox Library; Long Island Historical Society; Maine Historical Society; Minneapolis (Minn.) Public Library; Minnesota Historical Society; Nashville (Tenn.) Board of Health; Nebraska Historical Society; Newark (N. J.) Board of Trade; Newark (N. J.) Free Library; Newberry (Mass.) Library; New England Historical Society; New Haven Colony Historical Society; New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; Ohio, Historical and Philosophical Society of; Oneida (N. Y.) Historical Society; Pennsylvania Historical Society; Philadelphia (Pa.) Library Company; Philadelphia (Pa.), Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of; Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Publishers' Weekly; Rhode Island Historical Society; Royal Society, Canada; Royal Society, London; Smithsonian Institution; United States Catholic Historical Society; University of the State of New York; U. S. Bureau of Statistics; U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; U. S. Department of Agriculture; U. S. Department of the Interior; U. S. Department of State; U. S. Fish Commission; U. S. Patent Office; Virginia Historical Society; Wisconsin Historical Society; Worcester (Mass.) Society of Antiquity; Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; Yale University.

A MEMOIR
OF
JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D.,
OF BURLINGTON, N. J.
BY
SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, M. D.

*Read, by request, before the New Jersey Historical
Society, at Newark, May 21, 1891.*

MEMOIR.

In the funeral oration ascribed by the great English dramatist to Mark Antony, when he came to bury Cæsar, not to praise him, occurs the frequently quoted sentiment : "The evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones." The passage is part of the exordium of an artful harangue by the adroit demagogue, who is supposed to have uttered it with the design to inflame, and divert to his own ambitious purposes, an excitable populace aroused to frenzy by one of the most startling events in history, and, like many another pithy saying that has passed into a proverb, is to be regarded rather as an illustration of overstrained and specious antithesis than the expression of an accepted truth. Regarded in their relation to the long æons of time, the memory and results of evil deeds are transitory. Indeed, such deeds are often seen, under the direction of Him who orders all things after the counsel of His own will, whatever may have been the design of their actors, to have brought about results that have been promotive of the advancement of the race. The most stupendous crime in all history, intended by its instigators and abettors for evil, it has been well said, was the chosen means of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for the world's redemption. Thus it is seen that the evil that men do is not in its effect permanent, but often overruled for good. So will it ever be. The pure and the elevated in literature will outlive the vicious and the vile; and deeds of mercy and love will be held in lasting remembrance, and their blessed influence felt from generation to generation. The *Divina Commedia* has survived the Decam-

eron. John Howard and John Oberlin are synonyms the world over, for humanity and self-sacrifice, while the very names of evil doers, their contemporaries, have dropped into oblivion.

“Good deeds cannot die;
They, like the sun and moon, revive their light,
Forever blessing those that look on them.”

The esteemed friend, of whom it is made my duty to day to speak a few words in remembrance, is properly to be classed in the brotherhood of philanthropists of whom Howard and Oberlin were illustrious examples. Like theirs, his life was devoted to the relief of human suffering—not merely by the performance of those acts of unrequited service in behalf of the poor and friendless that distinguish the medical profession, but specially in behalf of those unfortunate beings whom Providence has mysteriously denied the possession of ordinary intelligence and, most signally, of the pitiable class of intelligent human beings who, by the criminal indulgence of a perverted appetite, have besotted the understanding God gave them, surrendered the control of their will and subjected themselves to indescribable self-imposed suffering from disordered functions of body and of mind. In the time of his country's peril he was one of those of his profession, who relinquished their profitable pursuits and offered their aid in administering to the comfort, consolation and medical relief of the wounded and the sick without distinction of friend or foe; receiving therefor the plaudits of the armies of the Union, and the kind consideration and favor of the Confederates he had chanced to fall in with through the fortunes of war. When compelled by failing health at an earlier period to seek recuperation in foreign climes, moved by sympathy for the sick and suffering, like Howard he sought opportunity to visit public hospitals and asylums, and when occasion offered, to confer with the constituted authorities—succeeding in many instances in obtaining a favorable hearing and procuring the adoption of improved methods of

remedial and sanitary efficacy, such as his own experience suggested. Thus, wherever duty required, pleasure invited or regard for his health called him, his distinguishing attribute, fellowship with human suffering, made itself conspicuous. Political partisanship and preferment had for him no attraction; literature, except as an occasional recreation and as affording means of preparation for the acceptable presentation of the results of scientific inquiry, received but a small share of his attention; and, though penetrated with a profound sense of its sacred truths and solemn obligations, religion was less a matter of theoretic speculation than a life work to be employed, after the Divine model, in acts of charity and beneficence.

Such in brief was the character of Joseph Parrish, of whom it devolves upon me now to speak in more specific detail. The estimation in which he was held was due, not in any considerable degree to the accidents of form and feature; more to the attributes of mind and heart that distinguished him. His stature was rather below the medium standard. His head was capacious, his forehead broad and proportionally high. His eye beamed with intelligence, a little dimmed by the glasses he wore. A beard somewhat exuberant, partially disguised, but did not wholly conceal, the benignity of expression that radiated through his features from his warm heart. The absence of the fashionable moustache permitted to be seen the play of the muscles of a mobile mouth, whose placidity and genial smile relieved the prevailing sobriety of his countenance. His form was well developed, his chest expanded, his shoulders broad and a little inclined to the scholarly stoop. His attire was plain, becoming, neat. His manner was natural, open and easy, courteous rather than courtly. He had a proper self-respect and due respect for others; there was none of the assumption of importance and dignity which disgusts whom it would impress, none of that air of elaborate condescension that offends whom it would conciliate. He was cordial, affable, approachable, frank, friendly and evidently sincere. In conversation he was ready,

sometimes humorous, not given to verbosity and, whether in speech or writing, understood what he meant to say and said what he meant, giving no occasion for explanations afterward. He was a careful observer, an industrious collector and collator of facts, a close inductive reasoner, concise and forcible in expression, persuasive, magnetic and generally convincing. His mental qualities were solid, his perceptions clear, his judgments just. He was not without imagination; but it was shown more in the form of originality of suggestion than in the indulgence of fancy. He did not thrust spurs into the flanks of his Pegasus to fret him into perilous aerial flights; but held him in with stiff check rein, content with a safe speed on *terra firma* even at the rate of five miles an hour. He was conscientious in his convictions, gifted with strong common sense, had a sacred regard for truth and right, was patient, accurate and, in dealing with an opponent, punctiliously fair. His opinions on some subjects met with resistance and exposed him to criticism; but, although aroused by injustice, he never transcended the bounds of proper resentment or indulged in acrimonious retort. In short, he was a man of well balanced intellect, of wide philanthropy and virtuous life, guided and governed by the heavenly grace, CHARITY.

Dr. Parrish was an adherent of that system of medical philosophy which is the outgrowth of ages of observation, experience and profound study. Nevertheless he was one who thought for himself, was not hasty in his judgments, did not accept of everything that was adopted by his profession generally, nor yield a ready assent to novelties that claimed to be sustained by scientific experiment, unless proved to be meritorious by a sufficient amount of practical trial.

Though we love to consider Dr. Parrish as a resident of New Jersey, he was not a native citizen of the State. He was born in the city of Philadelphia on the eleventh of November, 1818. His father, whose name he inherited, was a distinguished physician of that city—a city noted among

the great cities of the continent for the eminence of its medical faculty and its medical institutions. He was contemporary with such men as Physick, Chapman, Dewees, Jackson, McClellan, Hodge and others of equal celebrity, and, as a successful practitioner, their compeer. He was universally respected and beloved; and his practice embraced families of the highest social condition as well as those of humbler station, without distinction of race or color; and his counsel was sought in many cases of difficulty by patients from all parts of the country. He was of unblemished reputation, of a peculiarly philanthropic spirit, and a beautiful example of the simplicity, purity and consistency of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member. Comparisons have sometimes been made between the father and the son, as illustrations of these ennobling traits of character; but, any pre-eminence, if it existed, was due to the wider field of activity of the one than of the other. It was a graceful tribute paid by a brilliant lyrical poet in the Augustan age of Roman literature to a lady of surpassing attractiveness when, in language our clumsy vernacular refuses suitably to translate, he addressed her:

“O matre pulchra, filia pulchrior.”

The pre-eminence here given to the daughter might have been awarded by the poet without provoking the jealousy that would arise from the arbitrament of the claims of rival beauties not so nearly related; and there might be no invidious feeling created by the assignment of precedence in the many virtues to the elder or the younger Parrish; but both being equally worthy of praise discrimination would be useless. Perfection does not admit of degrees of comparison and, in the present instance, it is the part of wisdom not to attempt it.

The mother of the subject of our memoir, Susanna Cox Parrish, was of the same religious faith as her husband. She was the only daughter of John and Ann Cox, who resided near Burlington in this State. John Cox was somewhat noted as a minister of the Society of Friends. He was the

proprietor of a beautiful estate at Oxmead, which afterward came by inheritance into the possession of the Parrish family. To this delightful home of the parents of their mother, her children had always a hearty welcome, and here found variety and healthy recreation from the monotony of city life. Susanna Cox Parrish was in all her estimable qualities the feminine counterpart of her husband and in harmonious sympathy with him in his views of domestic economy and discipline. She was a woman of rather delicate organization, but of strong character and great personal fortitude, of marked sincerity and hearty dislike of pretence. She found her happiness in ministering to the needs of her family of eleven children and welcoming to the hospitalities of her home a large circle of congenial friends; bringing her work into the parlor and keeping her ear on the bell meanwhile, lest some important message for her husband should fail of correct delivery.

Such was the parentage of the subject of our memoir. Favored by birth with a home of refined culture and of the simple and orderly religious life that distinguish the Society of Friends, young Parrish enjoyed peculiar advantages of domestic education and discipline. Notwithstanding the engrossing professional duties of his father, they were not permitted to interfere with those he owed to his home and especially to his children. Their several idiosyncrasies and mental characteristics were carefully observed, and the discipline and instruction applied were those best suited for their correction and development. One, who enjoyed the precious privileges of this exemplary household, describes the elder Parrish as "a devout man, who gathered his children about him stately for religious conversation and the reading of the Holy Scriptures. His extensive acquaintance with the various phases of human nature, as seen in his practice, gave him broad and liberal views; and the sense of personal responsibility which he inculcated had the effect of producing a strong individuality in his children, as they matured and had their part to take in life." "It is not to be wondered at,"

the writer adds, referring to the change of his religious affinities that afterward took place, "that this son, following the Divine guidance, as he perceived it, should have been led to unite himself with another religious society, nor to my thought, is it to be deplored:

"For God, in ways they have not known,
Will lead his own."

His domestic education was supplemented by thorough instruction in the best schools of the Society of Friends; and, in the study of the classics and other departments of a liberal culture, he was trained by well selected and accomplished tutors. The intimate association of his father with men of scientific eminence, employed in one of the most beneficent of human pursuits, brought the son more or less under influences fitted to elevate his conception of the proper use of his faculties, and awaken the desire to be himself employed in works of charity and mercy.

These were the agencies that contributed to mould the character of the subject of our memoir and under which he was trained to manhood. While still a youth the susceptible heart, which throbbed beneath the plain Quaker garb of young Parrish, was captivated by the charms of female loveliness, and he took an early opportunity to whisper in the ear of a young woman residing in Burlington a tender question which, after suitable delay, having been favorably entertained, he married Lydia, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Gaskill, highly respectable members of the Society of Friends, in the month of February, 1840. His marriage was a felicitous one; and in the lady of his choice he found a companion who embellished his home by the loveliness of her character and her useful accomplishments, and became an efficient helpmeet in his multifarious labors of philanthropy and beneficence.

His elder brother, Dr. Isaac Parrish, having succeeded to the practice of his father, he spent a short period in some not very successful experiments in agriculture; but having imbibed from early associations a fondness for medical study;

he soon abandoned agricultural pursuits, entered the medical school connected with the University of Pennsylvania and, receiving therefrom in the year 1844 his degree, he soon established himself in medical practice at Burlington.

That beautiful city on the bank of the Delaware is not one of the larger cities of the State, and did not give promise of a very lucrative practice; but Providence had designs for him of wider scope than medical practice in a comparatively small community. The leisure and certain facilities afforded in Burlington were, however, favorable for his preparation for the more extensive sphere that thereafter awaited him. The city was founded by the followers of William Penn who, though quaint in speech and attire, had no aversion for pure literature and sound learning. They took early measures to promote solid education and, among other means for diffusing useful knowledge, established a public library largely composed of works of substantial merit. It had been, from time to time, the abode of gentlemen of refined culture and exalted personal character, who had made their impress on the social life of its residents. Here that eminent Huguenot, Elias Boudinot, the first President of the American Bible Society, the patron of the great institutions of secular and theological learning in the State, had for many years made his home. Here the saintly Wharton had preached a pure Gospel from the pulpit of St. Mary's and diffused among his parishoners and the people some of that taste for polite literature for which he was distinguished. Here, John Griscom, *nomen venerabile*, a man of singular simplicity and purity, of extensive scientific attainments and alive to every enterprise for the increase of human comfort and the spread of useful knowledge, after consecrating much of his life to efforts of philanthropy and the upbuilding of institutions for popular instruction in the city of New York, came to pass his remaining days not in ignoble leisure, but in the prosecution of benevolent labors directed to that same end in this, the state of his nativity. Here, that man of noble presence and lordly grace, George Washington Doane, had fixed his Episcopal

residence and, amid his energetic labors to extend the influence of his Church and to uphold prelatic prerogative, found time to employ himself in efforts for the general good of the community, and established those "twins of learning," Burlington College and St. Mary's Hall for the promotion of higher education in the city and State. Here, too, the genial and generous Cortland Van Renssalaer, the earnest advocate of Synodical colleges in the great Presbyterian Church, contributed his aid in fostering educational and other enterprises for the public welfare. Surrounded by influences so created and perpetuated, the young physician found opportunity in study and literary culture to indulge his taste for medical journalism and philosophical inquiry into subjects of wider scope, looking to larger beneficent results than were promised by his daily professional routine. Soon after he had established his residence in Burlington he began the publication of the *New Jersey Medical Reporter*, which received a large patronage in the State and became the recognized organ of the profession in New Jersey. Its merits soon secured for it extensive circulation beyond the limits of the State and the editor found it necessary to associate with himself as co-editor Dr. S. W. Butler, a gentleman of congenial literary and professional aspirations, and to adapt its title and its themes of review to the needs of a larger constituency. Finally the publication was removed to Philadelphia and took its place among the most valuable medical journals in the country. Soon Dr. Parrish's merits became more generally appreciated, his practice increased, he won the friendship and favor of Bishop Doane, and received from him the appointment of Physician to Burlington College and St. Mary's Hall.

But Dr. Parrish was not destined to remain long in Burlington. Before ten years had expired, he was offered a professorship in Philadelphia Medical College. This he at first declined; but the invitation being renewed and urgently pressed and seconded by earnest requests of his Philadelphia friends, he finally accepted the appointment, removed his family to Philadelphia and undertook the duties of the chair.

It proved to be an unwise step; for though he fulfilled the duties to the entire satisfaction of all parties and with signal ability, his unremitting labors and the demands of a rapidly growing practice made such inroads upon his health and strength that, at the end of the first term, he was compelled to tender his resignation and repair with his family to the State of Alabama, in the hope of restoration. The hope was delusive; and he returned to Philadelphia unimproved in health the following Spring. Now, indications of the development of pulmonary disease becoming apparent, on the advice of medical friends he resolved on a tour of Europe. The ensuing summer and autumn were spent in journeying with his wife through England, France and Germany, with discouraging results. As winter approached, he repaired to Switzerland. Here the idea occurred to him that the pure and rare atmosphere of the mountains and the muscular efforts incident to climbing the Alpine peaks might so improve his general condition as to keep his pulmonary symptoms in abeyance and perhaps effect a permanent recovery. He therefore made the bold resolve to ascend the Bernese Alps in the month of December, and with his wife and a few chosen friends, hazarded the perilous experiment. The result proved the wisdom of the ideal suggestion. His health improved and, on his descent into the plains of Italy, was so far confirmed that, after lingering awhile among the scenes of that historic land, he returned to his home in Philadelphia, intending to resume practice and take such part in beneficent enterprises as should be opened to him. During his sojourn in Europe, as has already been stated, he visited hospitals and asylums, was very generally received with kindness, his suggestions listened to with respect and many of them adopted. When in the city of Rome his attention was drawn to the condition of a large asylum for the insane under the control of the ecclesiastical authorities, where he ascertained that the unfortunate inmates were subjected to unpardonable neglect and cruelties. Unable to resist his benevolent impulses he called upon the authorities in charge, with earnest expostu-

lations appealing to the Prefect of Charities and finally, through Cardinal Antonelli, sending an energetic protest to the Pope. This had the effect to secure important reforms and drew from his holiness a "a gracious acknowledgment to the young American physician of his kindly and judicious interest." This acknowledgment was conveyed to Dr. Parrish through ex-President Fillmore, who was then temporarily resident at Rome.

Dr. Parrish's purpose to resume private practice in Philadelphia he was not permitted to carry out. Generous and humane citizens of that city, including Bishop Potter, had obtained a charter from the State of Pennsylvania for a training school for idiots which, though organized, had not, for want of a competent head, met with desired results. Without solicitation on his part, the directors offered him the superintendency. The office was congenial with his philanthropic impulses, and after a visit to the buildings in temporary occupation, he accepted the appointment and entered with enthusiasm upon its duties, imparted to it vitality and ensured its ultimate success. Its usefulness was everywhere recognized; and liberal appropriations were made by the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware for the maintenance and instruction of pupils sent by those States to enjoy its privileges. The institution was first located at Germantown and afterward transferred to Media, Pa., where it is still maintained with unabated popularity and efficiency.

An address delivered by Dr. Parrish about this time contained the following passage, which indicates his high appreciation of the work and gives some idea of his animated style and his faculty of awakening public interest in schemes of benevolence. Speaking of the blessings which education had imparted to mankind he says:

"Within the last quarter of a century she has sought for mind in the idiot and her search has not been in vain. With the light of Christianity to guide her and the genial influence of philanthropy to cheer her, she has gone down into the lowest depths of human existence, seeking for the feeblest

sign of intelligent life. When her hand touched it, it grew warm. When she spoke, it stirred in its solitude. When she said, 'Awake!' it trembled. When she breathed upon it, it nestled toward her. When she took it to her bosom, it whispered faint desires. When she lifted it up to the light, it smiled. When she led it forth, it praised her, and into all civilized lands the word has gone out that education can reach not only the dumb that he can speak, and the blind that he may see, but the idiot, that he may stand up and say: 'I am a man.'"

Dr. Parrish remained in charge of this enterprise till 1863, when, having established it on a sure footing and found suitable persons to conduct it successfully, much to the regret of the directors he was impelled by a sense of duty to his country, in the time of her peril, to tender her his service. His offer was gladly accepted and he was assigned an important position on the Sanitary Commission. It is not necessary to describe minutely his labors in this department. Suffice it to say, he entered upon it with all the energies of his nature, mind, heart, soul, travelling extensively through Pennsylvania and other States in procuring supplies, addressing public assemblies and organizing aid societies to assist in these objects. He edited the Sanitary Commission Bulletin in order to commend these efforts, visited the governors and legislatures of several States to procure their aid and coöperation, made extensive tours to the numerous camps and hospitals within the Union lines, acquainting himself personally with the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers and making himself a benediction wherever human suffering needed relief. In much of this charitable work, especially in expeditions near home, he was assisted by his estimable wife, who accompanied him and, as another pen has described, "contributed not a little to alleviate the sufferings of both Northern and Southern sick and wounded. She prepared a very large edition of a little volume called the *Soldier's Friend*, containing directions how to find the Rests and Lodges of the Commission, as also a choice collection of hymns for gratuitous

distribution among the soldiers. Fifty thousand of these were printed by the Commission and gratuitously distributed in the army and navy."

At a subsequent period, after the war was brought to a close, Dr. Parrish, accompanied by his wife, visited the schools of the Freedman's Commission in the Southern cities, rendering useful counsel and bringing back a report of facts concerning them, very thorough and imparting valuable information.

Having finished his labors in the public service, he returned to Philadelphia and entered upon the work which may be considered as the most laborious of any that he ever undertook and which was the most distinguishing effort of his life. The eminent Dr. Rush, a century ago, had given expression to the idea that intemperance is a disease. It was a passing thought and probably vanished with its expression. It had made a lodgment, however, in the susceptible mind of Dr. Parrish and, after devoting much time to observation, meditation and study, he adopted it as an incontestable doctrine, to be accepted as true as any article of the medical faith. In the month of June, 1866, he organized a movement which resulted in "a society for the reformation of inebriates and for the moral and social elevation of the ignorant and neglected classes." For this enterprise a charter was obtained and an association formed of leading citizens of Philadelphia, of which Dr. Parrish was made President. He immediately began to take measures for the purchase of lands and erection of buildings for the cure of the intemperate and made public addresses stating the proposed methods of the treatment to be pursued, and appealing earnestly for public sympathy and coöperation and the liberal contribution of funds. The appeal was effectual, the Pennsylvania Sanitarium was founded and located at Media in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, about fourteen miles from Philadelphia. Dr. Parrish was placed at its head, and under his wise and humane management it achieved a permanent success. A quarterly magazine was established and conducted with great ability by Dr. Parrish to promote

the enterprise and awaken a more general interest in its behalf. Soon the institution at Media became known as the model institution for the cure of inebriety, and its fame spread through this country and Europe. Other enterprises of like character soon sprang up in other parts of the United States. With a view to concentrated effort, Dr. Parrish in 1870, invited a convention in New York of superintendents, physicians and others interested in this beneficent work, which resulted in the formation of the American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, of which Dr. Willard Parker of New York was elected president, and Dr. Parrish secretary. On the latter devolved the duty of formulating its principles of action; and two years afterward, Dr. Parker resigning, Dr. Parrish was appointed his successor and continued president till his decease. Soon these movements attracted attention abroad; and distinguished physicians and philanthropists visited this country to make personal examination of these institutions with a view to their imitation. Among these was the eminent physician and member of Parliament, Dr. Donald Dalrymple, who, after visiting the Philadelphia Sanitarium, in a report to the British Parliament said: "I visited the establishment at Media, though but once I saw the superintendent, Dr. Parrish, who, from long experience, accurate knowledge, moderation of views and sobriety of judgment, I place at the head of all those with whom I have had communication." The Parliament was deeply interested and instituted a Commission to give the subject more thorough consideration. Dr. Parrish and Dr. Dodge of Binghamton, New York, on invitation of the Commission and by appointment of the American Association, appeared before the Commission and for two weeks were engaged in laying facts before them and making suggestions, which were stenographically reported and published in a Parliamentary document. The views they expressed were unanimously adopted by the Commission and under the direction of Dr. Dalrymple, were carried into effect in an institution that took the name of the Dalrymple Home.

In the year 1872 Dr. Parrish was invited to take the charge of the Maryland Inebriate Asylum at Baltimore, which through mismanagement was suffering decline. He consented to do so temporarily, without relinquishing the superintendence of the Pennsylvania Sanitarium, and after two years, during which it was reinstated in new and beautiful grounds and new and commodious buildings, and became filled with inmates, it was left by Dr. Parrish in charge of persons familiar with his methods, on the highway to permanent prosperity.

Soon after his return from his mission to England Dr. Parrish was appointed by the President of the United States to negotiate a treaty with hostile Indians north of Texas, but in consequence of the illness of Mrs. Parrish, he was constrained to decline.

In the year 1876, when the Sanitarium at Media had become firmly established and been placed under competent management Dr. Parrish, realizing that age was creeping upon him and that he must lessen his labors and cares, resigned the superintendency and returned to Burlington, his early home. Still, however, prompted by his ever present desire to be occupied in works of beneficence, he opened at Burlington a Home for Invalids, designed for persons afflicted with the milder forms of nervous disease. When this Home had for several years been established, he associated with himself in the medical treatment his nephew, Dr. William G. Parrish, assigning the supervisorship to his brother Samuel Parrish. Under their united care it has attained great popularity, providing what is emphatically a family home, with the privacy and freedom of domestic life, under the inspection of experienced physicians well fitted for the treatment of a class of patients who need seclusion from their accustomed associations and yet do not require the confinement and restraints of a public asylum or hospital. After his nephew had been inducted into the management of the Home, Dr. Parrish retired to a cottage he had built in the neighborhood and interested himself in horticulture, still maintaining commu-

nication with the Home by telephone so as to be consulted when necessary. This new occupation and the observation and study of nature and her processes were sources of enjoyment, while at the same time they afforded him a respite from exhausting burdens and perplexing cares. His mind, however, continued active, and he maintained an extensive correspondence on his favorite themes with his medical friends here and abroad. He would occasionally visit some old patient to whom the habit of years had made his presence seem a necessity; and it is perhaps to the exposure incident to a visit of this kind that his last illness was due.

While thus occupied in acts of beneficence in the place of his residence, Dr. Parrish was no less interested in humane enterprises elsewhere. Among others, the institution at Vineland for the benefit of feeble minded children was greatly indebted to him for valuable counsels and coöperation.

After his return to Burlington, Dr. Parrish made short visits to England, where he inspected the institutions there established on the Media model, and was honored with a reception at the Dalrymple Home, where he was welcomed by a large number of invited guests, among whom were gentlemen of distinction, members of the nobility, of the clergy, and of the army, as well as of the medical profession.

It were a pleasant task to extend the relation of incidents showing the worth and usefulness of Dr. Parrish and the marks of esteem of which he has been the recipient; but the length of this paper, already too protracted, forbids. A notable instance, almost unprecedented, occurred on his seventy-first birthday, when an assemblage of his medical friends met at Burlington to do him honor and offer their congratulations. It was convened at the call of the American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, and took the form of a complimentary dinner to their honored President. Appreciative addresses were made and deserved laudatory resolutions were passed. The meeting was largely attended, and was a scene of great enthusiasm.

This is not the place nor the occasion for the discussion

of medical theories. It is proper to say, however, that the doctrine proposed by Dr. Parrish, that inebriety is a disease rather than the cause of disease, has not been universally adopted by the medical profession. That inebriety may be treated with the best promise of success in asylums, where seclusion from temptation can be secured and moral and religious influences brought to bear, as well as wise and judicious medical treatment be administered, may be conceded. All honor to Dr. Parrish for his self-sacrificing labors and philanthropic efforts in this behalf. But these measures may be employed without the adoption of a theory of dangerous tendency. The extreme conclusions that have been drawn from it by some of its advocates, for which Dr. Parrish cannot probably be held responsible, ought not to be hastily accepted. The subject is a very broad one, involving questions of grave moment in their bearing on moral responsibility and the public safety. If the inebriate, or—to drop the euphonious synonym—the drunkard is to be considered the involuntary victim of a pathological condition existing precedent to the use of intoxicants, which compels him to yield to the temptation when it shall be presented; if that condition is to be regarded as partaking of the nature of insanity and, under the name of dipsomania, in common with some other propensities which by indulgence have become uncontrollable and have received an apologetic classical nomenclature, such as kleptomania, erotomania, and homicidal mania, is to claim exemption from penalty for the crimes committed under their impulse, the theory from which it is deduced, however humane, conscientious and sincere may be its advocates, ought not to be assented to without profound investigation; not by physicians only, but by the soundest medical jurists and psychologists. Incurrible drunkenness, insatiate greed, unbridled lust, and unrestrained passion must not be permitted to run riot with impunity. Better far that the drunkard be treated as a criminal, and the rum seller as his accomplice, and both subjected to the stern, relentless penalties of faithfully executed

law. If this, the greatest curse of the Anglo-Saxon race, is ever to be removed, "to this complexion must it come at last."

In the year 1885, Dr. Parrish was elected President of the Medical Society of New Jersey and, on taking the chair at the succeeding annual meeting, delivered the customary address, taking for his subject, "The Geography of Malaria." This address presented some peculiar views on the subject, which provoked discussion and dissent. In this able paper he remarks that "public credulity and professional fashion seem to have agreed to sanction the unwarrantable use of the word, till it had come to pass that both physicians and patients, schools and colleges of all creeds, are in sweet accord as to the prevalence of malaria; that, with this unity of sentiment, however, as to the fact, there are diverse theories as to its origin and career. One practitioner attributes these several manifestations to the existence of germs, another to exhalations of poisonous vapor from decaying vegetable matter, and another to a specific microbe or bacillus, and even the most uninformed of the laity have not only learned to use the word, but think they have acquired the knowledge to apply it to symptoms that from time to time appear in their own persons, which they attribute to toxic emanations from swamps and marshy lands." He does not deny the existence of marsh poison or that there is eliminated a variety of gases which may be poisonous to human blood and tissue. Doubtless there is much "in the air," meteorically and metaphorically, that is unwholesome, that needs to be eliminated, neutralized or corrected by disinfectants, and their noxious effects removed by suitable remedies; but Dr. Parrish insists that "stubborn facts, the result of observation and experience, prove that similar and even identical effects are exhibited where there are no paludal conditions and no chance even for poisonous exhalations from the soil." He then proceeds to narrate numerous facts which he thinks sustain his theory. The paper was listened to with absorbed attention and, though not generally assented to,

received the thanks of the society. Dr. Parrish takes occasion, in this interesting paper, to allude to the fact that there is, at this time, a germicidal wave sweeping around the world, which has Paris for its focus, and is engaging the attention of the profoundest minds of the nations. In due time the truth will come to pass. For the present it is the part of wisdom not to be carried away by the popular cry that claims a specific germ for every form of disease, while we can trace such diseases to causes which are patent to our senses. In the present era. it is the boast of surgery that it is *conservative*; let us have a word for *conservative* medicine.

In addition to papers and publications referred to in this memoir, Dr. Parrish is the author of a large number of well prepared publications which it is not necessary here particularly to enumerate. He was a prolific writer and his writings are as valuable as they were prolific.

It was about this period that Dr. Parrish met with the most severe affliction of his life. He had previously lost his children. He was now bereaved of his estimable wife. This sad event had a depressing effect upon him, and probably had much to do with the decline which at this time began to be apparent. Her failing health had long been to him a source of great anxiety, and the unremitting care and attention that his affection would not permit him to delegate to others when she became a confirmed invalid, and while he was still engaged in a large practice, undermined his strength which, after the shock of her decease, he never wholly regained. With various alternations of apparent improvement and relapse, the decline went gradually on till, on the twenty-first of December, 1890, he was seized with an acute arthritic attack, attended with great suffering. By means of judicious medical treatment the disease was measurably subdued; but his physical condition, never very robust, weakened by exhausting cares and previous indisposition, the advance of age, and some embarrassments of the circulation, did not admit of the recuperation that the abatement of the disease might otherwise have encouraged and finally, on the fifteenth

day of January of the present year, he sank to rest, looking forward with perfect trust to the future, in the belief of reunion with those who were nearest to him in life. It is pleasant to be assured by one, who was a loving attendant at his bedside, that "through his illness he retained a singular clearness of intellect and judgment, commenting on his own symptoms and condition, as though he were in attendance on a patient, with an occasional spice of that humor which was a natural characteristic. As the time of his departure drew near, when it was thought he might be unconscious, he opened his eyes with an intelligent, serene and satisfied expression, and when the final moment came, with the trust and simplicity of a child going to sleep he yielded his spirit peacefully to Him who gave it." It was not his privilege in this his final illness to have wife and children to watch over and care for him; but an affectionate nephew, Dr. William G. Parrish, performed the double offices of a son and physician, and a loving sister smoothed the pillow of his sickness and tenderly watched at his bedside in the moment of his dissolution.

The absorbing occupations of such a life as has been described did not admit of Dr. Parrish's participation in the transactions of the Historical Society. His appearance among us, not yet two years since, was hailed with pleasure and hopes were entertained of his co-operation with us. At the annual meeting in January, 1890, he was invited to prepare a memoir of his and our friend, Dr. Stephen Wickes, the late corresponding secretary of the society. It was an office congenial with his feelings and feelingly was it discharged. He was not able to be present and read in person the appreciative tribute; but sent it to a mutual friend to read in his behalf. A year ago this day, in this hall and on this spot, it was read by that friend, on whom it has today devolved to read Dr. Parrish's own requiem; and while he reads this memoir the remains of the third member (Dr. Abraham Coles) of a remarkable trio, whose names had long adorned the annals of the Medical Society of New Jersey,

await their sepulture in their appointed burial place. The coincidences of this day may well be supposed to awaken sorrowful thoughts and suggestive forebodings; but the happy conviction which underlies them, that it may be said of each of these beloved brethren that his end was peace, and that a like end awaits all whose hopes are anchored on a like faith, is a source of abundant consolation.

It is fitting, gentlemen of the society, in this connection, and as this imperfect memoir is drawing to its close, that a brief reference be made to the religious character of its subject. Dr. Parrish was a man of strong religious convictions. It is true that he did not often, except to his most confidential friends, allude to them. Once only, during his long acquaintance with the speaker, did he refer to them. It was at the last interview we had together, and occurred at the meeting of this society, to which reference has been made. At the intermission of the society's sittings it chanced that we withdrew together from the place of meeting to the corridor of the capitol where it was held. He took me by the arm and, after a word or two on an indifferent subject, he opened his heart to me on this greatest of all the themes that can engage the human thought. He spoke of his separation from his ancestral affinities, making no allusion to the reasons for the change; of the need he had felt for intimate religious associations; of his relations with an eminent clerical friend, for whom he had entertained the greatest respect and from whom he had received many acts of kindness, and the pain it had given him to be obliged by strong convictions to seek a congenial spiritual home in a communion other than that of which this friend was a prominent leader; and of his final choice, after much serious consideration, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had found unspeakable comfort in his religious faith. It had sanctified his home. It had inspired him in his philanthropic labors. It had sustained him in the trials of his somewhat checkered life. It had consoled him in his afflictions. It had enabled him to impart light to many a darkened mind and lift the burden

from many an oppressed heart and, now, as the end was approaching which from both of us could not be far distant, he could properly estimate the value of worldly pursuits, worldly possessions and worldly ambitions, and look with calmness and hope to the change that awaited him.

In view of such a life and of such anticipations may we not, with a Scottish poet of the last century, say:

“Let them deplore their doom,
Whose hopes still linger in this dark sojourn;
But lofty souls can look beyond the tomb,
And smile at fate, and wonder how they mourn.”

Greenland in New Jersey.

A Historical Sketch of the Moravian Settlement in Sussex County, 1768 to 1808.

BY

HENRY RACE, M. D.

Read, by request, before the New Jersey Historical Society, at Newark, May 21, 1891.

GREENLAND IN NEW JERSEY.

A Historical Sketch of the Moravian Settlement in Sussex
County, 1768 to 1808.

BY HENRY RACE, M. D.

Samuel Green, senior, was a deputy surveyor in West Jersey. A transcript, in our possession, of a survey of 1,250 acres on the Pequest, in what, later, became Sussex County—a part of “Col. Daniel Coxe’s 31,000 acre Lot,” is attested as “Surveyed, May 27, 1715, by order of Genl. Surveyor, Saml. Green.” The date of his birth, and parentage we have not been able to ascertain. Synchronism and proximity of residence favor the assumption that he may have been a son of Richard Green, who came over from England in the *Shield* in 1678. Richard Green was a voter in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, in 1738, and a chosen freeholder in 1739. Samuel Green, senior, was a chosen freeholder and township assessor in Amwell in 1721; assessor in 1723, ’26, ’27, ’28, ’34 and ’35; collector in 1729; township clerk in 1734, and justice of the peace in 1722 and 1734. In 1738 he was recorded as a voter in Greenwich township, at that time in Hunterdon, now in Warren county. In the records of the New Brunswick Presbytery, which was set off from that of Philadelphia in 1738, appointments for ministerial services are stated to have been made, first, “to Mr. Green’s;” then to “Green’s Ridge;” later, “to Green-ridge,” “Grenage” and “Greenwich.” The church was then, as now, two or three miles from Bloomsbury, on the road from that place to Easton, Pa.

Samuel Green, senior, was a large proprietor. Many conveyances are recorded in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton of large tracts purchased by him between 1740 and '50. On the 16th of November, 1747, the three Coxe brothers, sons of Daniel Coxe, conveyed to him 2,100 acres, in fulfillment of an agreement made by their father as compensation for trouble, expense and pains in discovering and looking up the boundaries of his 6,230 acre tracts.

In the latter part of his life he settled near the present village of Johnsonsburg, formerly called the Log Jail, at one time the county seat of Sussex. It is recorded that on "March 21, 1754, the Board of Justices and Freeholders met at the house of Samuel Green and appointed a meeting of all the qualified voters of Sussex to meet at the house of the said Samuel Green on the 16, 17 and 18 of April, 1754, to select a place to build a jail and court-house."

In the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, and also, in the Moravian Archives at Bethlehem, Pa., is recorded a deed of conveyance of 500 acres of land from Benjamin Harris to Edward Kemp, dated March 26, 1718. This same tract was conveyed, December 1, 1755, by Samuel Green, senior, to "Samuel Green, junior, heir apparent of said Edward Kemp." This implies that the wife of Samuel Green, senior, was the daughter of Edward Kemp; and her eldest son, Samuel Green, junior, by the law of primogeniture then in force, was heir apparent of Edward Kemp, he having no male issue. We fail to find the date of their marriage.

Samuel Green, senior, died in 1760, at his residence near Johnsonsburg, on what is now the Howell property, and was buried in the old cemetery on the Pettet farm, formerly called the "Dark Moon Burying-Ground," and later, the "Dyer Burying-Ground." His will is dated Hardwick, Sussex county, September 5, 1760, and probated November 22, same year. Twelve children are named in it: Sarah Severus; Samuel Green; Margaret Opdyke, wife of Joshua Opdyke, of Kingwood, Hunterdon county; Richard Green;

Ann Opdyke, wife of John Opdyke, of Head Quarters, Hunterdon county; Adam, John, William, Daniel, George, Rebecca and Mary. His wife, Hannah, was his executrix, who was, probably, his second wife, for he designates the first five as his "first children."

Samuel Green, junior, the eldest son of the foregoing, was born in or near 1705. There is no record of his birthplace. He married, in 1740, Anna Abigail, daughter of Marmaduke Light, of Springfield, N. J. She was born September, 1720. The Light or Licht, now Lick family of Lebanon, Pa., are Moravians. Mr. Lick, who endowed the university in California which bears his name, is of that family, and was born in Lebanon county. That Mrs. Green was related to that family is probable, but not certain.

In 1741, after the Moravians had established their settlement at Bethlehem, Pa., some of their number passed, occasionally, through New Jersey for the purpose of preaching the Gospel to the Indians of New York and New England. These missionaries and Indian converts who accompanied them were often entertained on these journeys by Samuel Green and his wife Anna Abigail, who lived in a log house where the village of Hope, Warren county, is now situated. The Moravian brethren, Bruce, Shaw, Joseph Powell and others, in passing, preached at their house. In 1749 they were both baptized at Bethlehem by the Revs. Nathaniel Seidel and John F. Cammerhoff; they also had their children baptized and placed in the Moravian school to be educated. During the French and Indian War they went to Bethlehem for shelter, and lived for a time at Emaus, near that place. So great was their attachment to the Moravian brethren and so paramount their religious principles, that in 1768 Mr. Green went to Bethlehem and offered them all the land comprised in the tract on which he lived for the purpose of establishing a settlement at that place, similar to the one at Bethlehem. After consideration, the brethren declined this generous offer because of regard for the interests of Mr. Green's children, who, in their

opinion, would be wronged by their acceptance of the land as a gift. They purchased the tract for £1,000 cash, with the full consent of Mr. Green's two sons; Green's house and garden, firewood, and hay for two cows, were reserved for him and his family during their lifetime.

In 1769 Peter Warbas and family, the first settlers from Bethlehem, removed there and were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Green until their house, a log building, was erected. The next year, 1770, a flouring mill was built. In May of that year the place was visited by the brethren, Christian Gregor, John Loretz and Hans Christian von Schweinitz, members of the Provincial Helpers' Conference residing at Bethlehem, who gave the name of GREENLAND to the new place.

In 1771 Frederick Leinbach became manager, and opened a small store for the accommodation of the settlement. Daniel Hauser had charge of the mill, and Frederick Rauchenberger was Leinbach's assistant on the farm. In 1773 Frederick Blum commenced a tannery; in 1780, a saw-mill was erected; in '83, a pottery; and in '91, an oil-mill, on the premises of the settlement. The church edifice, a large stone building, was erected in 1781.*

* The following is a translation of a paper deposited in the corner stone of the church:

In the year of Our Lord Jesus Christ One Thousand Seven hundred Eighty-one, the 2nd day of April This Corner Stone was laid in the name of God the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost by the Right Reverend John Frederick Reichel, Bishop of the Brethren's Church, and, at present, Visitor from the Elders' Conference of the Unity, to the Brethren's congregations in America, For a House of God, wherein the Gospel of Jesus Christ shall be preached in Purity, the Holy Sacraments administered and the Congregation inhabiting this place have their daily Meetings according to the Rules, customs and usages of the Brethren's Church of which this Congregation is a small twig and new Branch lately planted by the Brethren's congregation at Bethlehem in Pennsylvania to be a candlestick with a burning and shining light for this part of the country. This Building was resolved upon and undertaken in a calamitous time, it being the sixth year of unhappy war between Great Britain and this Continent.

The Watchword of the Brethren's Church on this 2d of April, 1781, was: "The Earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea."—Isaiah x: 9.

And the Doctrinal Text: "When the Fullness of Time was come, God sent forth

The first year after the commencement of the settlement, Bishop Etwein frequently preached there, both in German and English, and administered the sacraments. In 1771 Brother Jacob Schwick was appointed minister; in '73 he was succeeded by Brother Francis Boehler; and in '74 by Brother David Sydrick. The latter part of the year Bishop Etwein officiated; in May, '75, Brother Joseph Neisser was appointed. From November, '79, till March, '80, Bishop Etwein again took temporary charge, preaching in English every two weeks. In '82 Brother Joseph Neisser was again appointed; in '84 he was succeeded by Brother Meder; in '87 by Brother Lewis F. Boehler; in '95 by Brother Abraham

his Son, made of a woman, made under the Law, to redeem them that were under the Law, that we might receive the adoption of sons."

The present Elders' Conference or Board of Directors of the Brethren's Church appolated by the last General Synod held at Barby in Saxony, 1775, and residing at said Barby, consists of the following Brethren:

Joseph Spangenberg.
John von Watteville.
Joachim Henry Andresen.
Peter Conrad Fries.
Abraham von Gersdorff.
John Frederick Koeber.

Frederick Rudolph von Watteville.
John Frederick Reichel.
John Lorez.
Christian Gregor.
Henry the XXXIII, Count Reuss.
John Christian Quandt.
Ernst William von Wobeser.

The Present Provincial Helpers' Conference residing at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, consists of the following Brethren: Nathaniel Seidel, *Episcopus Fratrum*.

John Ettwein.
Andrew Huebner.
Paul Muenster.

Matthew Hehl.
Hans Christian von Schweinitz.
Franz Christian Laubke.

The following is a list of the inhabitants and first settlers present at the dedication:

Joseph Neiser and Rosina, his wife. (Pastor.)

Frederick and Mary Leinbach.
Daniel and Elizabeth Hauser.
Ephraim and Magdalena Colver.
Hiram and Magdalena Demuth.
Frederick and Catharine Blum.
Frederick and Ann Rauchenberger.
Stephen and Ann Niclas.
Adolph and Catharine Hartmann.
Martin and Ann Mary Schenke.
Jacob and Ann Mary Schneider.

Joseph and Dorothea Huber.
Henry and Margareth Scheiner.
Louisa Partser, widow.
Ann Abigail Green, widow.
Henry Blum.
Samuel Schulze.
Christian Loesch.
Thomas Bolton.
Philip Hortman.

Reinke; in 1803 by Brother John Lewis Stohle, and in 1807 again by Brother Meder.*

On the 25th and 26th of November, 1774, the site of the settlement at Greenland was surveyed, and a town laid out by the Brethren Nathaniel Seidel, John Etwein, Hans Christian von Schweinitz, and the surveyor, J. W. Golgosky. On the 8th of February of the following year, it was decided by lot to call the name of the place, HOPE.

In June, 1777, Hon. William Ellery, of Rhode Island, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and member of Congress from '76 to '85, and Hon. William Whipple, also a signer of the Declaration, a General in the Revolution, and a member of Congress in '76, passed through the town. In their diary they wrote: "In our way to the next stage we

*The data pertaining to the ministerial services in the settlement are compiled from a paper by Rev. Charles F. Kluge, published in Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society.

CHILDREN.

Frederick Leinbach.
Joseph Leinbach.
Christian Hauser.
Nathaniel Hauser.
Frederick Rauchenberger.
Henry Rauchenberger.
Jacob Rauchenberger.
Ephraim Colver.
William Colver.
George Adolph Hartmann.

John Scheiner.
Henry Scheiner.
Rebecca Burns.
Elizabeth Hauser.
Mary Hauser.
A. Margaretta Scheiner.
Elizabeth Colver.
Ann Johanna Niclas.
Johanna Salome Lenboch.

MEMORANDUM.

This Tract of Land, formerly the Property of Samuel Green, was repeatedly offer'd to the United Brethren for a Settlement by said Samuel Green & Ann Abigail his Wife, both of them were baptized as adults in the Congregation at Bethlehem, as also their Children Nicolas, Thomas & Ann Abigail.

In the year 1768 The Provincial Helpers at Bethlehem, began to listen to their Proposal & by the Direction of our Lord, the Revd. Nathaniel Seidel at Bethm. bought it of said Samuel Green & Ann Abigail his Wife for the Purpose and with the Aim, to settle a number of the Brethren upon it.

1774. The Elders—Conference of the Unity informed the Provincial Helpers that on this Tract of Land then called Greenland, according to the Good Will of God our Saviour the Ruler & Governor of his Church A Regular Place Congregation should be settled; that is, a Town Wherein all Inhabitants, Man & Wife, married & unmarried, Parents & Children, Masters & Servants, young & old, as Believers & Children of God, are all agreed to live unto Him who died for us & to

stop'd at a little Moravian settlement called Hope, consisting of five or six private Houses, some mechanics' shops, a merchant's store, and one of the finest and most curious mills in America. All the Moravian buildings are strong, neat, and compact, and very generally made of stone."

In 1778 Gen. du Chastellux, of La Fayette's staff, passed through the town. In his published journal he describes the mill at some length: "I set out the 8th a little before nine, the weather being extremely cold and the roads covered with snow and ice; but on quitting the ridge and turning towards the west, by descending from the high mountains to lower ground we found the temperature more mild and the earth entirely free. We arrived at half-past eleven at the *Moravian Mill*, and, on stopping at *Mr. Colver's* found that Mr. Poops had announced our coming, and that breakfast was prepared for us. This fresh attention on his part encouraged me to accept his offer for the evening. As soon as we had breakfasted, Mr. Colver, who had treated us with an anxiety and respect more German than American, served us by way of conductor and led us first to see the saw-mill, which is the most beautiful and the best contrived I ever saw. A single man, only, is necessary to direct the work; the same wheels which keep the saw in motion serve also to convey the trunks of trees from the spot where they are deposited to the work-house, a distance of 25 or 30 toises; they are placed on a sledge, which, sliding in a groove, is drawn by a rope which rolls and unrolls on the axis of the wheel

stand under the Direction and Government of Jesus Christ our Only Lord & Saviour. A Community, where the Doctrine of our Lord Jesus Christ & his Apostles must be the Foundation of all Instruction & Teaching & of all Practice & Actions, and where nothing shall be suffered or cherished what is or can be against that holy Doctrine. A Place where all Rules and Regulations shall tend to guard, from the Beginning, against all Things that can give occasion to offence, seduction & sinful Practices.

Agreeable to that Resolve: This Spot of Ground was chosen, a Plan made and the Lots laid out in May 1774, by the Surveyor George Kolkofsky in the Presence of Nathaniel Seidel, John Ettwein, & Hans Christian von Schweinitz, And soon thereupon the Name *Hope* was drawn for it, by Lot, out of several other Names proposed.

itself. Planks are sold at six shillings, Pennsylvania currency, (about three shillings four pence, sterling) the hundred; if you find the wood it is only half the money, and the plank, in that case, is sawed for one farthing per foot. This mill is near the fall of a lake which furnishes it with water. A deep cut is made in a rock to form a canal for conducting the waters to the corn-mill, which is built within musket-shot of the former; it is very handsome, and on the same plan with that of Mrs. Bowling at Petersburg, but not so large. From the mill I went to the Church, which is a square building, containing the house of the minister. The place where the duty is performed, and which may properly be called the Church, is on the first floor and resembles the Presbyterian meeting-houses, with the difference that there is an organ and some religious pictures."—*Travels in North America*, 1780-'82, Vol. II, p. 307, et seq.

On July 25, 1782, Gen. Washington and two aids, without escort, rode from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, where he passed the night. The next morning, escorted by the Moravian clergyman, John Etwein, he left Bethlehem, passing by the way of Easton, and arrived at Hope in time for dinner. Etwein rode on ahead to notify the Moravians of the General's coming, so that they might prepare a suitable entertainment. At Hope, Etwein parted with the General, who continued on his journey.

In 1790 the number belonging to the congregation at Hope was 147, of whom 66 were communicants; 100 lived in town, and 47 in the vicinity. From this time the membership steadily decreased. On the 26th of May, 1807, it was announced that the church authorities had decided to break up the establishment at Hope and sell the property. This measure was necessary on account of the precarious financial condition of the settlement. On Easter Sunday, April 17th, 1808, the last sermon was preached, and with the evening service of that day the existence of the congregation terminated. Its members removed to Bethlehem and other settlements, and the property was sold to Messrs. Kraemer and Horn of Pennsylvania.

But little is found in the Moravian Records concerning Samuel Green. After the founding of the settlement he became very eccentric in his ideas and habits. He lived the life of a hermit for many years, renouncing all the comforts of civilized society. He even forsook the fellowship of the Church, though his wife remained a devoted member to the last. Bishop Etwein visited him in his last illness, and brought him back to a renewal of his profession of the Christian faith. He died of dropsy, April 15, 1775, and was buried on Easter Day, the 16th. Bishop Etwein officiated at the funeral service, which was attended by about 300 people. In accordance with his request, he was interred in the grave-yard at "Sweasy's." The Moravian Records state that he was between sixty and seventy years of age. His wife, Anna Abigail, died at Hope, July 25, 1791. They had eight children; five died in childhood; three, Thomas, Nicholas and Anna, survived their parents. Thomas married Mary Whitesell, was a farmer in the vicinity of Hope, and had ten children; Abigail, Thomas, Margaret, Richard, Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel, George, John and Charles, all baptized by Moravian ministers. Mary Whitesell was a sister of Richard Whitesell the saw-miller of the settlement, who had a large family from which the Whitesells of Nazareth and Bethlehem, Pa., are descended.

Anna Green, daughter of Samuel and Abigail, lived at Salem, North Carolina, at the time of her mother's death, and was a Co-Labress of the Single Sisters of the Moravian settlement at that place. She died at Bethlehem, May 13, 1819.

INDEX
— TO —
VOLUME XI.

INDEX.*

A

Abbett, Governor Leon, **1**.
 Ackerman, Ernest R., **108**.
 Adams, John Quincy, **189**.
 Agens, Thomas, death of, **8**.
 Agriculture, State Board of, **57**.
 Agricultural Experiment Station of New Jersey, **55, 58, 59, 61**.
 Aikman, Rev. Robert, D. D., donation by, **119**.
 Alexander, Rev. Dr. Archibald, MSS. of, presented to the Society, **167**.
 Alexandria Township, **100, 158**.
 Algonkin languages, **121**.
 Allen, Rev. Dr. Lyman Whitney, **165**.
 Allison, Judge, **45**.
 Allinson, Samuel, **110**.
 Alofsen, Solomon, **5**.
 American Association for the Advancement of Science, **62**.
 American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, **107, 186, 188**.
 American Historical Association, **18, 104**.
 American Institute, **151**.
 American Institute of Mining Engineers, **62**.
 American Philosophical Society, **62**; MSS. in library of, **159**.
 Ames, John G., donation by, **8**.
 Andresen, Joachim Henry, **201**.
 Antill family, mention of memoir of, **19**.
 Antonelli, Cardinal, **183**.
 Archives, New Jersey, **6**; reports on publication of, **13, 14, 15, 16, 8, 109, 164**.

Arnold, Conway Hillyer, **113**.
 Atkinson, Rev. John, **166**.
 Ayerigg, Benjamin B., M. D., death of, **9**.
 Ayerigg, John B., **9**.

B

Babcock, George H., **108**.
 Bache, A. D., **100**.
 Bacot, R. C., **22, 1**; donation by, **8**.
 Bailey, James, **157**.
 Baker, Jeremiah, **108**.
 Baker, W. S., **101**.
 Baldwin, Dr. H. R., author of a paper, **19**.
 Baldwin, S. H., **1**.
 Ball, Mary E., donation by, **119**.
 Ballantine, Robert F., **18, 21, 111, 115**.
 Ballantyne, William, donation by, **8**.
 Baltimore, Lord: his colony, **23**; his claim to South River, **28**; grants from to Augustine Herrman, **29, 30**.
 Bangs, Edward, donation by, **119**.
 Banta, Theodore M., **2, 13**.
 Bancroft, George, death of, **106**; quotation from, **33**.
 Barker, Sir Robert, **157, 161**.
 Barlow, S. L. M., **15, 6**.
 Barnard, Henry, **23**.
 Bassett, Allan L., **4**.
 Batley, David S., donation by, **8**.
 Bayard, Peter, **31**; Samuel, **29**.
 Beam, Randolph R., donation by, **119**.
 Beavers, Joseph, **160, 161**.
 Beecher, Joseph A., **22**.
 Beekman, Miss Catharine, donation by, **8**.

* NOTE.—By an oversight the paging of Part 2, containing the Proceedings for May, 1890, the Memoir of Dr. Stephen Wickes, and Gen. James Grant Wilson's paper on Augustine Herrman, was printed as 1 to 34 instead of 65 to 98. The figures referring to this Part are printed in black type in the index.

- Bement, Clarence S., 23.
 Benet, Gen. S. V., donation by, 8.
 Bennett, Gov. Richard, 28.
 Benton, Thomas H., 150, 152.
 Bergen, 29.
 Berkley, Lord John, 102, 116.
 Bernard, George L., donation by, 119.
 Beversred, Fort, 25.
 Bibinghams, S. H., donation by, 25.
 Bigelow, Samuel F., donation by, 119.
 Binney, Horace, 50.
 Bishop, James, donations by, 25, 119; John I., 22.
 Blackwell & McFarlan, 125.
 Blair, Francis P., 42.
 Blair, John I., 18, 115.
 Blake, Robert, 108.
 Blanchard, Theodore C. E., 108.
 Blatchford, Dr., 15.
 Blum, Catharine, 201; Frederick, 200, 201; Henry, 201.
 Board, Cornelius, 126.
 Boehler, Francis, 201; Lewis F., 201.
 "Bohemia Manor," 29, 30, 31.
 Bolton, Thomas, 201.
 Bonnell, Abraham, 157; George W., 157, 161.
 Borden, J. Edward, 113.
 Boudinot, Elias, 180.
 Boutwell, Francis M., donation by, 119.
 Bowling, Mrs., at Petersburg, 204.
 Boyd, Rev. William, 113; Rev. Dr. William W., 166; donations by, 119, 169.
 Bradbury, James W., donation by, 169.
 Bradley, Rev. Dr. C. D., donations by, 25, 8, 119, 169.
 Bradley, Joseph P., 2, 3, 9, 30.
 Bradley, William H., death of, 9.
 Breckenridge, Judge, 45.
 rentano's, donation by, 169.
 British Museum, 23, 24.
 Brotherton Indians, 46.
 Brown, Rev. Allen H., 1, 21, 6, 111; donations by, 25, 8, 119, 169; proposes an amendment to the by-laws, 5; Rev. Dr. Isaac V., 34; Rev. Dr. Matthew, 33, 34.
 Browning, Abraham, death of, 9; George, 9.
 Bruce, Brother, 199.
 Brumley, Horace T., 108.
 Buchanan, James, 150, 152.
 Buck, James S., donation by, 8.
 Burlington County Lyceum of Natural History, 116.
 Burnaby, Rev. Dr. Andrew, quotation from, 158.
 Burns, Rebecca, 202.
 Bush, George Clinton, 2.
 Bushnell, Thomas C., 108.
 "Busseton Forge near Ringwood Cold Spring," 126.
 Butler, Clarence W., M. D., 108.
 Butler, Dr. S. W., 181.

C

- Cahill, Daniel, 158.
 Calhoun, John C., 150, 152, 153.
 Callahan, Griffin C., 112.
 Calvert, Philip, 28.
 Cammerhoff, John F., 199.
 Canfield, Augustus, 147, 148, 151.
 Canfield, Israel, & Co., 125.
 Cannon, Dr. Henry R., 22, 111.
 Cantwell, Edward, 112; Elizabeth, 112.
 Capner, John H., 20.
 Carnahan, Rev. Dr. James, 30.
 Carpenter, Daniel H., letter from, 112; donation by, 119.
 Carson, Allen W., 33.
 Carter, Aaron, Jr., donation by, 169; William T., 108.
 Carteret, Sir George, 102, 116.
 Case's saw-mill, 161.
 Cass, Lewis, 146-7-8-9, 150-1-2; Lewis, Jr., 153.
 Cecil Town, 29.
 Centennial Medal, 17, 164.
 Catholicity in New Jersey, proposed history of, 102.
 Catskill & Canajoharie Railroad, 56.
 Chambers, Rev. Theodore T., 108.
 Chapman, Dr., 177.
 Charlottenburg, ancient pig of iron at, 126.
 Chastellux, Marquis de, 208.
 Chauncey, Charles, 50.
 Cherokee Indian students at Lawrenceville, 34.
 Chester township records, 103.
 Chinese Museum at Philadelphia, founder of, 115.

- Choctaw Indian students at Lawrenceville, 34.
 Christie, Cornelius, donation by, 25.
 Clark, Daniel T., 21, 6, 102, 111; donations by, 25, 103, 119; letter from, 102.
 Clarke, William M., 165.
 Clay, Henry, 147; his Compromise Bill, 147; Joseph, 186.
 Clement, John, Vice-President of the Society, 1, 5; President, 18, 1, 6, 99, 114; donation by, 25; letter from, 101; on a committee, 23.
 Cogswell, Rev. Dr. Jonathan, 2.
 Coe, Miss C. Amelia, 22; Miss Caroline M., 22; Ernest E., 21, 111, 114; donations by, 25, 8, 119, 169; Miss Grace A., 22; Theodore, 21, 111.
 Cold Spring Church Cemetery, (Cape May county), inscriptions in, copied, 6.
 Coles, Dr. Abraham, death of, 21, 164, 111, 192.
 Colgate, Samuel, 108.
 Colles, Mrs. Julia K., 113.
 Colonial Documents, report of Committee on, 13, 3, 109, 164; Committee authorized to fill vacancies, 115.
 Colt, John, 127; Roswell L., 124, 125; Samuel (inventor of the revolver), 128; Samuel (manufacturer), 125, 127.
 Colt's rolling mill at Paterson, 127, 128.
 Colver, Elizabeth, 200, 202; Ephriam, 201, 202; Magdalena, 201; William, 202.
 Condit, Dr. John S., 5.
 Congar, Samuel H., 5.
 Conover, George H., donations by, 25, 169; Richard S., 18, 22; donation by, 25.
 Constitution, Frigate ("Old Ironsides"), 141.
 Cook, Annie Bigelow, 56; Ellis, 55; Lieut. Colonel Ellis, 55; John, 55; Emma Willard, 56; Mary, 55; Paul, 56; Robert Anderson, 56; Sarah, 56.
 Cook, George H., donation by, 25; death of, 8; memoir of, by James Neilson, 24, 58-63.
 Cooley, Rev. Eli F., 3.
 Cooper, Beniemen, 134.
 Cooper & Hewitt, 126, 127.
 Corbin, William H., 113.
 Corssen, Arent, 25.
 Coulbaugh, William, 158.
 Council, Journals of Governor and, 109, 110.
 Cowdrick, J. C., 18.
 Cox, Ann, 177; John, 177; Rowland, 108; Susanna, 177.
 Coxe, Col. Daniel, his 31,000 acre tract, 197; his three sons, 198.
 Crane, Col., 101; Stephen, 161.
 Craven, Rev. Dr. E. R., donation by, 25.
 Crooks, Rev. Dr. George R., 22, 102.
 Crowell, Mrs. Laura F., 22.
 "Cuba, Canada and Cass," Mahlon Dickerson's campaign watchword, 152.
 Curtis, William H., 108.
 Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Theodore, 42.
- D
- Dahlgren, Capt. A. B., donates mementoes of Capt. Uhlric Dahlgren, 24.
 Dallas, A. J., 136, 152.
 Dalrymple, Dr. Donald, 186.
 Dalrymple Home (for inebriates), 186, 188.
 Dankers, Jasper, 30, 31.
 Darling, Gen. C. W., Donation by, 119.
 Davis, Eugene S., 22.
 Day, Edward A., 108.
 Dayton, William L., 4.
 Deats, Hiram S., 108.
 Deepark, History of, 102.
 DeHart, John, 161.
 Delap, John, 157.
 Delaplaine, Nicholas, 127.
 Delaware language, 121, 122.
 Delille, Mons., Director of the National Library of France, 24.
 Demarest, Dr. John T., author of a paper, 19.
 Demuth, Hiram and Magdalena, 201.
 Dennis, Martin R., 5.
 DePeyster, J. Watts, donations by, 25, 8, 119.

Depue, David A., 18, 115.
 Deshler, Charles D., author of papers, 19.
 Devoe, George W., 18, 22.
 Dewees, Dr., 177.
 DeWitt, Rev. Dr. Thomas, 31.
 Dexter, Henry, bust of Gov. Newell by, 103.
 Dickerson, fileman, 134, 142; Jonathan, 136, 156; Mahlon, 47, 136; Mahlon, memoir of, 102, 133-156; Mary, 135, 156; Peter, 135; Peter (second) 135, 136; Philemon, 47, 134, 142, 144; Thomas, 135.
 Dimock, George E., 113.
 Doane, Rt. Rev. Dr. George W., 3, 30.
 Dod, Daniel, 137.
 Dodd, Amzi, 42; Daniel, 3.
 Dodge, Dr., 186.
 Donaldson, Maj. John, 32.
 Douglass, Mrs. Anna E., 105; donation by, 119.
 Drake, Henry P., donations by, 102, 169.
 Draper, Dr. Daniel, donation by, 25; Dr. A.S., donations by, 3, 119.
 Dreer, Ferdinand J., donation by, 119.
 Drowne, Henry T., donations by, 3, 119.
 Drury, S. W., 141.
 Dryden, John F., 108.
 Duer, William A., 4.
 Duffield, Rev. Dr. John T., 42.
 Dunham, Stephen, 157.
 Dunn, Nathan, 115.
 Durand, F. T., donation by, 169; Wallace, 108; Wickliffe B., 108.
 Duryee, Peter S., 5.
 Dusenberry, James P., 108.
 Dusenbury, John B., 22.

E

Eagles, T. Frederick, 113.
 Eaton, Amos, 56; Gen., 142.
 Ellery, William, 202.
 Elliott, Commodore J. D., 141.
 Elmer, Charles E., 42; Daniel, 42; Lucius Q. C., 43, 44, 45, 46; Mary H., 43.
 Elmer's Digest, 44; Forms, 44.
 Emley, John, 157, 160, 161.
 English, Theodore J., 108; Thomas Duun, 165.

Ensign, Charles K., 18; Mrs. Matilda V. S., 18.
 Etwein, Bishop, 201, 205; John, 201-2-3-4.
 Everitt, Sam, 160; William, 160.
 Ewing, Dr., 139.

F

"Fagan, the Pine Robber," 113.
 Fairchild, Mrs. Ruth E., donation by, 8.
 Faithorne, William, map engraved by, 24.
 Farnesworth, John, 157.
 Federalists, 139.
 Feigl, Henry, donation by, 25.
 Fendall, Governor, 20.
 "Ferro Monte," 151, 154, 155.
 Field, Rev. Jacob, 3; Richard S., 3, 4, 41, 44, 45, 47.
 Fillmore, Ex-President, 182.
 Fitch, John, 137, 138.
 Fitzrandolph, Isaac, 157, 158.
 Fleming, Esther, 20, 21; John, 166; Samuel, 21.
 Fleming's Castle, 21, 166.
 "Flemington Republican," 100.
 Ford, B. F., donation by, 25.
 Fort, J. Frank, 108.
 Foster, L. L., donation by, 119.
 Franklin, Gov. William, 100, 190; miniature of, 100.
 Frazer, Rev. David R., D. D., 169.
 Freehold, Reformed Dutch Church of, 167.
 Freeman, W. A., 5.
 Frelinghuysen, Theodore, 139.
 French, Abigail, 12.
 Fries, Peter Conrad, 201.
 Fulton, Robert, 137.
 Furman, Hon. Moore, 158, 159.

G

Gabry, Peter, & Co., 25.
 Gallagher, Joseph D., 108.
 Galway, Lord, 100, 163.
 Gardner, John J., 21, 111.
 Garretson, Henry, 112.
 Garrison, Wendell P., 108.
 Gaskill, Caleb, 179; Elizabeth, 179; Lydia, 179.
 Gaylord, Irving C., donation by, 8.
 Geary, Cornet Francis, 20, 166.

- Germaer, Peter E., History of Deer-
park by, 102.
Gersdorff, Abraham von, 199.
Gifford, Archer, 3.
Gilberthorpe, Esther, 113.
Glacial drift across New Jersey,
paper on referred to, 57.
Glen, Charles T., donation by, 25.
Goble, L. Spencer, 21, 23, 4, 7,
111, 115, 119.
Golgosky, J. W., 202.
Goode, Dr. G. Brown, donation by,
119.
Goodwin, James J., 169.
Goose, M., 134.
Gordon, Thomas, 3, 5.
Gouverneur, Gertrude, 124.
Grant, President, 44, 48.
Gray, Capt. James, 126; Jeremiah
D., 22.
Greely, Gen. A. W., donation by,
25.
Green, Abigail, 205; Adam, 199;
Ann Opdyke, 199; Anna, 204,
205; Anna Abigail, 199, 201, 202,
205; Caleb S., 45; Charles, 205;
Charles E., 45; Daniel, 199; Eliz-
abeth, 205; George, 199, 205; Han-
nah, 199; Henry W., 3, 4, 5, 31; Dr.
James S., 108; John, 199, 205;
John C., Estate of, 36, 45; Mar-
garet, 205; Margaret Opdyke,
198; Mary, 199, 205; Mary
Whitesell, 205; Matilda, 35; Nich-
olas, 202, 205; Rebecca, 199; Rev.
Dr. R. S., 108; Richard, 205;
Richard M., 35; Samuel, 205;
Samuel, Sr., 100, 197, 198, 202,
205; Samuel, Jr., 100, 198, 199;
Dr. Samuel A., donations by, 25,
3, 119, 169; Sarah Severus, 198;
Thomas, 202, 205; William, 199.
Greene, David H., donation by, 25.
"Greenland in New Jersey," 100,
167, 195-205.
Green Pond, 100.
Greenville collection of maps, 24,
Greenwich, 100, 195.
Gregor, Christian, 200, 201.
Griffin, Rev. Dr. W. E., donation
by, 25.
Griffith, Foster C., 113.
Griscom, John, 180.
Grover, Lewis C., donation by, 2,
3.
Guild, Benjamin, 159.
Gustavus Adolphus, 25.
- ## H
- Hackensack Church records, 13, 164.
Hagar, George J., 21, 3, 6, 111;
donations by, 8, 119, 169.
Hageman, John F., 18, 23, 118,
115; remarks by, 116, 167.
Haines, Rev. A. A., letter from, 2;
Gov. Daniel, portrait of, 17;
Henry S., 2, 21, 23, 111, 114; re-
marks by, 116.
Hall, Rev. John, D.D., 21; letters
from, 1, 6; donation from, 119.
Hall, Rev. William, death of, 12,
letters from, 13, 124.
Halsey, C. H. K., 113; Edmund D.,
13, 21, 1, 6, 100, 101, 104, 111,
113, 114, 124, 125; donation
from, 119; George A., 18, 21,
111, 115.
Halsted, Mrs. N. N., donation by,
119.
Hamill, Rev. Dr. S. M., 4, 5, 7,
29, 30, 31, 32, 34; memoir of,
by the Rev. Dr. Studdiford, 23,
29-38.
Hamill, Hugh, 33, 34; Hugh H., 1;
Isabella Todd, 32; Mary, 36;
Matilda, 35; Robert, 32, 33;
Samuel, 33; Samuel M., 35.
Hamilton, Morris R., donation by,
169; Samuel R., 3.
Hanna, Rev. John, 158.
Harcourt, Col. William, 166.
Hardenburgh, Warren, 18, 22;
author of a paper, 19.
Hardin, William, 113.
Harrison, John W., 108.
Harris, Benjamin, 196; Edward,
3.
Hart, Prof. Samuel, donation by,
25.
Hartman, Adolph, Catharine,
George Adolph, 201, 202.
Hauser, Christian, 202; Daniel, 200,
201; Elizabeth, 201, 202; Mary,
202; Nathaniel, 202.
Hay, James R., 22.
Hayes, David A., 5.
Haynes, Joseph E., 108; donations
by, 8, 169.
Headley, Wm. C., 108.

- Heekewelder, the Rev. John, his definitions of Indian place-names, 121.
- Hehl, Matthew, 201.
- Henry, Prof. Joseph, 45.
- Heppenheimer, Wm. C., 165.
- Herrman, Augustine, **23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31**; paper on, by Gen. James Grant Wilson, **3, 24, 33**.
- Herrman, Anna Margaretta, **30**; Augustine, **33**; Augustine Ephraim, **24**; Casparus, **30, 32**; Catharine, **33**; Francina, **30**; George, **30**; Judith, **30**; Mary, **33**.
- Hewitt, ex-Mayor, 165.
- Heyer, Isaac and Mary Whitney, **18**.
- Hibernia Furnace, 126.
- High, Mrs. K. B., 113.
- Hill, Frank P., 22; donation by, 25.
- Hodge, Dr. 177.
- Hodge, Rev. Dr. A. A., 42.
- Hoff, Charles, 158; Joseph, 126.
- Hoffman, Nicholas, a tory, 124.
- Holbrook, Albert M., donation by, 169.
- Holden, Dr. Edgar, 108.
- Holland Society, publication by, of Hackensack Church records, 165.
- Holzhauser, Charles, 113.
- Home for invalids, at Burlington, 186.
- Homman, Charles C., 113.
- Honeyman, A. V. D., 22, 111.
- Hoogland, Christopher, inquiry about, 112.
- Hope, formerly Greenland, 167, 200.
- Horn, Kraemer &, 204.
- Hornblower, Joseph C., 4.
- Hortman, Philip, 201.
- Houdon's bust of Washington, 165.
- Houston, Gavin, 113.
- Howard, John, 174; Joseph, **18**.
- Howe, George R., donation by, 25; Will Read, 113.
- Howell, George R., donation by, 25; James E., donations by, 25, **2, 3**, 119, 169.
- Huber, Dorothea, 201; Frank H., donation by, 119; Joseph, 201.
- Huebner, Andrew, 201.
- Hughes, George S., donation by, **25**.
- Hunt, Abraham, 160; Mansfield, 158; Samuel H., donation by, 119.
- Hunterdon County Historical Society, 19, **3**, 115, 166.
- Hutchinson, John P., 23, **1**, 101, 114; donation by, 119.
- Huyberts, Susanna, **32**.
- Hyler, Capt. Adam, 101.
- I.
- Idiots, training of, 183, 184, 187.
- Indian place-names, 120.
- Inebriety, regarded as a disease, 185, 189; institutions for cure of, 107, 185, 186.
- Ingersoll, Edward, donation by, 119.
- Iron industry of Morris and Passaic counties, the early, 124.
- Iverson, Blake & Co., donation by, 8.
- J.
- Jackson, Doctor, 177; F. Wolcott, 21, 111; remarks by, **5, 6**; donation by, 169; Gen., conduct of, 141; Col. Joseph, 124, 125; Philip N., 113; William, 124, 125.
- Janeway, Henry L., 113.
- Jennings, Halsey, donation by, 119.
- Johnson, F. Burley, 112; John, 112; John L., 108; Robert G., 4; William Cost, letter to, 148; William M., 21, 111.
- Johnstone, Alan, 100.
- Jones, Charles H., 113.
- Jordan, John W., 13.
- Junkin, Rev. Dr. George, 33.
- K.
- Kanouse, Edward, 108.
- Keasbey, A. Q., paper by, on John T. Nixon, 23, 39-51; Edward Q., donation by, **3**.
- Keen, Oscar, 165.
- Kelby, Robert H., 1.
- Kemble, Lieut.-Col. Stephen, 1, 2.
- Kemp, Edward, 198.
- Kennedy, Robert Lenox, 45.
- Keyser, Adrian, ambassador to Rhode Island, **27**.
- King, Charles, 3; James Gore, 4.
- Kilm, John, 134.

Kingsland, Richard, death of, 10.
 Kingsley, George P., 108.
 Kinney, William B., 8, 5.
 Kinney's Cavalry, Capt., 136.
 Kinsey, Charles, 112; George, 111;
 James, 161; Samuel, 112.
 Kirkpatrick, Littleton, papers of, 4.
 Kluge, Rev. Charles F., 202.
 Kobbe, Gustave, donation by, 25.
 Koeber, John Frederick, 201.
 Kolkofsky, George, 203.
 Kountze, Luther, 6.
 Kraemer & Horn, 204.
 Kuhn, Frederick, donation by, 169.

L

Labadie, Jean de, 30.
 Labadist community, 30; doctrine, 31.
 Lacey, E. L., donations by, 8, 119.
 Lambert, George H., 108.
 La Monte, George, 113.
 Larson, C. W., donations by, 25, 119, 169.
 Laubke, Franz Christian, 201.
 Lawrence, Thomas, 22, 111.
 Lawrenceville school, 33-36.
 Leach, Edward O., donations by, 25, 119.
 Lee, Benjamin F., letter from, relating to the records of the Supreme Court, 101, 123.
 Le Fever, owner of iron mines, 187.
 Lehlbach, Herman, donation by, 169.
 Leinbach, Frederick, 200, 201, 202; Joseph, 202; Mary, 201.
 Lelong, Dr. Alexander, 108.
 Lenboch, Johanna Salome, 202.
 Leonard, Oliver B., donation by, 25.
 Lerch, Edward O., donation by, 25.
 Levis, Franklin V., report by, 115.
 Lewis, Joseph, diary of, 136.
 Light, Anna Abigail, 199; Marmaduke, 199.
 Light, Light, Lick family, 199.
 Lindsley family title papers, donation of, 6, 103.
 Lindsley, James H., 108.
 Lippencott, Job H., 113; J. B., donation by, 119.
 Little, Porter C., 159; Theodore, 104.

Little Falls, iron foundry at, 126.
 Livingston, Gov. Wm., 161; collection of letters to, 15, 6, 110; letter from, to Gov. Trumbull, 110.
 Lloyd, Aaron, 21, 111.
 Loantaka, Lowautica, meaning of, 101, 120-122.
 Loesch, Christian, 201.
 Log Jail, Sussex County, 198.
 Loockermans, Govert, 26, 27.
 Lorez, John, 200, 201.
 Low, Cornelius, family of, 112.
 Lowrey, Col. Thomas, 20; Esther Fleming, wife of, 20, 21.

M.

Macknet, Theodore, death of, 10.
 Mankackewachky creek, 26.
 Marcellus, Rev. Dr. Aaron A., 3.
 Marriner, Capt., 101.
 Maryland Inebriate Asylum, 187.
 Mathias, Isaiah, 157.
 Matthews, John C. D., 165.
 Maxwell, Robert A., donation by, 119.
 Meade, Col. George, donation by, 25.
 Meder, Brother, 202.
 Media, institutions at, 183, 185, 186.
Medical Reporter, the New Jersey, 181.
 Mellick, Andrew D. Jr., "The Story of an Old Farm" by, 7; donation by, 25.
 Mexico, the war with, 152.
 Mideagh, Judith, 112.
 Middleton, Edmund Smith, John and Thomas, 113.
 Middletown church records, 167.
 Miller, Bloomfield, Jr., 108; James, 136; Rev. John, motion relating to monument to Lieut.-Col. Henry Monckton, 18; remarks by, 163.
 Mills, Alfred Elmer, letters from and to, 100, 120-123.
 Minisink Valley Historical Society, first publication of, 102.
 Moll, John, 31.
 Monckton, Lieut.-Col. Henry, 18, 100, 163.
 Monmouth and Ocean Counties, history of, by Edwin Salter, 14, 105.

Montgomery, James M., donation by, **8**.
 Moore, Jacob, 158.
 Moravian Archives at Bethlehem, 198; Historical Society, 200; Mill, 203; settlement in Sussex county, 167, 195-205.
 Morris, Robert, 47; Staats S., death of, 10; Thomas, 10.
 Morse, Prof. S. F. B., 105.
 Mott, Rev. Dr. George S., 19, 99; elected Vice-President, 18, 114; remarks by, 17, 23, **5**; donation by, 25; letter from, 102.
 Muenster, Paul, 201.
 Mundy, J. Crowell, 22; donation by, **8**.
 Murphy, Franklin, 18, 115.
 Murray, John, 126; Rev. Dr. Nicholas, 3; Robert, 126.
 McAdam, William, 157.
 McAllister, W. Y., letter from, 2.
 McChesney, Dr. Charles G., papers of, 14, 15, 17; L. C., letter from, 17.
 McClellan, Carswell, donation by, **8**.
 McClellan, Dr., 177.
 McClintock, Emery, 165.
 McCormick, John D., 2; letters from, 102.
 McCrea, David, 161.
 McDermit, Mary A., 22.
 McDowell, William O., donation by, 119.
 McFarlan, Blackwell &, 125.
 McGill, Alexander T., 113.
 McGregor, Austin H., 108.
 McKennan, William, 48.
 McLean, Rev. Daniel V., 3.

N.

National Library of France, **24**.
 Nearpass, W. H., letter from, 102.
 Neilson, James, 18, 115; paper by, on Prof. George H. Cook, 24, 55-63.
 Neisser, Joseph and Rosina, 201.
 Nelson, William, 1, 5, 18, 21, 22, 23, 111, 114, 115, 156, 167; donations by, 25, **8**, 119, 169; one of the editors of the New Jersey Archives, 109, 164; remarks by, **4**, **6**; paper by, on Sir George

Carteret, 116; Dickerson papers owned by, 156; letter from, on Indian place-names, 121; on early iron industry in Morris and Passaic counties, 125.
Newark Morning Register, donation of a file of, **2**.
 New Brunswick Historical Club, report of, 18; papers read before, 19.
 Newell, Gov. William A., gift of a bust of, 103.
 New Jersey Archives, 6-13, 16, **3**, 109, 164.
New Jersey Medical Reporter, 181.
 New Jersey Medical Society, 16, 190.
 Nicholas, David A., donation by, 101.
 Nichols, Charles, 108.
 Niclas, Ann, 201; Ann Johanna, 202; Stephen, 201.
 Niles, Nathaniel, 18, 115, 166; letter from, 102; report by, 13; resolutions by, 17, 165, 166.
 Nixon, Caroline, letter from, **1**; Jeremiah S., 41; Patrick, 158.
 Nixon, John T., 5; death of, 8; paper on, by Anthony Q. Keasbey, 23, 41-51.
 Nixon's Digest, 44; Forms, 44.

O.

Oberlin, John, 174.
 Ocean County, History of, by Edwin Salter, 114.
 Ogden, Aaron, 137; David, 113, 125, 126; Francis Barber, death of, 164; Isaac, 124; Josiah, 113, 124; Gen. Matthias, 164; papers of, 111; Uzal, 113, 124.
 Ogdens of Newark, 126.
 Ompoge, or Raritan Point, **26**.
 Oliphant, John, 158.
 Opdyke, Ann, 199; Charles W., donation by, 25; John, 199; Joshua and Margaret, 198.
 Orton, James D., 21, 111.

P.

Paine, widow, 134.
 Parker, Chauncey G., 108; Cortlandt, 3, 30; donation by, 119; Cortlandt L., 113; James, 4;

- Mrs. Joel, donation by, 25; R. Wayne, remarks by, 17, 23; Dr. Willard, 186.
- Parrish, Isaac, 179; Lydia Gaskill, 179; Susanna Cox, 178; Dr. William G., 187, 192.
- Parrish, Dr. Joseph, letters from, 1, 99; donation by, 8; death of, 107, 116, 167, 191; paper by, on Dr. Stephen Wickes, 5, 11-19, 192; memoir of, by Dr. S. H. Pennington, 116, 167, 173-194.
- Partser, Louisa, 201.
- Paterson, first rolling mill at, 125.
- Paterson, William, 3, 30.
- Patterson, Rev. Andrew B., 3; John H., donations by, 8, 169; William, 111.
- Payne, Mary, 134.
- Pearson, Charles L., 3.
- Pechiesse creek, 26.
- Peck, Charles F., donation by, 119; Dr. George, donation by, 169.
- Peckham, William G., 108; donation by, 119.
- Peddie, John D., 108; donation by, 119; Thomos B., death of, 11.
- Peet, Rev. S. D., donations by, 25, 8, 119, 169.
- Penn, William, 28.
- Pennington, Dr. Samuel H., Third Vice President, 3, 5, 30; First Vice President, 18, 1, 99, 101, 114, 163; remarks by, 116; memoir of Dr. Joseph Parrish, by, 116, 167, 170-194.
- Pennington, Col. A. C. M., letter from, 13; William, 44, 46, 144; William S., 13, 47, 138.
- Pennypacker, Judge, 42.
- Peters, Dr. Alexander C., 169; Malcolm, 108.
- Phares, Major, 113.
- Phillemore, M., 50.
- Phillips, Alexander H., 34; Henry Jr., donation by, 25.
- Pierson, Mrs. Emeline G., 102.
- Pitney, Henry C., 108; donation by, 119.
- Pitt, William, 158, 159.
- "Pittstown in 1764", article by Dr. Henry Race, 157.
- Place-names, Indian, 120-122.
- Poillon, William, 113.
- Polk, James K., 149, 150, 152, 153.
- Pompton Plains, History of, 13, 8.
- Poole, Dr. William F., donation by, 25.
- Poops, Mr., 203.
- Poor, H. V. & W. H., donation by, 8.
- Pope, Franklin Leonard, 22; donations by, 25, 8.
- Pott, James, donation by, 169.
- Potter, William E., 21, 111.
- Potter, Bishop, 183.
- Potts, Joseph C., 139; Stacy G., 3, 4.
- Powell, Joseph, 199.
- Pridmore, Daniel, 158.
- Probasco's house, 159.
- Proceedings of the Society, resolution regarding the publication of, 109.
- Provincial Helpers' Conference, 200.
- Pumpelly, Josiah C., donation by, 119; paper by, on Mahlon Dickerson, 102, 116, 132-156.
- Purple, Dr. Samuel S., donation by, 25.

Q.

- Quandt, John Christian, 201.
- Quigley, Capt., 101.

R.

- Race, Dr. Henry, 21, 111, 166; letters from, 13, 100; article by, "Contributions to Hunterdon County History," 157-161; paper by, "Greenland in New Jersey," 102, 167, 195-205.
- Randolph, John, of Roanoke, 99, 140; Joseph F., 3; Lewis V. F., 108; Thomas M. F., 22.
- Rankin, Rev. Edward E., death of, 11.
- Rauchenberger, Ann, 201; Frederick, 200, 201, 202; Henry, 202; Jacob, 202.
- Raymond, George B., 108; W. O., donation by, 8.
- Read, Charles, 127.
- Records of the Supreme Court, 123.
- Redal, Beatrice, 24.
- Reeves, Alfred, death of, 11; James F., donation by, 25.

- Regniers, Anna, 32.
 Reichel, Rt. Rev. John Frederick, 200, 201.
 Reinke, Brother Abraham, 202.
 Renwick, Edward S., 108.
 Reuss, Henry, the XXXIII Count, 201.
 Revere, Paul, 22; donation by, 119.
 *Reynolds, Clinton G., death of, 107.
 Reynolds, Daniel, 158.
 Richey, A. G., 23, 106.
 Richards, George, 113; Henry E., donation by, 28.
 Ricord, Frederick W., 17, 21, 111; Treasurer and Librarian, 5, 18, 115; index by, to New Jersey Archives, 14; editor New Jersey Archives, 109, 164.
 Rieman, A. Lowe, 112.
 Righter, William A., remarks by, 4, 165; William S., donations by, 8, 119.
 Riker, Adrian, 22.
 Ringwood Company, 126.
 Ringwood, early furnaces at, 126.
 Rittenhouse, Robert, his manual training school, 166.
 Roberts, Jonathan W., donation by, 169.
 Robeson, William P., 3, 30; George M., 30.
 Rockaway, first rolling mill at, 125.
 Rockhill, Dr. John, 158.
 Rockwood, Charles G., 21, 4, 111; donations by, 25, 8, 119, 169.
 Rogers, Clinton G., death of, 107; Rev. Dr. Ravaud K., 4.
 Rolling mill at Paterson, 124-7; at Rockaway, 125.
 Roome, William, 102.
 Ross, James, 5; Theodore A., donation by, 119.
 Rossell, William, 47.
 Rowe, John E., 108.
 Runyon, Chancellor, 107.
 Rush, Dr., on intemperance, 185.
 Rusk, J. M., donation by, 25.
 Russell, Gordon W., donation by, 119.
 Rutherford, John, 4.
 Ryerson, Martin John, death of, 11.
 S.
 Salmon, Joshua F., 108.
 Salter, Edwin, History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, by, 105; MSS. of, 23, 114; Mrs. Margaret, donation by, 119; resolution of thanks to, 114, letter from, 163.
 Sayre, James R., Jr., 113.
 Schamp, Col. David, 19.
 Schenck, Rev. Dr. Garret C., History of Pompton Plains, by, 3; William E., donation by, 119.
 Schenke, Ann Mary and Martin, 201.
 Scheiner, A. Margareta, 202; Henry, 201, 202; John, 202; Margareth, 201.
 Schneider, Ann Mary and Jacob, 201.
 Schulze, Samuel, 201.
 Schwick, Jacob, 201.
 Scott, Prof. Austin, 2, 14, 18, 21, 111; President of Rutgers College, 106.
 Scudder, Edward W., 42.
 Seabury, Margaret McIntosh, 56.
 See, Cornelia A., author of a paper, 19.
 Segadlo, Leopold F., 22, 6.
 Seidel, Rev. Nathaniel, 199, 202, 203.
 Seitz, Carl F., 113.
 Sell, George W., 108.
 Sergeant, John, 136.
 Seward, George F., 22.
 Shannon, Daniel, 158.
 Seymour, Mrs., author of a paper, 19.
 Sharp, Henry, 160, 161.
 Shaw, Brother, 199.
 Shephard, Augustus D., 108.
 Sherrerd, John, 160, 161.
 Sims, Clifford Stanley, 21, 111.
 Single Sisters, 205.
 Slavery in New Jersey, 101.
 Sluyter, Peter, 30, 31.
 Smalley, Andrew A., 108.
 Smith, Isaac, 160; Miss Julia T., donation by, 113; letter from, 113; Richard, 161; Samuel A., 22; William R., residence of, 159; W. Bradford, 108.
 Smock, John C., donation by, 169.
 Societies, donations from, 25, 119, 9, 169.
 Southard, Samuel L., 9, 21, 139.

* This name is erroneously given as *Rogers* in the text.

- Spader, P. Vanderbilt, donation by, 119.
 Spangenberg, Joseph, 201.
 Speiden, William, donation by, 119.
 Spencer, Dr. Jonathan J., 3.
 Sprague, Henry H., donation by, 119
 Stamp Act, 160.
 Stearns, Abigail French, 12; Rev. Dr. Jonathan French, death of, 12; Samuel, 12.
 Steiner, Louis H., donation by, 25.
 Stephens, B. A., letter from, 1.
 Stetson, Horace, 108.
 Stevens, B. F., letter from, 14; fac-similes published by, 16; Frederick W., 108; John, 161; Richard, 160, 161.
 Stevenson, Dr. John R., 21, 111.
 Stewart, John H., 21; death of, 106; Mrs. John H., donation by, 119.
 Stohle, Brother John Lewis, 202.
 Stokes, Edward H., 2, 111.
 Strong, Judge William, 45.
 Stratton, Charles C., 3, 10.
 Stryker, Thomas J., 5; William S., 21, 23, 111, 114; remarks by, 17, 116, 166; editing papers of the period of the Revolution, 110; Second Vice President, 18, 5, 99, 114, 166, 167.
 Stuart, J. C., letter from, 163.
 Studdiford, Rev. Dr. Samuel, paper by, on Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Ham-mill, 23, 29-38.
 Stull, Henry, 160, 161.
 Stuyvesant, Anna, 29; Peter, 26, 27, 28.
 Succasunna iron mines, 187, 143-5.
 Sumner, Chas., quotation from, 47.
 Supreme Court records, 123.
 Suydam, Mrs. Eliza Gracie, 165.
 Swan, Robert T., donation by, 169.
 Swank: James M., History of Iron in all Ages, by, 100; letters from, 100, 197; letter to, 125.
 Swedesboro Church, discovery of the records of, 116.
 Swords, Col. Robert S., 5,
 Sydrick, David, 201.
 Taylor, John W., 21; donation by, 119; Gen. Zachary, election of, 158.
 Telegraph, Vail papers relating to the invention of, 103, 104; original instrument, 105.
 Ten Eyck, John C., 10.
 Terhune, Walter S., donation by, 119.
 "The Story of an Old Farm," 7.
 Thomas, Emma, Mary Halsey and William, 56.
 Thompson, Sydney Sayre, 113.
 Thurstone, William, donation by, 119.
 Todd, Andrew, 32; Isabella, 32.
 Torrey, D., donation by, 169.
 Traver, C. L., donations by, 3, 167.
 Travers, John, 142.
 Treasurer, reports of, 7, 103, 117, 163, 168.
 Trent, Isabella, wife of Augustine Herrman, 33; Maurice, 32.
 Trippe, Henry M., 165.
 Trumbull, Gov., letter of Gov. Wm. Livingston to, concerning Gov. Wm. Franklin, 110.
 Trusdell, John G., 108; Warren N., 108.
 Tucker, Samuel, 160.
 Tuttle, Rev. Dr. J. F., donations by, 25, 3, 119, 169.
 Tyler, Col. Mason W., 108.

U.

- "Union Library Company," of New Brunswick, paper on, referred to, 19.
 United States, donations from various Departments of, 26.
 United States District Court of New Jersey, Judges of, 1790-1889, 47.
 Upson, Irving S., 113; donation by, 119.
 Urban, Theo. L., donation by, 25.
 Utye, Nathaniel, 28.

V.

- Vail, Alfred, papers of, relating to the invention of the telegraph, 104; his first telegraphic instrument, 105; Dr. M. H. C., dona-

T.

- Talmage, Henry P., 108.
 Tardier, engraver of the Society's Centennial medal, 165.

tion by, **2, 8**; J. Cummings, donation by, **25**.
 Van Buren, **Martin**, **140, 142, 149, 152, 153**; letters of Mahlon Dickerson to, **143-4-5**.
 Van der Donck, **Adrian**, **26, 27**.
 Vanderbilt, **Cornelius**, **138**.
 Vanderpool, **Eugene**, **22**.
 Van Doren, **William C.**, **108**.
 Van Duyn, **Harrison**, **108**.
 Van Halten, **28**.
 Van Rensselaer, **Rev. Dr. Cortland**, **181**.
 Van Rodenburgh, **Lucas**, **32**.
 Van Sinderen, **Lydia M.**, **18**; **Dr. W. H.**, **18**.
 Van Tienhoven, **29**.
 Van Wagenen, **Dr. G. A.**, **108**.
 Van Way, **John**, **101**.
 Varleth, **Casper, Jane, Judith**, **29**; **Nicholas**, **28, 29**.
 Visschers, **Nicholas Jan**, **26**.
 Vogt, **LeClerc**, **108**.
 Von Gersdorf, **Abraham**, **201**.
 Von Schweinitz, **Hans Christian**, **200-1-2-3**.
 Von Watteville, **Frederick Rudolph**, **201**; **John**, **201**.
 Von Wobeser, **Ernst William**, **201**.
 Voorhees, **P. R.**, letter from, **101**.
 Vosseler, **Elias**, donation by, **119**; remarks by, **19**; reports by, **19, 3, 115, 166**.
 Vredenburg, **La Rue R.**, **165**.
 Vroom, **Garret D. W.**, **15, 18, 21, 111, 115, 166**; **Peter D.**, **4, 30**.

W.

Wadsworth, **Wm. B.**, **108**.
 Walker, **Joseph B.**, donation by, **25**.
 Walker's tariff bill, **151**.
 Walker, **Hon. Richard W.**, **42**.
 Warbas, **Peter**, **200**.
 Ward, **Frederick W.**, **108**; **Joseph G.**, **108**; **Marcus L.**, donation by, **25**.
 Washington, **Gen. George**, **204**; anecdote of, **19**.
 Waterhouse, **S.**, donation by, **119**.
 Watkins, **J. Elfreth**, donations by, **25, 8**.
 Webb, **William S.**, donation by, **169**.

Weeks, **John R.**, **22**; **Robert D.**, donation by, **25**; **William R.**, **18, 21, 4, 111, 115**; donation by, **119**.
 Wehrly, **John E.**, donation by, **25**.
 Welles, **Rev. Theodore W.**, **113**.
 Werts, **George T.**, **102**.
 Wharton, **Rev. Charles H.**, **180**.
 Whipple, **William**, letter to, **202**.
 Whitaker, **Rev. Ephraim**, **135, 154**.
 Whitehead, **Francis Pennington**, **154**; **John**, **3, 4, 30, 4, 153**; donation by, **8**; **William A.**, **3, 5**; death of, **5, 8**.
 Whitesell, **Mary and Richard**, **205**.
 Wickes, **Eliza Herriman, Mary H., Lydia Matilda, Matilda V. S., Thomas**, **18**; letter from, **101**; **Stephen, M. D.**, **5, 8**; death of, **1**; works of, **16**; donation by family of, **8**; marriage of, **18**; paper on, **4, 13-19**; portrait of, **2, 101**; **Thomas**, **18**; **Van Wyck**, **18**.
 Williams, **Henry**, donation by, **25**; **John**, **55**; **John F.**, donation by, **25**; **Katherine**, **32**.
 Williamson, **Rev. J. G.**, donation by, **8**; **Dr. Nicholas**, **56**; **Sarah Cook**, **56**.
 Wilson, **Rev. Dr. James P.**, death of, **12**; **James Grant**, donations by, **4, 119**; paper by, on Augustine Herrman, **4, 23-34**.
 Winfield, **Charles H.**, **21, 111**.
 Wood, **Rev. Edward Payson**, **36**; **George**, paper on, referred to, **19**; **Isaac F.**, donation by, **25**; **J. F.**, donation by, **119**; **Mary**, **36**.
 Wright, **Carroll D.**, donation by, **25**; **J. O.**, letter from, **17**.
 Wrightson, **Dr. J. T.**, **108**.
 Wurts, **Alexander**, **21**.
 Wyncoop, **Richard**, donations by, **8, 119**.

Y.

Yard, **James S.**, **21, 111**; donation by, **119**.
 Yatman, **Charles B.**, donations by, **8, 169**.
 Young, **Adolphus Pennington**, **5**; **Edward F. C.**, **113**; **Henry**, **108**; **Rev. John**, **135**.

